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May 20, 1904

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF

STATISTICS AND INFORMATION

OF MARYLAND.

1904.

CHARLES J. FOX, Chief.



EQUITABLE BUILDING,  
BALTIMORE, MD.



COMPLIMENTS OF

CHARLES J. FOX, CHIEF.



Maryland. Bureau of Statistics and Information.

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KOHN & POLLOCK,  
315 and 317 WEST GERMAN STREET,  
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

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1904

## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

Baltimore, February 28, 1905.

To His Excellency,

Edwin Warfield,

Governor of Maryland.

Sir:—Pursuant to the instructions of the statutes, I have the honor to submit for your consideration my first and the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics and Information of Maryland.

The complete destruction of the office early in the year, and just preceding my incumbency to some extent interfered with the continuous work of the Bureau, but I feel satisfied in assuring your Excellency that the information contained herein is fully up to the standard of previous years, and I trust to follow it with succeeding reports equally as good, if not better.

In the preparation of this volume great credit is due to the work of my assistants, especially Mr. J. G. Schonfarber, whose experience with similar publications has rendered his services particularly valuable.

Most respectfully yours,

CHARLES J. FOX,

Chief.



## CONTENTS.

Letter of Transmittal.....	3
Contents.....	5
Prefatory.....	7
Introduction.....	9
The Fire.....	13
Free Employment Agency.....	19
Sweat Shop and Factory Inspections.....	27
Strikes and Lockouts.....	77
Labor Organizations.....	99
Cost of Living.....	113
Census of Buildings in Baltimore City.....	131
Agriculture.....	145
New Corporations in Maryland.....	159
Maryland Coal Report.....	181
Immigration.....	185
Census of Negroes in Baltimore City.....	191
Annual Meeting of Labor Officials.....	257
Laws of Maryland Affecting Working People.....	283
Financial Statement.....	325
Index.....	327





## PREFATORY.

All books are made with a distinct purpose, viz.: to instruct or amuse, or perhaps both. The purpose of this report is to bring information to the public and to give an account of stewardship to the Governor of the State. This prefatory is necessarily brief. The report speaks for itself, and if it does not fill all expectations, it will at least meet many wants not otherwise filled.

The Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland having sustained the constitutionality of what is known as the Sweatshop Law, during the year we have concentrated and encouragingly enforced the same, with the good results told in the succeeding pages.

The record of strikes is more than satisfactory, inasmuch as they are less in number than those of the previous year, less expensive to those engaged in the same, and affecting the interests of a less number of people. The Arbitration Law, passed at the last session of the Legislature has, therefore, not yet been tested.

Among the interesting chapters in the book will be found a record of the work done by the office after the recent great fire: a complete census of Buildings in Baltimore City, taken in August last, with the assistance of the Police Department: a census of the industrial, financial and educational condition of the negroes of the City of Baltimore, the first attempt of this character and magnitude ever made

here, and we trust that the information furnished therein will amply repay the citizens of the State for the labor, trouble and expenditure of the Department on these various subjects.

Among the most important chapters in the book will be found that detailing the work of the State Free Employment Bureau, through which upwards of five hundred persons have secured employment and a proportionate number of applicants for help supplied. The work of this Agency should be enlarged and supplemented by efforts of the State to secure the proper kind of immigration into the State of Maryland, which subject I hope to discuss more fully and satisfactorily in the next report to the Governor and Legislature of the State.

Other subject matter of the report, such as the cost of production on the farm of various food products in this State; the report of the progress of the coal industry; immigration into the State through the port of Baltimore; new corporations in the State, etc., I think will fully compensate the reader for his perusal.

During the year the Department has received and replied to a number of inquiries, including the sending out of over 4,000 letters, and we have mailed to inquirers upwards of 800 reports. In this connection it would be well to state that all editions of this Department for the past four years have been fully exhausted, and we are unable to supply any further demands for these reports.

I trust that in the coming years I shall be able to more fully enlarge the discussions and reports on the various subjects coming within the purview of this Bureau.

In conclusion, I desire to extend my thanks to the clerical force of the office, and especially to the Board of Police Commissioners of Baltimore City and the force of men under their jurisdiction, as well as to those persons not connected with the office who have from time to time kindly furnished us with information or assistance.

## INTRODUCTION.

Having assumed the duties of the office of Chief of the Bureau of Statistics and Information on May 7, 1904, it is due to my predecessor in office, and his and my Assistant, Mr. J. G. Schonfarber, to say, that notwithstanding the destruction of all the records of the office by the fire of February 7th, I found it rehabilitated to such an extent as to justify the efforts made this year to present a report equally as full as heretofore given. The Bureau has attained such excellence in the past four years as to warrant the public in expecting a continuation of the very good work heretofore begun.

The recommendations heretofore made by the Bureau having received such favorable consideration at the hands of the Executive and Legislative Departments of the State Government, I beg leave to reiterate some of the suggestions thus made for their further consideration. The most urgent of these from a public point of view is the codification of the Labor Laws of the State and the amendment thereof in such a way as to place their enforcement entirely under the supervision of this Department. There are many laws of remedial character on the statute books of the State, which, if properly enforced, might prove of great advantage to the masses of the people, among these being the Act prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age; the law providing for monthly payment of wages by Corporations in lawful money; the Act providing that storekeepers should provide seats for female employees, and other similar statutes which are oft-times lost sight of because of the multifarious duties of the Police Department and the impossibility of a proper enforcement of such laws unless made the specific duty of some person or persons.

The enactment by the last Legislature of the Bill providing means for the settlement of disputes between employers and employees, which bill was presented by the Bureau to the Legislative branch of the State Government, was gratifying. But it was much more gratifying to realize at the end of the year that there had been so few labor troubles of any magnitude in the State that the Department was not called upon to avail itself of this means of bringing about a peaceful settlement of a single case. We believe the measure will prove an available and satisfactory method of bringing the employer and employee together when trouble arises. We venture to hope that there will be no necessity of utilizing the same in the near future.

Through the efforts of the Bureau in calling attention to the evils arising from the payment of wages in checks by the Railroad Corporations, and the passage of a law prohibiting the same, a gradual modification and change in the system is taking place, and before another year has rolled round we hope to report that all these employees are being paid in cash. As it is, they are now paid in checks, which they can have cashed at once where paid, whereas previously they had to resort to barrooms or groceries for this purpose, the result of which was that many dollars were spent foolishly which ought to have gone to the families.

I beg to recommend to the Legislature an increase in the appropriation for this Bureau, so as to enable it to properly pursue and continue its good work. More effort and expenditure must be given to the development of the Employment Agency throughout the State. The Factory Inspection Law has proved so efficacious that its increasing good work is only limited by the means at the hands of the Bureau.

To properly cover the field and thoroughly inspect and report on the eleven industries mentioned in the act heretofore passed, the Department must have more Inspectors and more opportunity to visit the entire State.

The Information Bureau of the Department is increasing daily in usefulness, and, I trust, though the files of informa-

tion destroyed can hardly be replaced, that as time goes on we will be able to gather similar facts and information for dissemination among the public.

While the United States Government is this year taking a census of the manufactures of the State, I believe, it wise to recommend to your consideration the enactment of a law providing that a census of the industrial and manufacturing enterprises of the State of Maryland be taken by this Department every five years, just as many other States of the Union are now doing, and if such legislation is enacted, we feel sure that the information returned to the people will prove of such use and satisfaction as to fully warrant any expenditure made therefor.



# THE FIRE.

## How the Bureau was Utilized by the Emergency Committee.

Sunday, February 7, 1904, will ever be remembered in Baltimore. The ringing bells calling the good people of our City to worship had been the only noise on the wind-laden air during the morning, and but very few even knew that there was a fire in Baltimore. At 10.50 A. M. the automatic alarm notified the fire department that there was a blaze of some proportion in the dry goods section of Baltimore. The fire originated in John E. Hurst & Co's dry goods store, corner of German Street and Hopkins Place. An explosion occurred in the building from some unknown cause and the rapid spread of the fire north to Baltimore Street and east to the Falls was caused by the high wind, blowing at the time at the rate of about 40 miles an hour. The story of the fire has already been well told. Suffice for our purpose to mention the fact that before the great conflagration had been extinguished by the fire department of Baltimore, aided by parts of those from Washington, Philadelphia, Wilmington, York and New York, over fifteen acres of houses in the heart of Baltimore had been destroyed, to the number of 1545 buildings, involving a loss in round numbers of upwards of \$75,000,000; on which \$35,000,000 of insurance was paid, but without the loss of a single life.

For many weeks after the fire there was a running discussion in the newspapers as to losses and the value of fire-proof material, but it is safe to say that probably no material in the world could withstand the tremendous heat of that awful conflagration.

The great fire swept away, with the many business houses, the entire contents of the Bureau of Statistics and Information. Immediately following the fire, or on the 11th of February, new quarters were secured at 110 West Saratoga Street, and on the 12th of February the Emergency Committee appointed by the late Mayor Robert M. McLane, who named as Chairman and Vice-Chairman Mr. Jeffrey R. Brackett and Mr. Leigh Bonsal, requested the Bureau to take up the investigation of the number of people thrown out of employment and needing help. This request was with a view of utilizing the means at the command of the Committee and the appropriation of \$250,000 subsequently made by the Legislature to relieve the wants of the needy sufferers from the fire and assist those who were temporarily or permanently deprived of the means of making a living by such assistance as might be necessary.

Many exaggerated reports were published as to the number of people thrown out of employment and buildings destroyed, and at one time it was thought that at least 30,000 persons were thus disabled. The work of making this investigation, as well as rehabilitating the office, occupied the entire attention of the Bureau for a considerable time. Realizing the importance of the investigation and the need for furnishing the Committee with all the information possible at the earliest practicable moment, the entire force of the Office was taken from its regular work and was directed to this subject.

The first step was to find out the location of all the firms that had been burned out and to reach them. This was the most difficult task we encountered. The imperfect directories and the failure of many firms to notify the newspapers of their temporary locations occasioned much delay in securing information.

Commencing February 16, the following letter and schedule was mailed to some 1,500 persons who had previously been in business of some kind in the Burned District:



“Dear Sir:—

“The Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information is endeavoring to collect information for the use of the Relief Committee, who desire to know who will be thrown out of work by the recent fire. Of course, it is understood that this information will be treated confidentially, and the name of the persons will only be made known to the Committee, who will seek to secure their employment or assist them if necessary. Kindly fill out the enclosed blank and return to this office at once. This information will enable the Relief Committee to work intelligently, and it is important to you and Baltimore’s interests.

“Please fill out and return in enclosed envelope **at once**.

Information Desired.

Name of Firm.....  
 Location .....  
 Number of Employees before Fire.....  
 Number of Employees to be retained.....  
 Names and Addresses of those discharged.....  
 .....

The replies to these letters up to and including March 31 numbered 408, showing the employment before the fire of 7,455 persons, and after the fire of 6,508. These answers indicate that 947 persons were thrown out of employment by the fire in these 408 business concerns, but the meagre number of such answers only gave a basis for estimating the number thrown out of employment in the 1,545 houses destroyed by fire. Estimating that the eleven hundred letters not answered would have brought similar answers, or an average of nine hundred persons thrown out of employment by 500 firms being burned out, as we sent out 1,500 letters this would indicate that if all had answered the replies would have shown that about three thousand persons were actually thrown out of employment either permanently or temporarily. Many firms responded by saying that they would retain their entire force on pay until located temporarily, without mentioning the number.

While this work was pending the Committee also suggested that we seek situations for some of the unemployed. To this end we sent out canvassers among the manufacturers and business men of the town. One lady and two men devoted nearly two weeks steadily to this work, visiting 145 firms and individuals, which resulted in securing work for 71 persons as follows:

Candy Factories.....	2
Clerks .....	3
Cooks .....	2
Farm Hands.....	4
Gardeners .....	3
Handy man.....	1
General Housework.....	5
Drivers.....	1
Laborers .....	40
Machinists .....	1
Nurse .....	1
Operators .....	1
Packers .....	1
Pressers .....	1
Solicitors .....	2
Tailors .....	1
Bookbinders .....	1

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71

This work was done by the Bureau, though the postage and the pay of the two extra employees for two weeks was paid by the Emergency Committee.

Hon. Robert M. McLane, who was the Mayor of Baltimore City, and Hon. Edwin Warfield, Governor of Maryland, immediately took steps looking to the preservation of law and order and to securing means to relieve the necessities and wants of the sufferers by the fire. Mayor McLane declined all outside help, and the Governor assured him that he would speedily assist in getting the Legislature to take the necessary steps, which resulted in the appropriation of \$250,000, out of which the militia were paid. The following

extract from the report by the Emergency Committee, assisted by this Bureau and the Charity Organization Society, shows briefly what work was accomplished and what money was expended:

We have assisted, through the Agency of the German Society, thirty-two families to the amount of \$614.75; through the Italian Relief Committee we have assisted one hundred and eight families to the amount of \$3,999.02; through the St. Vincent de Paul Society we have assisted sixty-six families to the amount of \$917.58; through the Hebrew Benevolent Society we have assisted two hundred and thirty eight families to the amount of \$4,296.40; through the Federated Charities we have assisted four hundred and eighty-five families to the amount of \$4,774.02; through our own Committee directly we have assisted one hundred and thirty-four families through gifts to the amount of \$5,986.03, and through loans to the amount of \$1,037; making a total of 1,063 families helped by means of the legislative appropriation. We have also paid to the Instructive Visiting Nurses' Association the sum of \$250 for nurses employed to render services to families with illness due to exposure arising from the fire, and \$69.01 for "Transportation". The expenses directly incurred by our Committee have been \$1,269, or about 5½% of the money handled. There were, however, included in the amounts paid by us to the charitable organizations above named, certain sums paid for expenses necessarily incurred by them in caring for distinctively "Fire Relief Work," the addition of which to our own expense account would make the total between 7% and 8%. We have used in all \$23,212.81,42 cents of which, however, is interest on loans repaid, making a net expenditure of \$23,212.39. A complete record has been kept of every case that came before us and we have turned over to your Commission a voucher for every expenditure.

Of course, there may be much just criticism upon our methods and the results accomplished, but we have never acted in any case except upon full investigation, have never made an appropriation that we did not feel was properly within the province and duty of our Committee, and, at the same time, we do not know of a single applicant for relief who, after the settlement of his case, and explanation to him of the reason for our action feels that he has any cause of complaint.

The rebuilding of the City was somewhat delayed by necessary plans and detailed arrangements for meeting difficulties, but after the Burned District Committee was appointed, created by legislation and clothed with sufficient power, the work was rapidly taken up and prosecuted until

to-day there are 400 new buildings completed or fully under way, streets have been widened, new grades established, improvements made, and such vast undertakings well under way as the building of municipal docks, wider wharves, street paving, etc., so that it can well be said that there were some blessings came to the people from the terrible calamity.

In another part of this report, under the head of Census of Buildings in Baltimore, will be found a report by the police on the new buildings in the burned district up to August 1st.

Baltimore business men rallied immediately after the fire and without accepting a single cent from the generous world, who offered all kinds of help, the trade and commerce of the city not only revived fully, but rapidly increased over all previous records.

# FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

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## Second Annual Report of Work Accomplished in this Department.

The results of the year's work in this branch of the Department has been satisfactory, though not yet up to the mark to which it can and will be brought in the future. We are again compelled to urge upon the employing class the advisability and desirability of utilizing the advantages offered by the Free Employment Agency to supply their wants when in need of help of any kind, whether it be in factory, workshop or commercial establishment. This is the hardest work the Agency has had to accomplish—teach the business people of Baltimore that the State is furnishing them with an Agency to find employees, and those persons the very ones who need the work most.

During the year just closed advertisements have been constantly inserted in the daily papers, addressed to the business people of Baltimore, but with meagre results in securing situations for idle persons who apply to the Bureau for positions. That the office and its work is becoming well known to the working classes is attested by the constantly growing number of applicants who desire work. The County people who need farm help are fast becoming acquainted with the Agency and the applicants for farm help from this direction is increasing.

As heretofore stated in these reports, the great need in this State is domestic help of a steady, reliable character. Without entering into a fruitless discussion as to the growing shiftlessness or unavailability of the negro help, upon which most Maryland homes have heretofore relied, it is patent to all that we need a class of immigrants, men and women, who will work on the farm and in the household at a fair compensation. These can only be had by strenuous efforts on the part of the State to secure some of the desirable immigration that is pouring into the country.

The records of the Department having been destroyed, it is impossible for us to give an account of all the applicants for positions and all positions secured in the first months of the year. However, the report of the work done for the Emergency Committee immediately after the fire, and published in the preceding pages, shows that this department of the State Government was equal to the demands upon it on that occasion, and only the lack of positions to give to the idle persons or those thrown out of work at that time limited the good work done by the Bureau.

It had been our object in this report to endeavor to show in just what months of the year there was the greatest idleness, but as heretofore stated the fire and the loss of books prevents this. However, in the table that follows it will be found that more persons have been supplied with situations or with help than in the previous year, and the increase is gratifying. Of the 1,312 applications for situations made to the Bureau during the year, 1,078 were males and 234 females. Of these the largest number were laborers, of whom there were 429, with 89 clerks second in the list, 75 general houseworkers third, and the rest in rotation as follows: watchmen 54, drivers 45, farm hands 36, carpenters 30, cooks 29, chambermaids 27, waiters 26, and nurses and stenographers 12 each and so on.

There were 362 applications for help received, of which the largest number came from those desiring ordinary laborers of which there were 227, while the demand for household help was also large, having been 121 in number, with 14 cooks next in demand and nurses to the number of 5. These applications were divided between males and females as follows: Males 202; females 160.

Of the 529 positions secured and enumerated in the table, 378 were males and 151 females. These were divided up into occupations as follows: Laborers 259, general houseworkers 73, farm hands 43, cooks 27, chambermaids 22, clerks 17, waiters 13, and gardeners 9, with the balance scattering in various other occupations in lesser number each.

The table that follows gives results in detail:

OPERATIONS OF THE FREE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

OCCUPATION OF APPLICANT.	Applications for Employ- ment.		Applications for Help .		Number of Positions Secured.	
	Number Filed.		Number Filed.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Advertisers.....	1					
Apprentices.....	4					
Bakers.....	3		2		2	
Barkeepers.....	5					
Blacksmiths.....	4		1		1	
Boilermakers.....	3					
Bookbinders.....	1		1			
Bookfolders.....		2				2
Bookkeepers.....	8	3		1		1
Boxmakers.....	1					
Brass finishers.....	2					
Butlers.....	1		1			
Candymakers.....	1	4				1
Cannmakers.....	7					
Canner.....	1					
Carpenters.....	30		1			
Carbuilders.....	1					
Carpet layers.....	2					
Cashiers.....	1	4				
Caterers.....	1					
Char-women.....		9		1		6
Chambermaids.....		27		3		22
Cigarmakers.....	3		1			
Clerks.....	89	7	6		17	2
Clothing cutters.....	2					
Cloth spongers.....	2					
Cloth examiners.....	1					
Cleaners.....			1			
Collectors.....	16					
Cooks.....	20	29	1	14		27
Compositors.....	9		1		1	
Companions.....		5		1		
Copper smelters.....	2					
Coachmen.....	5					
Core makers.....			1			
Designer.....		1				
Die sinker.....	1					
Dishwashers.....	3		1			
Draughtsmen.....	2					

## OPERATIONS OF THE FREE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—Continued.

OCCUPATION OF APPLICANT.	Applications for Employ- ment.		Applications for Help.		Number of Positions Secured.	
	Number Filed.		Number Filed.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Drivers.....	45		3		7	
Dairymen.....			1			
Elevator men.....	5					
Electrical workers.....	3					
Electrotypers.....	2					
Engineers.....	12					
Errand boys.....	3		3		6	
Farm hands.....	36		49		43	
Farm managers.....	3					
Firemen.....	7					
Foremen.....	2					
Furniture polishers.....	1					
Gardeners.....	11		7		9	
General utility.....	22		5		1	
General housework.....		75		121		73
Glass blowers.....	1					
Governess.....		1				
Harnessmakers.....	1					
Horseshoer.....	1					
Hostlers.....	4		1			
Hotel work.....	6	1				
Housekeepers.....		9		1		3
Housemaid.....		1				
Ironworkers.....	15					
Janitors.....	10		1			
Journalists.....	1					
Laborers.....	429		227		259	
Laundress.....		1				
Locksmiths.....	2					
Lumbermen.....			1			
Machinists.....	9		1		1	
Marble finishers.....	1					
Mill hands.....	1					
Millers.....	1					
Molders.....	2		1		1	
Nurses.....	4	12		5	2	3
Office cleaning.....	1					
Office work.....	4	5				
Office boys.....	4					
Oyster shuckers.....	3					
Packers.....	4		1		1	
Painters.....	13		2		1	



## OPERATIONS OF THE FREE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—Continued.

OCCUPATION OF APPLICANT.	Applications for Employment.		Applications for Help.		Number of Positions Secured.	
	Number Filed.		Number Filed.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Paperhangers.....	1					
Photographers.....	1					
Plasterers.....	1				1	
Plumbers.....	3					
Pressmen.....	2		1			
Pressfeeders.....	1					
Pressers.....	1				1	
Porters.....	13					
Riggers.....	10					
Rivetworkers.....	1					
Salesmen.....	15					
Salesladies.....				1		1
Seamstresses.....		6		1		3
Sewing machine operators.....				5		
Sheet metal workers.....	1					
Shirt cutters.....	1					
Shoemakers.....	3					
Shirt ironers.....	1					
Silversmiths.....	1					
Solicitors.....	7		18		8	
Stenographers.....	5	12		2	3	3
Steam and pipe fitters.....	4	4				
Stewards.....	2	1		1		
Stonemasons.....	2					
Tailors.....	4	1				1
Teachers.....	1	1				
Teamsters.....	4					
Telegraphers.....	1					
Timekeepers.....	4					
Tinners.....	1					
Trunkmaker.....			1			
Typewritists.....		2				
Umbrella makers.....		1				1
Upholsterers.....	1					
Varnishers.....	1					
Waiters.....	26	8	1	3	13	2
Watchmen.....	54					
Weavers.....		2				
Woodworkers.....	4					
Totals.....	1,078	234	202	160	378	151

Of these 1,312 applications for positions, we are enabled to give the nationality of only 1,166. This is due to the destruction of the office by the fire. However, of this number it will be seen by the brief table that follows that the larger number were Americans or claimed America as their birthplace, though largely of foreign descent; the next largest number came from Russia; the next from Germany; the next were negroes; the next from Ireland; followed in succession by Poland and England. The smallest number claim Canada, Cuba, Finland, Spain, Wales and West India as their birthplaces. The figures are as follows:

#### BIRTHPLACE OF APPLICANTS FOR POSITIONS.

COUNTRY FROM WHICH APPLICANTS CAME.	MALES.	FEMALES.
America.....	534	90
Austria.....	3	..
Belgium.....	2	..
Bohemia.....	3	..
Canada.....	1	..
Cuba.....	1	..
Denmark.....	4	..
England.....	21	6
Finland.....	1	..
France.....	5	..
Germany.....	91	10
Haiwai.....	1	..
Holland.....	3	..
Ireland.....	32	15
Italy.....	6	..
Negro.....	86	30
Norway.....	3	..
Poland.....	22	..
Russia.....	180	6
Scotland.....	3	1
Spain.....	1	..
Sweden.....	3	..
Wales.....	1	..
West India.....	1	..
Totals.....	1,008	158

It was the intention of the Bureau in reporting this year to endeavor to indicate by actual figures what weeks and months in the year the greatest amount of idleness

occurred among the work people, as indicated by the applications to this office for situations. We are only able to state that the greatest amount of idleness seemed to exist in the latter part of November and December. The records for January and February having been destroyed, we failed to continue such records, the reconstruction of the City having a tendency to take up considerable of the idle labor, which at other times were seeking work during the Spring and Summer months.

#### OCCUPATIONS OF SKILLED OR TRAINED PERSONS APPLYING FOR WORK.

TRADE OF APPLICANT.	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS.	TRADE OF APPLICANT.	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS.
Baker.....	6	Harnessmaker.....	3
Blacksmith.....	5	Iron Worker.....	17
Boilermaker.....	7	Machinist.....	9
Bookbinder.....	1	Marble Cutter.....	1
Boxmaker.....	3	Molders.....	5
Brassfinisher.....	1	Miller.....	1
Bricklayer.....	3	Musicians.....	2
Brickmaker.....	1	Painter.....	19
Cabinetmaker.....	2	Paperhanger.....	3
Candymaker.....	4	Pavers.....	3
Canmaker.....	10	Photographer.....	1
Carbuilder.....	1	Plumber.....	9
Carpenter.....	34	Proofreader.....	1
Carpet Cutter.....	2	Pressfeeder.....	1
Caterer.....	1	Pressman.....	2
Cigarmaker.....	2	Railmaker.....	1
Cloakcutter.....	2	Rigger.....	9
Clothing Cutter.....	1	Sheet Metal Worker...	2
Compositor.....	6	Shirt Cutter.....	1
Cook.....	18	Shoemaker.....	5
Decorator.....	1	Stenographer.....	4
Die Setter.....	1	Tailor.....	7
Draughtsman.....	1	Typewriter.....	1
Electrician.....	2	Telegrapher.....	1
Electrotypewriter.....	3	Upholsterer.....	2
Embalmer.....	1	Varnisher.....	3
Engineer.....	15	Wood Worker.....	4
Fireman.....	11		
Gardener.....	10	Total.....	273
Glass Blower.....	1		

In the table above are enumerated the mechanics or skilled work-people applying to this office for work during

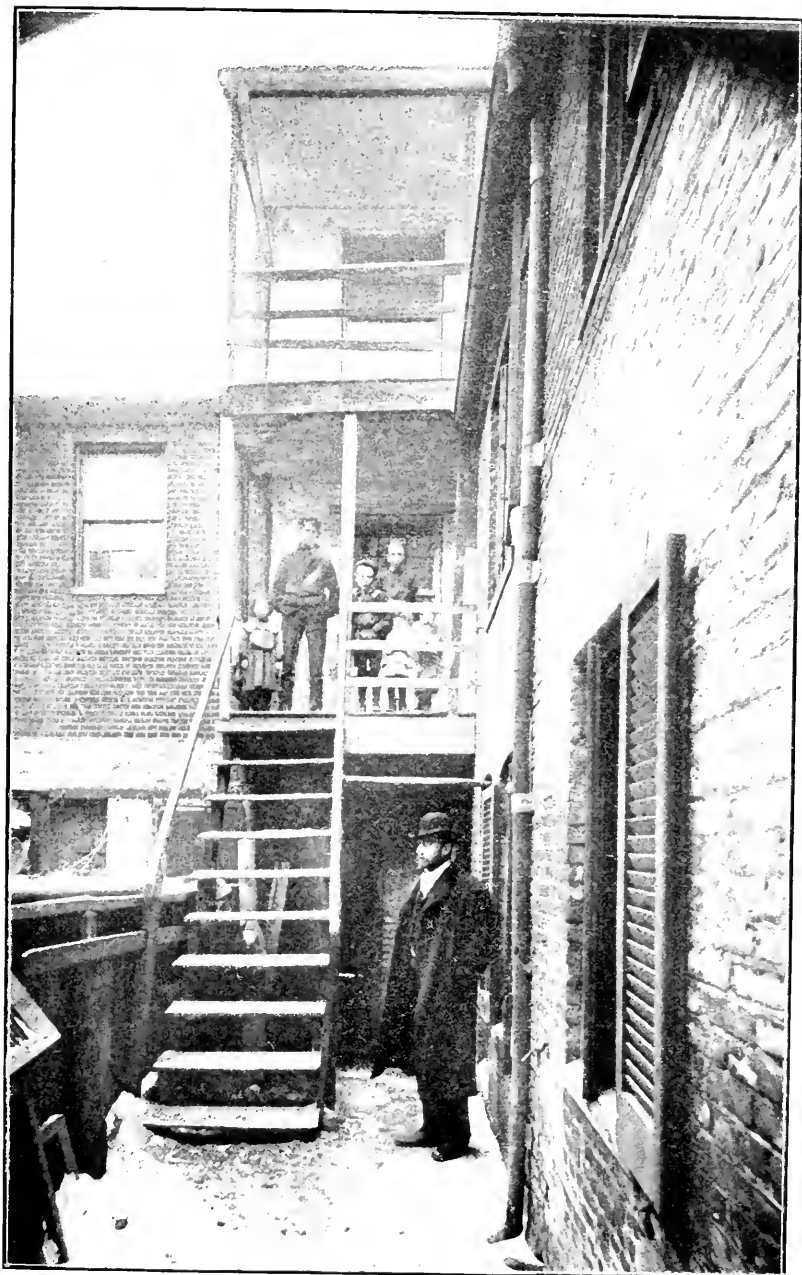
the year. Our reason for publishing these figures is to give some indication as to the class of killed workers who are thrown out of employment and are compelled to resort to employment offices for work. Of course, it must be understood that nearly all of these men are not members of labor organizations. Indeed, the applications for work from the mechanics in the labor unions have been small in number.

Of the 273 skilled workers above enumerated, it will be noticed that carpenters predominate, with painters next, and cooks, iron-workers, engineers, firemen, and gardeners next in rotation. These 273 mechanics out of the total number of applicants of 1,312, or less than one-sixth, indicates that the skilled workmen of the City were very generally employed during the year, the greatest amount of idleness being among unskilled laborers and clerical help.



EXTERIOR VIEW OF BUILDING WHERE SWEATSHOPS AROUND.





ENTRANCE TO SWEATSHOP BUILDING.





# FACTORY AND "SWEATSHOP" INSPECTIONS.

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From year to year for four years we have discussed in these reports the condition of the people who work in the clothing shops and factories of Baltimore, and more particularly that of those who worked at home or in tenement houses and dwellings throughout the City. After continued inspection and report thereon, coupled with the agitation incidental to the investigation of tuberculosis and its enormous increase in our midst, this Department has been successful in having a law passed, tested in the lower and highest Courts, and fully sustained, so that this year we can with considerable satisfaction report a great change in the environment of many hundreds of these workers.

The general public have very little idea of the actual conditions that exist in these places. To a very large extent they have been located in old buildings in the oldest part of the City, in narrow streets, badly ventilated rooms, crowded with persons and goods, where, in the winter time, when of necessity windows must be kept closed and fires burning, the air becomes stifling and fetid, disease (if there be any germs present) finding easy prey among the workers and families commingling together. That these places have been the breeding spots of tuberculosis bacilli goes without saying, and the following extract from the report of the Tuberculosis Commission of Maryland fully bears out this statement:

"The workshop is a very common means of spreading tuberculosis. By workshops, of course, is meant any inclosure in which one or more people are employed. Tuberculosis is an extremely chronic disease, and usually runs a long course even in its contagious stage before its victim is in-

capacitated for his usual occupation. Some people work with the contagious stage of tuberculosis for the greater part of a working lifetime, occasionally being thrown out of employment for a few weeks or months on account of an exacerbation, and again returning with as much vigor as before. Unfortunately, habits of men and women in the matter of spitting make it easy for a consumptive to contaminate his immediate environment in a shop, if not the entire shop. One consumptive, perhaps, can not contaminate a large shop so as to produce an infectious environment of the entire shop, but he can produce an environment around his own stand capable of implanting the disease in one or more of those next to him, and before long he has associates in the task of polluting the shop. In a workshop in which a case of tuberculosis exists careful investigation will reveal the presence of other cases in various stages of the disease. Death will occur from such a shop at regular intervals for an indefinite period so long as the shop is permitted to remain contaminated."

So important have the scientists and physicians considered these places as such breeding spots that Dr. Jose Rosett and Dr. J. E. Geichner, in December, 1903, and January, 1904, were assigned the duty of examining some of these places and having photographs made of the same, which we, through the courtesy of the Commission, reproduce in this report, with other photographs taken by this Department of several places where we have effected considerable change.

The illustration on page 27 shows one of these old dwellings in the Eastern part of Baltimore, where sweatshops exist, and the one on page 29 is a view of an entrance to another dwelling where at least four families lived and the sweatshops were carried on.

In these shops, crowded with workmen, often whole families of from three to ten people live in one or two adjoining rooms, cooking and eating and sleeping, while the children find their playground on the floors among the clothing piled up or in the dirt. The men often smoke



A SAMPLE SWEATSHOP.



cigarettes, expectorate freely on the floor, where cuspidors are unknown, and the bacilli from the dried sputum finds easy lodgement in the little child or the grown-up co-worker. The illustration on page 33 was taken by this Department in December, 1904, just before the inspector compelled a wholesale change of conditions and made the proprietor comply with the law. The room shown opened on a side hall about 4x6 feet, with no window, in which hall, shown in the illustration, six girls were working crowded around a table in almost inconceivable manner. In the room proper, the whole of which can not be shown, sixteen men and women were working, the pressers being in the rear part of the room. The proprietor's family, consisting of wife and two children, were playing around and are shown standing in the middle of the room. Of course, it is impossible to show the dirt, and the fact that the proprietor and others were smoking cigarettes added to the foul-smelling, vitiated atmosphere. There were two windows in front and one in the back, all tightly closed, and in addition to the fire in the stove, the pressers were using gas to heat their irons in the same room. To say the workers looked anaemic is but mildly expressing it, the proprietor himself looking like a man fully impregnated with the dread disease of consumption. He promised to at once take out the partition between the hall and the main room and keep his family out of the shop.

The illustrations on pages 37 and 39 show the effect of enforcing the sweatshop law by this Department. The first picture shows the shop before the Inspector's visit. This picture was taken by Dr. Rosett, who is shown standing at the side. The place was dirty, with several persons working therein who showed unmistakable signs of tuberculosis. It is very hard for even the photographer to depict the unclean and crowded condition. But the picture on the next page shows the same shop after the proprietor was compelled to clean up and change his shop. The floor was cleaner, there were less persons at work, and altogether the change was marked, though there is much room yet for improvement. All of

these shops are located on Albemarle Street and in the same house, the dwelling, (an old one) being honeycombed with shops, though we have forced all the families who heretofore lived in them to vacate the rooms for living purposes. A complete change will not be possible until the old rookery is pulled down, and that will not be as long as the present owner continues to derive such tremendous revenue from it as he does.

Another instance of great change in the same house on the third floor front is shown in the two illustrations on pages 41 and 43. The first picture does not do the room justice, as it is much smaller than seems in the photograph. Twelve persons were working there, the ceiling was low, with two front windows and one in the rear. The girls and men looked as if fresh air and water were strange things to them, and it was a hard task to bring about the change as shown in the picture on the succeeding page. The first picture was taken in January, 1904, and the second in December, 1904. Only six persons were working when this latter picture was taken in 1904. The room was clean and a much more healthy air prevailed, though there was plenty of room for more improvement. It must be remembered that there are seven shops in this old building, all run by different individuals—one being in the basement, two on the first floor, two on the second and two on the third floor—altogether making a beehive of industry and a breeding place for disease. The change shown by these two pictures of before and after inspection and enforcement of the law is marked enough to encourage all who have taken an active interest in the matter.



BEFORE ENFORCEMENT OF THE SWEATSHOP LAW.

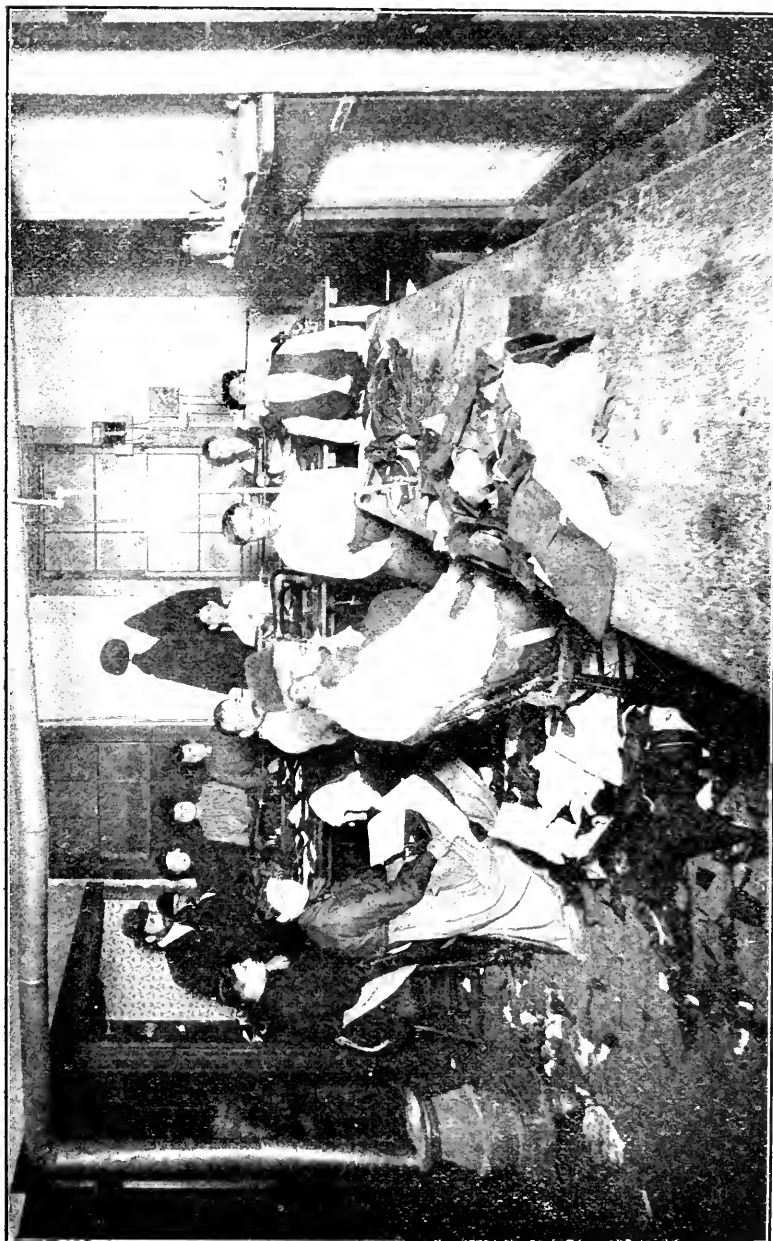






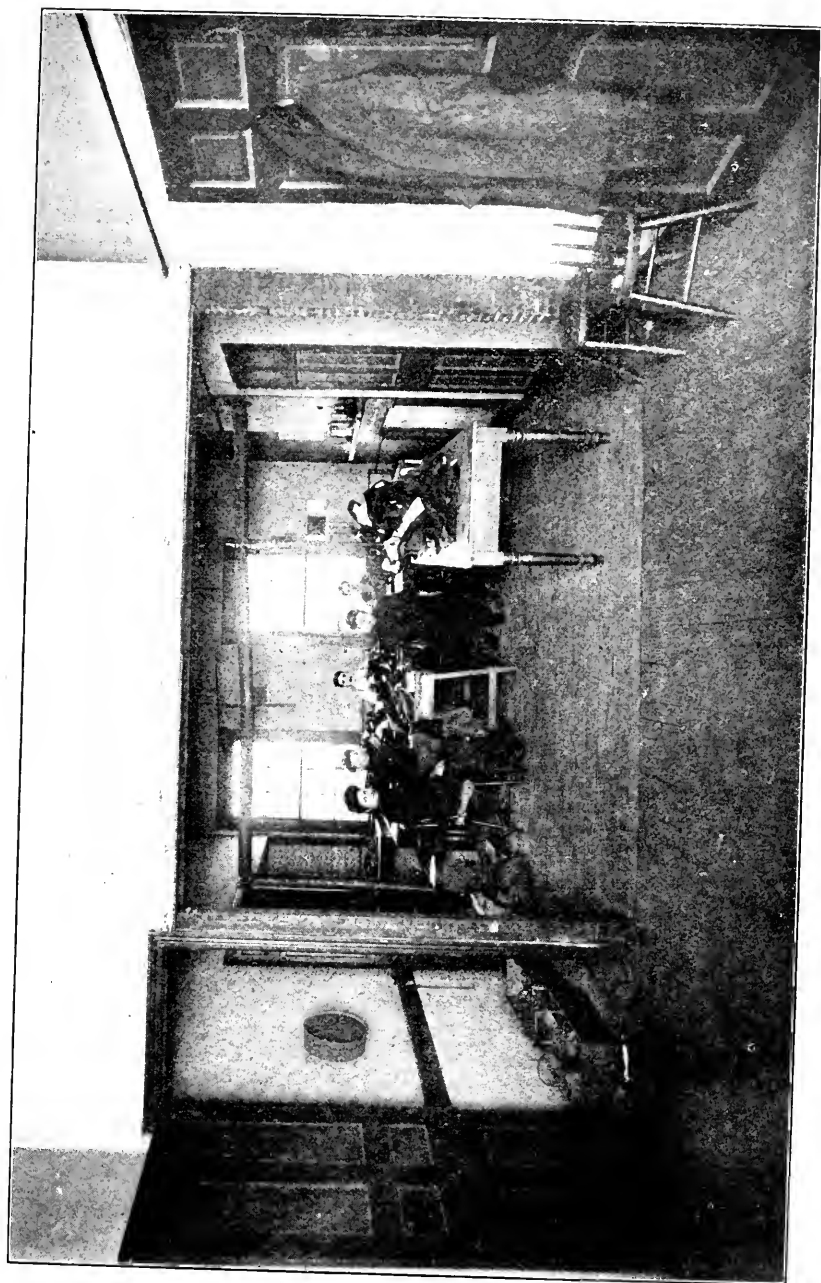
AFTER ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.





BEFORE THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE SWEATSHOP LAW.





AFTER THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE SWEATSHOP LAW.



In the following pages will be found examples of several shops, the photographs all being made by Dr. Rosett and Dr. Geichner in 1903. We publish them to show what a great work is before this Department in correcting this evil and keeping Baltimore-made clothing on the high plane it now occupies, because it will now be possible for our manufacturers to proclaim to the world that all their goods are made under sanitary inspection. The last of these pictures is that of a model shop over a man's living rooms. It is well ventilated, kept clean as possible under the circumstances, but yet it is in the third story of a dwelling where the proprietor's family lives, and it is an extraordinary case of cleanliness on the part of one of these men. All the pictures that follow speak for themselves, except that the dirt does not show as plainly on the picture as it does on the floor and walls.

## WORK OF THE CURRENT YEAR.

The work of the Bureau since March 1st in the inspection field has been continuous and laborious. The fire delayed work early in the year, and it was not until after February 19, when the Court of Appeals delivered its opinion sustaining the law, that it was fully begun. While we had always felt confident of being sustained by the higher courts in the rightfulness and constitutionality of the law, yet there must always be grave doubts as to the outcome of a doubtful point of law, therefore, when Judge McSherry delivered the excellent opinion of the Court of Appeals, published in the last Annual Report of this Bureau, we were much relieved and took up the work of correcting the evils existant with renewed zeal and energy.

During the year, with only two Inspectors, (who have worked indefatigably) and the assistance of the office force, 357 notices have been mailed to persons, notifying them that they were violating the law; 1,336 places inspected, measured and reported on; 99 notices sent to Dr. Bosley, the City Health Commissioner, of water closets needing cleaning; 1,013 permits to work issued, with instructions from the Bureau; 45 arrests and convictions secured, with minimum fine and cost imposed, to say nothing about the innumerable duplicate visits made to the places inspected and almost endless number of letters of instruction or information sent out. The record of work is gratifying, indeed, and the results of the work are becoming more apparent every day.

It was with considerable indifference that the Department had recourse to the arrest and prosecution of some of the violators of the law. And it was not until all other efforts to make these contractors obey the law had failed that warrants were sworn out for their arrest. After their commitment on surety by the various Magistrates, commencing during the Summer months, owing to the adjournment of Court, etc., the various cases were laid over until December of this year, when, with the efficient assistance of State's Attorney Owens and his office, all of the indictments were effective, and Judge Wright, in permitting the persons to plead guilty, and, with the consent of this office and the State's Attorney, inflicting the lowest penalty the law permitted, plainly told the violators that if they were brought before the Court again on a similar charge he would inflict the fullest penalty of the law. In several of the cases the State consented to a stet being entered because subsequent



to the trial some of the parties had complied with the law by moving their families, cleaning up their shops, or in other ways remedying the bad conditions existing.

Just here it is pertinent to suggest that when the Legislature meets again the law should be so amended as to permit these offenders to be tried by the police magistrates, thus avoiding considerable delay and trouble to the office, hardships on the violators of law, and lumbering up the State's Attorney's office with these cases.

Perhaps nothing that the Department has done since the passage of the law has had such salutary effect as the punishment of these violators of the law, and it is to be hoped that in the coming year we will not be compelled to resort to this course again.

Perhaps the best way to tell the story of the work done under this law is by the figures themselves, and we herewith present the same. Mr. Frank Armiger and Mr. Joseph B. Joyner are the two Inspectors, and credit is due them for their earnest efforts.

#### PERMITS ISSUED.

During the year, after careful inspection and report thereon, 1,013 permits have been issued to contractors and individuals to work and employ 11,861 hands in the manufacture of various articles pertaining to the clothing business.

In the following brief table we give a list of the permits issued to factories and work-shops, as well as those to persons who work in tenements and dwellings. By comparison with past years it will be found that the permits issued for

factories and shops has largely increased, while those issued for tenements and dwellings decreased, and it is gratifying to know that of the permits issued for people employed, 10,201 worked in factories and work-shops, 447 permits being issued therefor, a large increase over last year.

FACTORIES AND SHOPS.	Number of Permits Issued.	Number of People Employed.
Districts—A .....	111	1,209
B .....	183	2,824
C .....	110	4,225
D .....	10	1,169
E .....	33	774
Total .....	447	10,201
TENEMENTS AND DWELLINGS.		
Districts—A .....	165	548
B .....	320	962
C .....	36	85
D .....	45	65
Total .....	566	1,660
Grand Total .....	1,013	11,861

Of the permits issued enumerated above they were classified by industries according to the following table in dwellings and tenements and factories and work-shops. It will be noticed that the largest number were issued for B District, and the largest number of single shops securing permits was for the manufacture of coats, with vests next and pants third. The several miscellaneous items enumerated in these tables are included in the permits issued, but really cut no figure in the great mass of work done in these industries:



TYPICAL SWEATSHOP.



## PERMITS ISSUED TO FACTORIES AND SHOPS.—

TO MANUFACTURE—	DISTRICTS.				
	A	B	C	D	E
Coats.....	35	84	29	..	5
Pants.....	35	47	29	6	4
Vests.....	8	23	2	..	1
Clothing.....	5	15	43	..	24
Cloaks.....	9	1	6	..	..
Ladies' Underwear.....	..	6	..	..	..
Skirts.....	12	1	..	..	..
Caps.....	3	1	..	..	..
Coat Pads.....	3	..	..	4	..
Buttonholes.....	1	3	2	..	..
Total.....	111	181	111	10	34

## PERMITS ISSUED TO DWELLINGS AND TENEMENTS.—

TO MANUFACTURE—	DISTRICTS.			
	A	B	C	D
Pants.....	89	60	10	17
Vests.....	23	66	7	18
Coats.....	41	188	16	5
Clothing.....	..	..	2	..
Coat Pads.....	..	1	..	..
Cloaks.....	4	..	..	..
Buttonholes.....	3	4	1	1
Shirts.....	3	..	..	..
Overalls.....	1	1	1	1
Blouses.....	..	..	..	2
Waists.....	..	..	..	1
Total.....	164	320	37	45

For the purposes of this review and so as to keep segregated the figures for the clothing industry, we shall briefly summarize the detail tables found later on, wishing the reader to keep in mind at all times that these particular

figures refer only to the clothing trade, the miscellaneous inspections made being given in another table further on.

The following brief table indicates where the largest number of tailor or sweat shops are located, it first being borne in mind that for the purposes of inspection this office divided the City into seven districts as follows:

District A—Both sides of Baltimore Street, South to the Basin, and East side of South Street to the Eastern City Limits.

District B—From Baltimore Street on the North to North Avenue, and East of South Street to the Eastern City Limits.

District C—South of Baltimore Street to the Harbor, and West of South Street to Fremont Avenue.

District D—West of Fremont Avenue to the Western City Limits, and North from the Southern line of the City Limits to North Avenue.

District E—From North Avenue to Pratt Street, and from North Street West to Fremont Avenue.

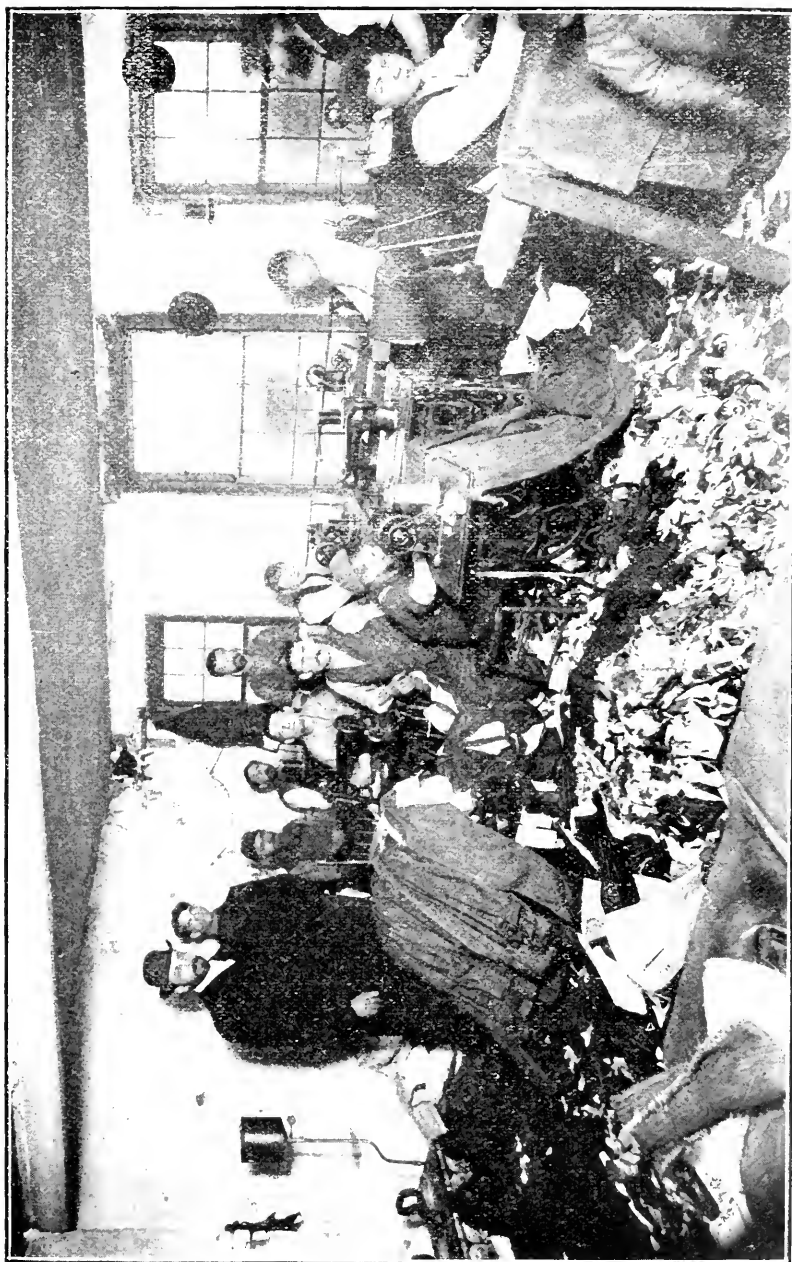
District F—North of North Avenue, East of Charles Street to the Eastern City Limits.

It will thus be seen that the largest number of sweat-shops or places inspected is reported in District B, with District A second and District C third. The total number of inspections for the whole territory being 1,336, as follows:

#### TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS IN THE CITY.

District A.....	387
District B.....	605
District C.....	177
District D.....	57
District E.....	47
Miscellaneous.....	63
Total.....	1,336

Of these 1,336 places inspected, 63 are classified as miscellaneous, and are separated from the clothing shops in the following analysis, thus leaving 1,273 places, located in 906 buildings, which were divided up in the various districts in the following way:



TYPICAL SWEATSHOP.





## LOCATION OF PLACES.

DISTRICTS.	FACTORIES.	DWELLINGS.	TENEMENTS.	SHOPS.
A.....	8	107	90	46
B.....	21	312	57	83
C.....	46	28	19	13
D.....	..	41	8	3
E.....	11	3	5	5
Total.....	86	491	179	150

The owners of these shops, as indicated by the reports, were born in various places as follows:

## BIRTH PLACES OF OWNERS.

COUNTRY.	DISTRICTS.					
	A	B	C	D	E	Total.
Russian.....	196	162	41	18	7	424
United States.....	31	111	24	28	8	202
Germany.....	23	51	31	5	6	116
Austria.....	10	3	1	..	..	14
Italy.....	4	..	2	..	..	6
Bohemia.....	4	145	..	..	..	149
Lithuania.....	..	3	6	..	2	11
Poland.....	..	1	..	..	..	1
Australia.....	..	1	..	..	..	1
Ireland.....	..	2	..	1	..	3
Total.....	268	479	105	52	23	927

These various shops are located in five kinds of buildings—front, back, rear, middle and side, and it will be found that more back buildings are used in A and B Districts, that is in East Baltimore, than in any other portion of the City. The table, however, tells the location of the buildings, as well as the location of the rooms in the buildings very much better than we can describe in words. These figures, taken in connection with the table headed “Floors on which Work-

room is Located'' show that rooms in the upper part of the house and baek rooms are largely preferable for manufacturing purposes.

## LOCATION OF BUILDING.

DISTRICTS.	Front.	Back.	Rear.	Side.
A.....	229	134	23	1
B.....	480	101	24	..
C.....	148	29	..	..
D.....	45	12	..	..
E.....	39	8	..	..
Total.....	941	284	47	1

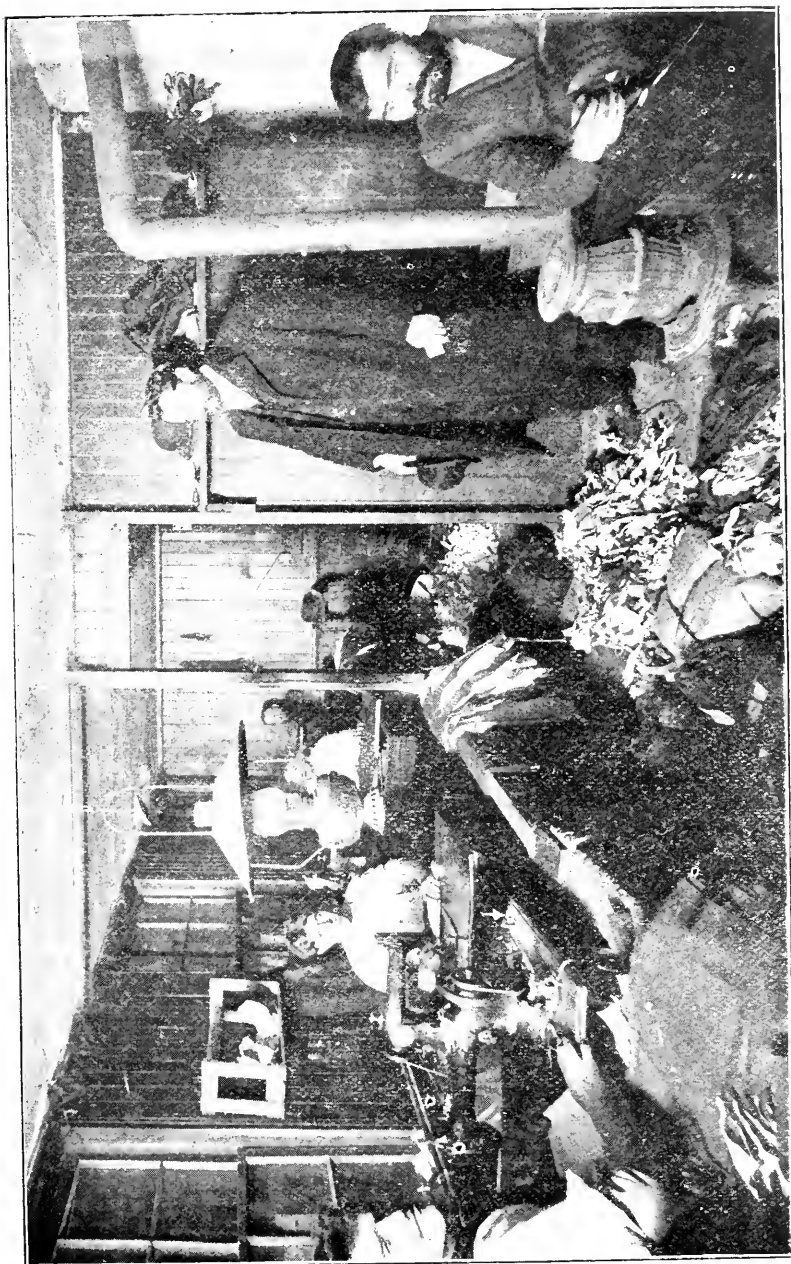
## LOCATION OF ROOM IN BUILDING.

DISTRICTS.	Front.	Middle.	Back.
A.....	225	10	152
B.....	316	51	238
C.....	123	4	50
D.....	24	4	29
E.....	32	1	14
Total.....	720	70	483

## FLOORS ON WHICH WORK-ROOM IS LOCATED.

DISTRICTS.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Base- ment.
A.....	84	171	108	8	1	..	15
B.....	202	234	126	5	..	..	38
C.....	26	74	58	10	6	2	1
D.....	20	30	5	..	..	..	2
E.....	8	12	16	7	2	2	..
Totals...	340	521	313	30	9	4	56

The buildings in which these shops and factories are located contain 5,801 rooms all told, divided up into various districts as follows:



TYPICAL SWEATSHOP



## NUMBER OF ROOMS IN THE HOUSES.

Districts—A	1,738
B	2,870
C	679
D	344
E	170
Total	5,801

When we come to consider the number of buildings, number of rooms in the buildings and location of these rooms, with the environment accompanying them, there is little wonder at the spread of disease and the accumulation of dirt pervading the districts where these sweatshops abound. It should always be borne in mind that most of these houses are old and dilapidated, many of them being in that portion of the City, which, by reason of its proximity to the water front and the low lying land, in many cases make them damp and unhealthy. Added to this bad condition oftentimes prevalent may be added the crowded condition of the rooms and the use of gasoline stoves. The following figures show 135 of these gasoline stoves being used in the various districts, of which 58 were found in District A, or that part of the City South of Baltimore Street and East of South Street, and 65 in District B, or that part of Baltimore lying East of South Street and North of Baltimore Street, as follows:

## GASOLINE STOVES USED.

Districts—A	58
B	65
C	7
D	1
E	2
Miscellaneous	2
Total	135

The following brief summary shows in compact form the number of families in the various houses, the number of persons in the families in the houses, and the rooms wherein there is less than 400 cubic feet of space for each person working therein, as well as the whole number of persons employed in these houses and the articles they make. Of course, it will be understood that the total facts in connection

with each room inspected is given in the large tables that follow, and when the reader may desire to know the condition of a particular room, it will be very easy to locate the same by street and number.

#### NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN THE HOUSES.

Districts—A	354
B	444
C	73
D	58
E	15
Total	944

#### NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE FAMILIES IN THE HOUSES.

Districts—A	1,639
B	2,344
C	293
D	270
E	63
Total	4,609

#### ROOMS WHEREIN THERE IS LESS THAN 400 CUBIC FEET OF SPACE FOR EACH PERSON WORKING THEREIN.

Districts—A	48
B	86
C	7
D	5
E	11
Total	157

#### WHOLE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN HOUSES.

DISTRICTS.	Male	Female.
A	1,162	615
B	1,736	1,325
C	1,555	646
D	57	59
E	387	206
Total	4,897	2,851



LIVING ROOM AND WORK-ROOM.





## ARTICLES MADE

DISTRICTS.	Coats.	Pants.	Vests.	Buttonholes	Clothing.
A.....	121	200	45	7	14
B.....	332	140	113	7	13
C.....	66	50	6	3	52
D.....	4	29	23	1	..
E.....	9	11	1	1	25
Total.....	532	430	188	19	104

Among the most interesting facts developed by the investigation is the decreasing number of children being employed in the sweatshops. Whether this is altogether owing to the laws of the State or the ambitions of the parents, who are anxious to advance their children through education to a higher plane of living, is not so fully developed as to warrant our claiming much of this as the result of enforcing the law. However, it is gratifying to the lovers of humanity to know that the rising generation of men and the foreigners engaged in this industry have a tendency to desert the occupation of their fathers and mothers for more ambitious pursuits.

The following brief table shows 234 children under sixteen years of age employed in these places as follows, and the subsequent figures show the number employed under 14 years of age in the same places:

## NUMBER EMPLOYED UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

DISTRICTS.	Male.	Female.
A.....	28	22
B.....	34	56
C.....	30	58
D.....	1	..
E.....	3	2
Total.....	96	138

## NUMBER EMPLOYED UNDER FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

DISTRICTS.	Male.	Female.
A.....	11	4
B.....	6	10
C.....	..	13
D.....	..	..
E.....	2	2
Total.....	19	29

In connection with the above statement the reader's attention is particularly called to the very small number of the 234 children employed in these places who can neither read nor write.

The figures that follow show where they are located.

## CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE WHO CAN NEITHER READ NOR WRITE.

DISTRICTS.	Male.	Female.
A.....	14	4
B.....	10	7
C.....	..	..
D.....	..	..
E.....	..	..
Total.....	24	11

In the preceding tables it will be noticed that in the houses inspected there were 5,801 rooms, and it must be understood that these rooms are not all used as shops and factories, but many of them heretofore and are still being used for living purposes, that is the persons who own the shops have been eating and sleeping in the rooms adjoining the work rooms, and in addition to their families and the persons therein, which number 4,609, there were employed in these same rooms a total of 6,469 persons who were not of the family, thus making a total of 11,078 persons living and



TYPICAL SWEATSHOP.



working in the rooms reported. These 6,469 persons not of the family were distributed in the various districts as follows:

## TOTAL NUMBER EMPLOYED NOT OF FAMILY.

DISTRICTS.	Male.	Female.
A.....	844	561
B.....	1,238	987
C.....	1,523	610
D.....	31	5
E.....	382	201
Total.....	4,018	2,364

Further details of the inspection are interesting to those who are laboring to ameliorate the condition of those employed in these places and seeking to provide better environment in our factories and work shops for those who toil.

The following table shows the condition of all the work-rooms in which these people were employed, and it is gratifying to note the great change that has taken place since last year. In the table there are only 221 places reported dirty, and we venture the assertion that before another year has intervened we will be able to report all of these establishments kept in such a condition as will at least warrant us in saying that cleanliness in the clothing trade prevails:

## CONDITION OF WORK-ROOMS.

DISTRICTS.	Clean.	Dirty.	Fair.
A.....	287	100	..
B.....	531	72	..
C.....	138	34	5
D.....	57	..	..
E.....	34	7	6
Total.....	1,047	213	13

Another interesting item to be noted is that the condition of the water closets attached to these premises is improving, as shown by the figures below, but we are sorry to say that there has been very little addition to the number of separate toilet rooms provided for females. The total number of water closets has not increased relatively, and altogether there is room for very much improvement in these necessities for the convenience of the workers. The figures that follow tell their own story:

#### NUMBER OF WATER CLOSETS ON PREMISES.

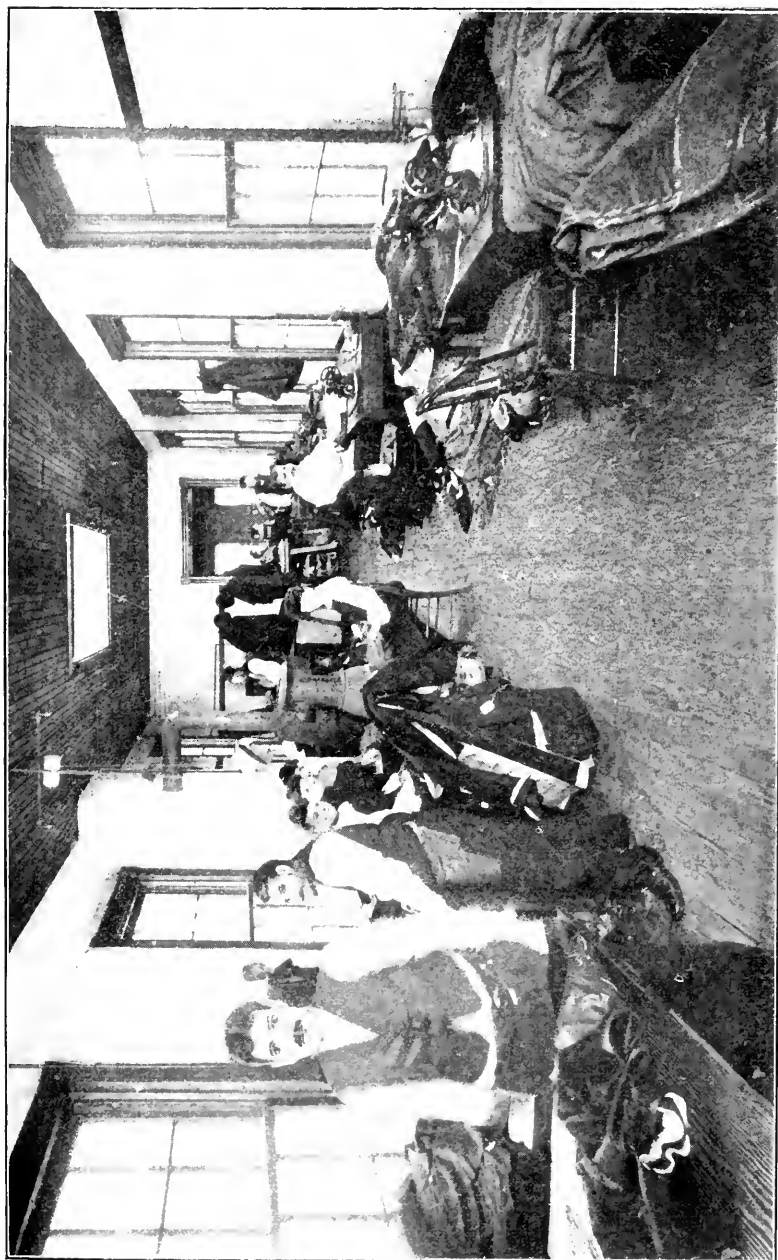
Districts—A.....	289
B.....	501
C.....	230
D.....	53
E.....	63
Total.....	1,136

#### CONDITION OF WATER CLOSETS.

DISTRICTS.	O. K.	Full.	Bad.
A.....	205	26	11
B.....	319	97	5
C.....	86	13	3
D.....	39	12	..
E.....	20	3	..
Total.....	669	151	19

#### ARE THERE SEPARATE WATER CLOSETS FOR FEMALES.

DISTRICTS.	No.	Yes.
A.....	364	23
B.....	571	34
C.....	117	60
D.....	55	2
E.....	16	31
Total.....	1,123	150



MODEL SWEATSHOP NOW MAINTAINED UNDER THE LAW.





Briefly stated by figures in the following small tables is shown where separate wash-rooms are provided for females, the means of egress in case of fire, kind of fuel, power and light used, and the number of hours of labor that the employees are required to work per day. There is a slight improvement in all of these conditions over the report of last year, but not of such a material character as to radically change conditions.

The general sanitary conditions surrounding the premises do, however, show considerable improvement, there being more reported in an O. K. condition than ever before, and this at least is an indication of great improvement for the benefit of those employed on the premises:

#### ARE SEPARATE WASH-ROOMS PROVIDED FOR FEMALES.

DISTRICTS.	Yes.	No.
A.....	4	383
B.....	9	596
C.....	33	144
D.....	3	54
E.....	27	19
Total.....	76	1,196

#### HAVE BUILDINGS OR ROOMS SUFFICIENT MEANS OF EGRESS IN CASE OF FIRE.

DISTRICTS.	Yes.	No.
A.....	382	5
B.....	605	..
C.....	177	..
D.....	57	..
E.....	47	..
Total.....	1,268	5

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF  
CHARACTER OF HEAT USED.

DISTRICTS.	Coal.	Steam.
A.....	386	1
B.....	601	4
C.....	148	29
D.....	57	..
E.....	43	4
	1,235	38

KIND OF POWER USED.

DISTRICTS.	Foot.	Electric.	Gas.	Steam.
A.....	333	50	..	..
B.....	517	36	5	1
C.....	105	53	1	2
D.....	56	1	..	..
E.....	35	12	..	..
Total.....	1,046	152	6	3

LIGHT USED.

DISTRICTS.	Gas.	Coal Oil.	Electric. Gas & Electric.
A.....	251	135	1
B.....	434	160	11
C.....	114	43	..
D.....	31	26	..
E.....	27	8	7
Total.....	857	372	19
			23

### HOURS OF LABOR REQUIRED IN THE VARIOUS SHOPS PER DAY.

DISTRICTS.	Eight.	Nine.	Nine & One-half.	Ten.	Eleven.	Twelve.
A.....	..	4	..	154	..	..
B.....	2	4	3	228	..	..
C.....	1	32	1	44	1	1
D.....	..	..	..	12	..	..
E.....	..	6	2	15	..	1
Total.....	3	46	6	453	1	2

### GENERAL SANITARY CONDITIONS.

DISTRICTS.	O. K.	Bad.	Fair.	Good.
A.....	182	43	..	..
B.....	386	35	20	..
C.....	81	13	2	2
D.....	49	3	..	..
E.....	16	..	3	3
Total.....	714	94	25	5

### MISCELLANEOUS.

We have made no attempt to carry out the law of 1902 in its fullest sense. With the means at our command it was practically impossible to investigate the eleven industries covered by the law, but in going through the various districts examining the clothing shops, the Inspectors examined a number of miscellaneous shops and factories, the detail of which we reproduce in the larger tables following the detail report on the clothing shops. There is nothing very important to be deducted from these figures, therefore we have not entered into an analysis of the same nor a discussion of results. In the near future we shall endeavor to investigate some of these places—especially the cigar and cigarette shops.

The coat-pad factories were the only places where certificates of school teachers or parents were to be found, showing that efforts were made to comply with the compulsory education law. Indeed, our Inspectors have found no evidence whatever even in the sweatshops that this law was being enforced.

Under the head "Miscellaneous" there are sixty-three inspections enumerated made in eight dwellings, three shops, fifteen factories and six tenements. The proprietors of these shops were fourteen born in the United States, fourteen in Russia and one in Germany, and they manufactured skirts, coat pads, caps, overalls, ladies' coats, underwear and waists. Fifty-nine of these places were located in front, back and one in rear buildings, and the rooms they occupied were located as follows in the buildings: forty-one in front, nineteen in back, two in middle and one in rear buildings. The number of rooms in these buildings were 192, and fifteen of the places were located on the first floor, nineteen on the second, twenty-two on the third, four on the fourth, two on the fifth and one in the basement.

Only two gasoline stoves were used in these places, and three of the rooms had less than 400 cubic feet of clear space for each occupant. Twenty-two families were in these dwellings, composed of ninety-three persons, and the total number of people employed in these places was 173 males and 680 females, of which four males and fifteen females were under sixteen years of age. The total number of persons employed in these places not of the families was 186 males and 671 females.

Sixteen of these places worked ten hours per day and three of them nine hours per day. The inspectors reported that fifty-four of them were clean and nine dirty. The sanitary condition of twenty-seven of them was reported O. K., and four of them bad; twenty-seven used foot power, seventeen electric and three steam. For heat fifty-four used coal and ten steam. The general condition of these places, being mostly factories, was fairly good.

When inspecting the coat pad factories, the Inspector found that 134 children under sixteen years of age had filed certificates from their parents, guardians, or teachers, as required by the compulsory school attendance law, with the proprietors of the factories, affirming that they had attended school the required number of years or complied with the law in other respects.



TABLE 1—DISTRICT A.

[illegible]

TABLE 1.—DISTRICT A.—Continued.

[illegible]



TABLE 1.—DISTRICT A—*continued*[illegible]





TABLE 1 — DISTRICT A.—Continued

[illegible]

TABLE 2.—DISTRICT B.—Continued

District	Type of Dwelling or Factory Building	Date	Location	Birthplace of Licensee	Articles Made or Partially Made	Furniture or Other Articles in the Workroom	Size of Workroom Imprinted	Total Number of Persons Employed in the Work	Number of Men Employed in the Work	Number of Women Employed in the Work	Number of Children Under 16 Years of Age Employed in the Work	Whole Number of Persons Employed	Number Employed Under 10 Years of Age	Number Employed 10 Years of Age	Children under 16 Years of Age Who Could Not Write	Number Employed in Family	Hours of Labor Required per Day	Flour of Flour per Week	Have Buildings or Rooms Sufficient to Receive Express in Case of Fire?	Are Separate Wash Rooms Provided for Families?	Number of Water Cocks on Premises	Water Supply from Public Works	Condition of Water Closets	Character of Heat Used	Kind of Power Fuel	Light	General Sanitary Condition of Premises
B	Dwelling	June 14	S. N. Madara	Rohemia	Cuts	Front	Front	4 Second	1 machine, 4 chairs, 1 table	18x12x8	1,056	1,056	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clear	No	1 No	O K	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O K	
B	Dwelling	June 14	S. N. Madara	Rohemia	Cuts	Back	Back	5 First	2 machines, 7 chairs, 2 tables, 1 rack	18x12x8	1,056	1,056	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clear	No	1 No	O K	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O K	
B	Factory	June 14	S. N. Madara	Rohemia	Cuts	Front	Front	5 First	1 machine, 2 chairs, 1 table, 1 bench	18x12x8	1,056	1,056	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clear	No	1 No	O K	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O K	
B	Factory	June 14	S. N. Madara	Rohemia	Cuts	Back	Back	5 First	1 machine, 2 chairs, 1 table, 1 bench	18x12x8	1,056	1,056	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clear	No	1 No	O K	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O K	
B	Factory	June 14	S. N. Madara	Rohemia	Cuts	Front	Front	5 First	1 machine, 2 chairs, 1 table, 1 bench	18x12x8	1,056	1,056	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clear	No	1 No	O K	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O K	
B	Factory	June 14	S. N. Madara	Rohemia	Cuts	Back	Back	5 First	1 machine, 2 chairs, 1 table, 1 bench	18x12x8	1,056	1,056	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clear	No	1 No	O K	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O K	
B	Factory	June 14	S. N. Madara	Rohemia	Cuts	Front	Front	5 First	1 machine, 2 chairs, 1 table, 1 bench	18x12x8	1,056	1,056	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clear	No	1 No	O K	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O K	
B	Factory	June 14	S. N. Madara	Rohemia	Cuts	Back	Back	5 First	1 machine, 2 chairs, 1 table, 1 bench	18x12x8	1,056	1,056	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clear	No	1 No	O K	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O K	
B	Factory	June 14	S. N. Madara	Rohemia	Cuts	Front	Front	5 First	1 machine, 2 chairs, 1 table, 1 bench	18x12x8	1,056	1,056	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clear	No	1 No	O K	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O K	
B	Factory	June 14	S. N. Madara	Rohemia	Cuts	Back	Back	5 First	1 machine, 2 chairs, 1 table, 1 bench	18x12x8	1,056	1,056	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clear	No	1 No	O K	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O K	
B	Factory	June 14	S. N. Madara	Rohemia	Cuts	Front	Front	5 First	1 machine, 2 chairs, 1 table, 1 bench	18x12x8	1,056	1,056	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clear	No	1 No	O K	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O K	
B	Factory	June 14	S. N. Madara	Rohemia	Cuts	Back	Back	5 First	1 machine, 2 chairs, 1 table, 1 bench	18x12x8	1,056	1,056	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clear	No	1 No	O K	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O K	
B	Factory	June 14	S. N. Madara	Rohemia	Cuts	Front	Front	5 First	1 machine, 2 chairs, 1 table, 1 bench	18x12x8	1,056	1,056	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clear	No	1 No	O K	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O K	
B	Factory	June 14	S. N. Madara	Rohemia	Cuts	Back	Back	5 First	1 machine, 2 chairs, 1 table, 1 bench	18x12x8	1,056	1,056	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clear	No	1 No	O K	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O K	
B	Factory	June 14	S. N. Madara	Rohemia	Cuts	Front	Front	5 First	1 machine, 2 chairs, 1 table, 1 bench	18x12x8	1,056	1,056	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clear	No	1 No	O K	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O K	
B	Factory	June 14	S. N. Madara	Rohemia	Cuts	Back	Back	5 First	1 machine, 2 chairs, 1 table, 1 bench	18x12x8	1,056	1,056	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clear	No	1 No	O K	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O K	
B	Factory	June 14	S. N. Madara	Rohemia	Cuts	Front	Front	5 First	1 machine, 2 chairs, 1 table, 1 bench	18x12x8	1,056	1,056	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clear	No	1 No	O K	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O K	
B	Factory	June 14	S. N. Madara	Rohemia	Cuts	Back	Back	5 First	1 machine, 2 chairs, 1 table, 1 bench	18x12x8	1,056	1,056	1	1	1	1	1	10	Clear	No	1 No	O K	Coal	Foot	Coal Oil	O K	
B	Factory	June 14	S. N. Madara	Rohemia	Cuts	Front	Front	5 First																			

TABLE 2 — DISTRICT B.—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE 2.—DISTRICT B.—Continued

[illegible]











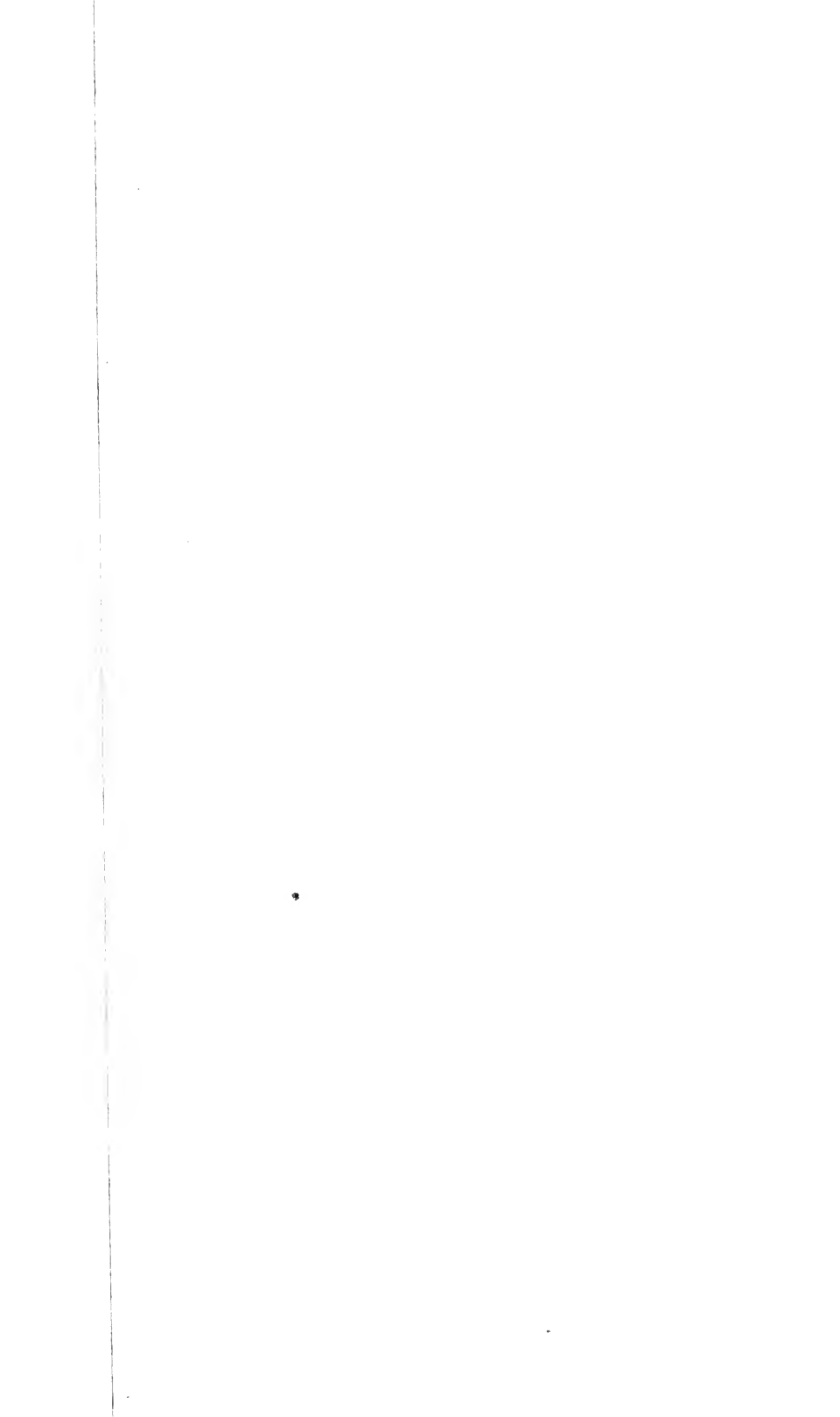


TABLE 3.—DISTRICT C

[illegible]

TABLE 3.—DISTRICT C.—Continued.

[illegible]







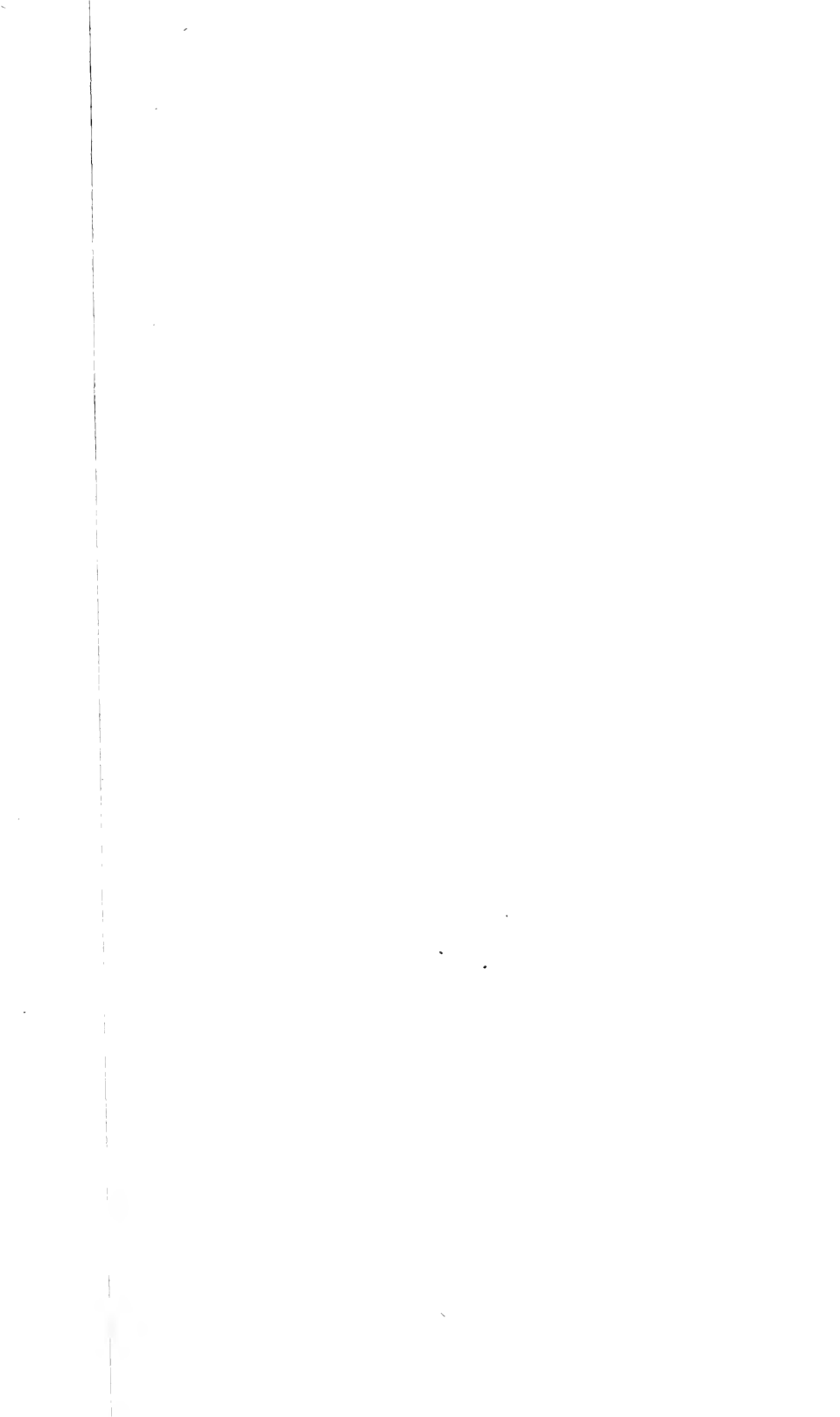
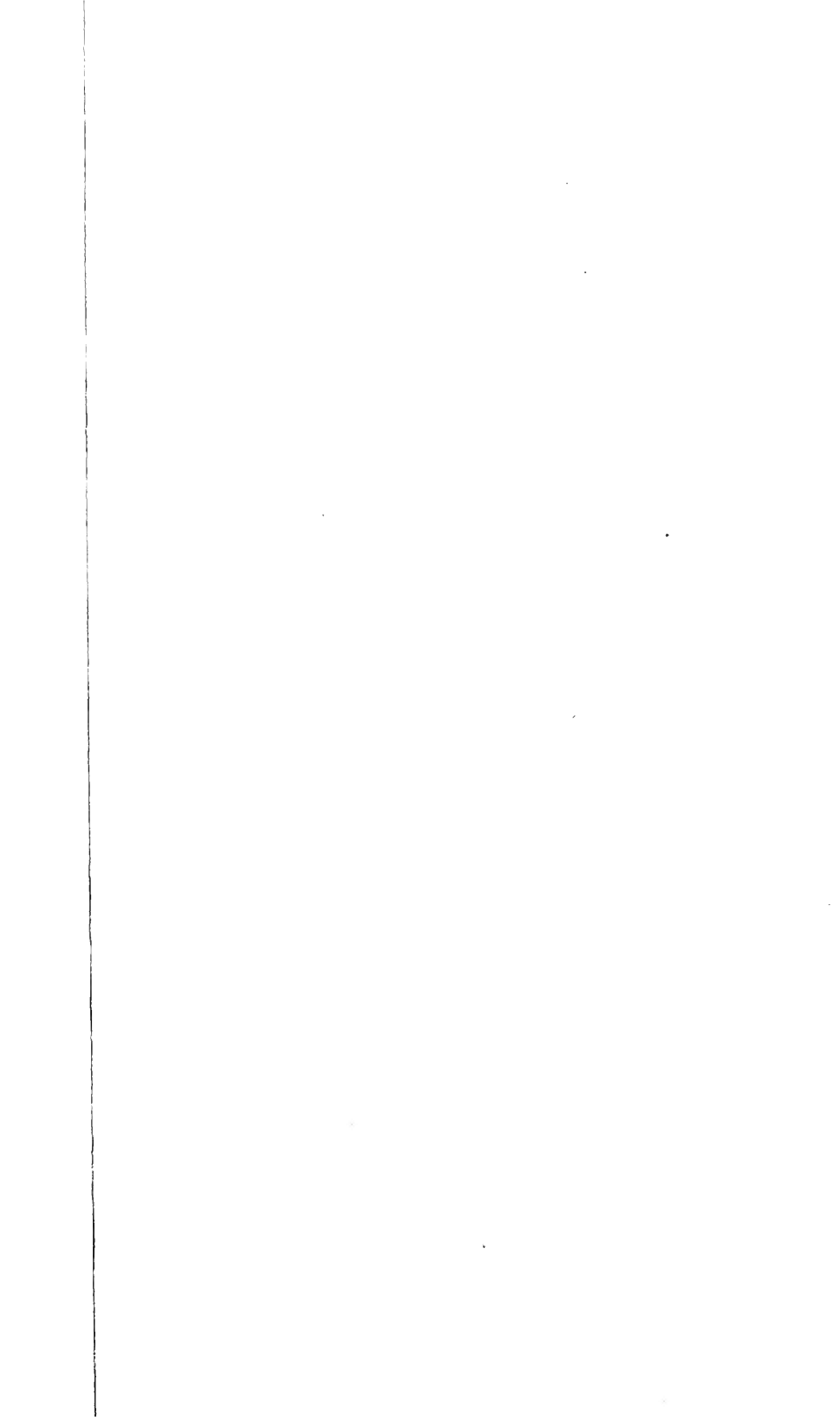


TABLE 4—DISTRICT D.

[illegible]





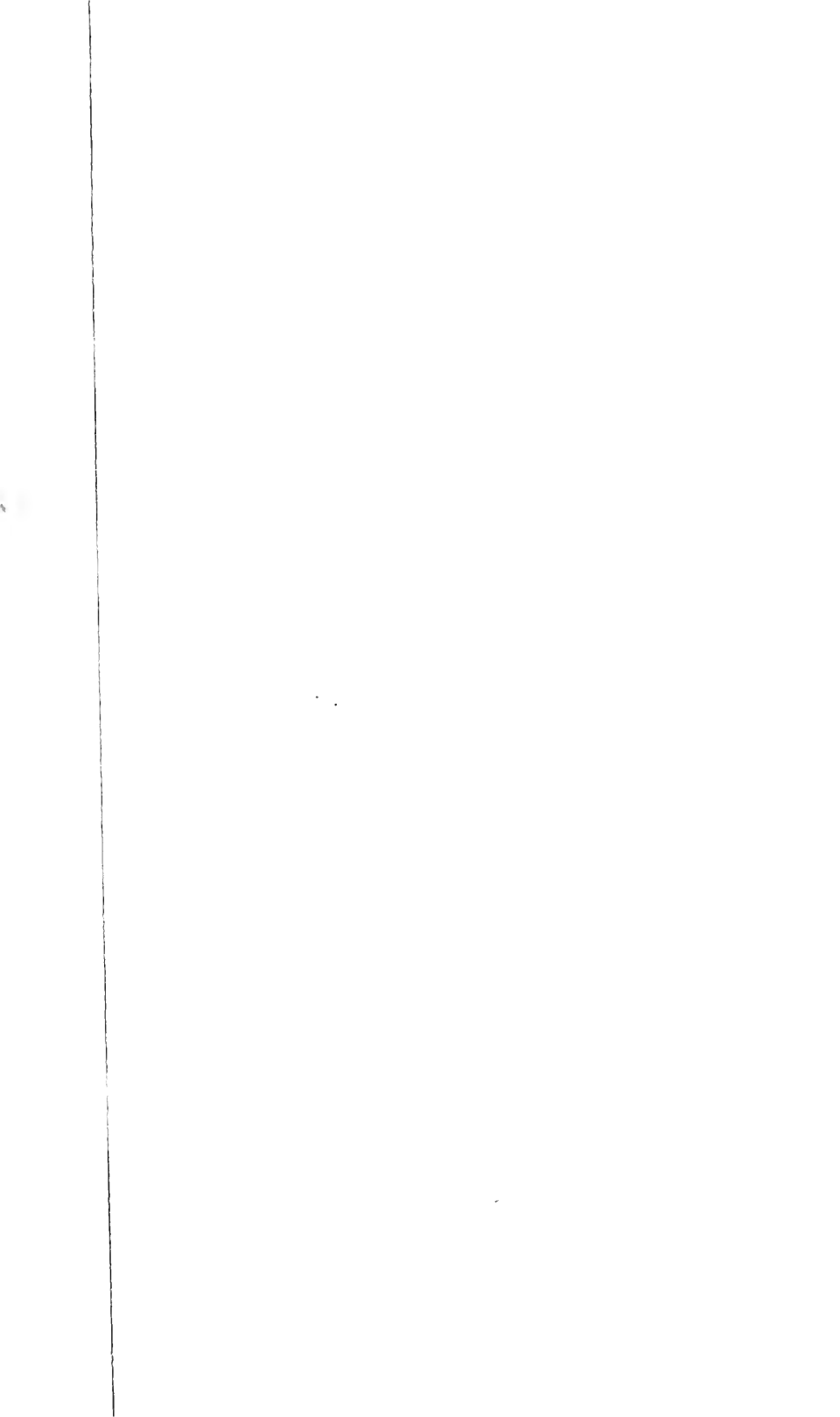


TABLE 6—MISCELLANEOUS DISTRICTS

[illegible]

# STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

The continued industrial activity of the past three years, coupled with the disastrous fire that visited Baltimore in 1904, combined to prevent an increase of labor troubles, and, in fact, acted as a deterrent upon all labor organizations in making demands upon their employers.

While the general prosperity of the country was not as great in 1904 as in 1903, Maryland and Baltimore were just feeling the good effects of the prosperous times when the destructive fire of February devastated the business portion of the city, and for a time paralyzed business effort and building enterprises. This, however, was soon succeeded by a period of great activity of employment for all kinds of ordinary labor to clean up the burned district, and subsequently the employment of skilled mechanics in rebuilding the city.

In the Report of 1903, 29 strikes or lockouts were reported, while in the table that follows for 1904 there are only twenty-one strikes enumerated, one of which was continued from 1903, and had practically been accounted for in that year.

Of the twenty-one strikes enumerated in the table that follows, one was continued from 1903, four occurred in the State outside the City of Baltimore, and three were sympathetic strikes in support of demands or contests by Unions in other cities. The twenty strikes of 1904 that occurred in Maryland were undertaken to benefit 1,674 persons in Maryland and 1,400 in other cities, and involved 1,531 persons, throwing out of work 2,174 persons, of which 107 were females. The total loss to the employees is estimated to be \$144,377, or a per capita loss to the people thrown out of work of a little over \$66.

Of these twenty strikes which commenced in 1904, eight were successful, two were partially so and ten were unsuccessful.

Sixteen of the strikes were ordered by organized labor or defended by the same, and four were not ordered by organizations. Of the sixteen ordered by organized labor,

eight were successful and two partially successful, while those which were not ordered by the organizations were entirely unsuccessful. Nine strikes were settled by agreement, and one by conference of the employers and employees, one was declared off by the organization, and nine were not settled at all.

In only one case was there an increase of working hours, viz: at the Detrick & Harvey shops; and the total amount of money assistance reported as given to all the strikers was \$17,150.

It will thus be seen that not only were strikes less in number, but less people were affected and there was less money lost to all concerned. This speaks well for the growing conservatism of labor organizations, as well as for the conciliatory spirit with which employers meet their employees, and with the growing tendency to arbitration or wage agreement, it is fair to assume that the day of the ending of annoying labor warfare is near at hand.

The advantages gained in the above noted strikes were varied. In certain cases, particularly that of the firemen on steamships, wherein the men secured better food and the elimination of the middle man, to whom they had heretofore paid a part of their wages for securing them employment, the advantage was certainly a step in the right direction. In other contests the advantages gained were two cases of decrease of hours of labor and four of increase of wage rates. One of the ugly features of the strikes was that involving two Unions, occasioning the loss of several days to a number of men.

There were no real large strikes in the State, and those involving the largest number of employees comprised sympathetic strikes in support of out-of-town strikes against the "open shop" policy and the contention between the Steam Fitters' Union and the Plumbers' Union, which latter caused the contractors or employers considerable loss. However, this was amicably settled by arbitration.

The following table fully sets forth the details of the various strikes according to date of occurrence:





## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS 1904

$$H^1(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}) \cong \mathbb{R}^n \quad \text{and} \quad H^1(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}) \cong \mathbb{R}^n \quad \text{for } n \geq 2.$$

## MACHINISTS' TROUBLES.

The Machinists' strike, which commenced in 1903 and ended in October, 1903, is included in the table heretofore given only because the trouble has been carried over into 1904, and the subsequent proceedings of the employers, as well as the Union, are of general interest. In the last Report of this Department a full account was given of the beginning of this strike, which was caused by a demand for 10% increase of wages and recognition of the Union. While the strike was called off by the Union on October 23, the men who left their places were soon employed elsewhere at the union rate, and the question of recognition of the Union was left open and has not been settled as yet.

Out of this strike grew a boycott of several firms, and the issuance of an injunction by Judge Dennis on the appeal of Mr. John B. Adt, a manufacturer on North Street, Baltimore. The injunction was issued against My Maryland Lodge No. 186, International Association of Machinists, The Brewers' Engineers' Union of Baltimore City, The Liberty Association of Steam Fitters, Mr. Harry F. Vollmer, agent of the Machinists, Mr. Frederick Heuer, individually and as agent of the Brewers' Engineers' Union, Mr. C. E. Dotson, agent of the Steam Fitters, and the Baltimore Federation of Labor. This injunction is rather drastic and sweeping, and the bill applying for the same will prove valuable for reference, the important points of the same being as follows:

THIRD. That the said defendants, My Maryland Lodge No. 186, International Association of Machinists, The Brewers' Engineers' Union, The Baltimore Federation of Labor, and Liberty Association of Steam-Fitters of Baltimore, Local Branch No. 61 of National Association, are secret organizations and combinations, which the plaintiff believes to be unincorporated, and, together with Henry F. Vollmer, Business Agent of My Maryland Lodge No. 186 International Association of Machinists, and Fred. Heuer, individually and Business Agent of Brewers' Engineers' Union, C. E. Dotson, Business Agent of Liberty Association of Steam

Fitters, and other members and officials of said organizations, whose names are unknown to your complainant, are engaged in joint and concerted action and design, as hereinafter set forth.

FOURTH. That on or about the 25th day of May, 1903, the defendant My Maryland Lodge, No. 186, International Association of Machinists, at the instigation and demand, your complainant believes and charges, of the defendants, The Baltimore Federation of Labor, directed, authorized and caused a demand to be made upon your complainant for an increase of ten per cent. of the amount of their wages then being paid, to his said employees, to become effective July 1st, 1903, which said demand was in writing and signed by William Silverzahn, President, Edward V. Wood, Recording Secretary, and Henry F. Vollmer, Business Agent, which said writing is herewith filed as a part of this Bill of Complaint, and is marked "Exhibit Adt No. 1".

FIFTH. That on or about the 16th day of June, 1903, a petition was served upon your complainant, signed by a number of his employees, making a like demand of ten per cent. increase in wages, which petition your complainant believes and charges was caused and directed to be prepared and signed under duress and unwillingly by the said employees at the instigation and behest of My Maryland Lodge No. 186, International Association of Machinists, which said petition is filed herewith as a part of this Bill and marked "Exhibit Adt No. 2".

SIXTH. That on or about the 3rd day of June, 1903, a Committee of the defendant, My Maryland Lodge, No. 186, consisting of the employees of the plaintiff, of which one John Smith was Chairman, called on your complainant and threatened that if their demand was not granted they had been ordered to go on strike the next day, which was July 1st, 1903.

SEVENTH. That to the demand made as aforesaid on your complainant, he made an emphatic refusal, as he was at that time paying his said employees a rate of wages that was equal to a seven per cent. increase in the scale of wages as then existed in the shops of like character in this city, and that he was ready and willing to grant an additional three per cent increase, making a total of ten per cent. increase, and his employees were entirely satisfied with their wages and were willing and anxious to continue at the work with your complainant, especially in view of the said increase of three per cent., but as above set forth, were coerced into making their said demand under threat of fines and expulsion from the said Defendant organization, My Maryland Lodge, No. 186, International Association of Machinists.

EIGHTH. That on or about the first of July, 1903, all the men in the works of your complainant struck and left the employ of the plaintiff.

NINTH. That on or about the 15th day of July, 1903, the said employees of the plaintiff still being on strike, a Committee from defendant, The Baltimore Federation of Labor, called on your complainant to adjust the alleged differences between him and the members of defendant organization, the International Association of Machinists; but your complainant replied to the demand of the said committee of the Baltimore Federation of Labor that he had nothing to adjust; thereupon your complainant was threatened that unless he acquiesced in the demand made he would be placed on the "Unfair List" and published throughout the City that he was unfair to Union Labor; and further, that it, in combination with other defendants, would prevent any other person from accepting employment in the plaintiff's works, and would close the works of the plaintiff's shop, injure and destroy his business.

TENTH. That on or about the 15th day of August, 1903, the defendant, in pursuance of the combination and conspiracy above charged, and by the unlawful means hereinafter set forth, proceeded to carry out their said threat and the unlawful plans and designs of said defendant organization and combination, publishing your complainant as unfair to Union Labor.

ELEVENTH. That on or about the        day of April, 1904, the said C. E. Dotson, Business Agent of the defendant, the Liberty Association of Steamfitters of Baltimore, Local Branch No. 61 of National Association, in company with the defendant, Henry F. Vollmer, Business Agent of defendant, My Maryland Lodge, No. 186, International Association of Machinists, visited the plant of the Standard Brewery, where your complainant was erecting some machinery, and by reason of their threats and unlawful interference with the business of your complainant, was directed and required by the said Standard Brewery to stop the said work and leave it in its unfinished state.

TWELFTH. That from the day of the strike, viz: July 1st, until December 1st, the men formerly employed by your complainant gradually returned to work, at which latter date the strike was declared off; but your complainant shows unto your Honor that ever since the said date of July 1st, 1903, and at the present time, the said defendants, together with certain other officers and members of the defendant organizations, and co-operating with them, are conspiring in their illegal design to restrain your complainant in the free and unhindered control and benefit of his business, to which he is entitled, and have been, and are now carrying their said conspiracy into effect in the following manner. (A) Defendants have appointed, directed and caused certain of their members and other persons unknown to your complainant, from said July 1st, 1903, to picket the streets near and around the works of the plaintiff, by means of which pickets the said defendants keep up a constant, intrusive espionage upon all the business of your complainant.

(B) Defendants have appointed, directed and caused certain of their number, and others unknown to the plaintiff, to follow the wagons and workmen of the plaintiff, and in this manner find out where work was being done by the plaintiff and for whom, so that the defendants could the more completely harass and prevent the plaintiff from carrying on his business, by approaching the owner for whom the work was being done and threatening that unless the work was stopped the owner would be boycotted.

(C) In further showing the manner in which the defendants are interfering with the work of your complainant, your complainant shows the following facts:

FIRST Your complainant received an order to repair an engine at Darley Park Brewery, which order was afterwards rescinded by reason of the threat of My Maryland Lodge, No. 186, International Association of Machinists, which organization demanded that said work should not be done by your complainant.

SECOND. A wagon of the plaintiff with supplies and material for work to be done at the National Brewery, was followed by certain agents and representatives of the defendants, and seeing that they were received by the engineer in charge, the said engineer was censored by the said defendant, the Brewery Engineers' Union, and as a consequence no further work was permitted to be sent to your complainant by the express demand of the said defendant, the Brewery Engineers' Union.

THIRD. The engineer at Darley Park Brewery being a witness to the facts as set forth in No. 2 above, was threatened with heavy fine if he permitted work to go to the plaintiff.

FOURTH. Your complainant erected for the Frank Steil Brewery a steam pasteurizing machine, in consequence of which circulars were printed and distributed by the defendants, the Baltimore Federation of Labor boycotting the beer because the machine was erected by the plaintiff; a copy of which is filed as part of this Bill and marked "Exhibit Adt No. 3."

FIFTH. Certain agents and representatives of the defendants saw delivery of materials at the ice plant of John F. Wiessner, at Highlandtown, of the defendants, boycotting the ice manufactured, and further work was withheld from the plaintiff, a copy of which circular is filed herewith as a part of this bill and marked "Exhibit Adt No. 4."

SIXTH. Certain agents and representatives of the defendants visited a customer of the plaintiff at Alexandria, Virginia, and endeavored to have a contract rescinded.

SEVENTH. Materials and work were being furnished and being done for the brewery of George Bauernschmidt, when at the demand of the Brewery Engineers' Union one of the defendants, the materials were returned and further work stopped and your complainant has received no further work from the said brewery.

EIGHTH. Your complainant had been regularly employed for all the machinery and repair work for the Gottlieb-Bauernschmidt-

Straus Brewing Company, and up to a few days ago was actually engaged in work upon several of the breweries, but by reason of the threats of the defendants, your complainant has been compelled to discontinue any and all work for this company in all of its breweries; and your complainant further files herewith as part of this Bill a letter from the Machinists' Union to this company, and also a letter from this company to the plaintiff, which letters are marked respectively "Exhibit Adt No. 5 and 6."

THIRTEENTH. Your complainant further shows unto your Honor that the defendants have notified all breweries and other manufacturing concerns that they must not have work done by the plaintiff, and the instances above set forth are only a few of the cases where the defendants have illegally and wrongfully interfered with the business of your complainant.

FOURTEENTH. That all of the said illegal and wrongful threats, publications, words, and conduct of any of the defendants were said, published and done, and are now being said, published and done, in the carrying out of the said illegal conspiracy, combination and design of all, and were authorized, approved and caused to be said and done by all of the said defendants.

FIFTEENTH. That the said works of the plaintiff make up a large and valuable manufacturing plant, in which he has invested large sums of money, and if the said illegal and unlawful acts and conduct of the defendants are not restrained by this court, he will have to close his plant.

SIXTEENTH. That by reason of the said illegal and unlawful acts and conduct of the defendants, the plaintiff is unable to fill contracts made by him and to deliver material manufactured by him, to his great and irreparable injury.

SEVENTEENTH. That the said defendants are persisting in and continuing their said illegal and unlawful acts and conduct and are boasting of their ability to prevent the plaintiff from securing work, and thereby to cause and compel the said plaintiff to close down his said works and to suspend and discontinue his said business.

EIGHTEENTH Your complainant further shows your Honor, that in the past few months he has lost much work from many proprietors by reason of the threats and warnings sent out by the defendants and their agents and representatives, and that he has been informed by such proprietors that under existing conditions and in order to prevent trouble to them, they would have to refrain from sending him or allowing him to do work for them and to place it elsewhere. And your complainant further alleges that at the present time there is a large amount of work to be done at various breweries and factories where your complainant has always done work for the proprietors and that your complainant would be employed to do such work but for the unlawful interference of the defendants, as hereinbefore fully set forth.

NINETEENTH. Your complainant further shows unto your Honor that the said wrongful acts and conducts of the defendants are increasing and

are becoming more oppressive. The danger of the greater damage to your complainant's business is imminent, and unless the defendants are restrained and enjoined from carrying out their said threats and continuing and persisting in their said illegal acts and conduct against the plaintiff, the plaintiff will suffer great and irreparable injury, for which he has no adequate redress or remedy at law,

To The End Therefore

FIRST That the said defendants may answer the several allegations and things hereinbefore charged.

SECOND That the said defendants herein named and each of their agents, officers, and representatives and confederates may by injunction be restrained and enjoined from committing the acts and grievances complained of in the Bill of Complaint, from in any manner interfering with or hindering or attempting, directly or indirectly, to interfere with or hinder the said complainant, John B. Adt, his agents, servants, or employees in the conducting of his said business; from following his said delivery wagon on the street, for the purpose of finding where work is to be done, from going or sending any communication, letters or circulars to places of business, or breweries, or manufactories where the plaintiff has done work, is now doing work, or shall hereafter do work, for the purpose of inducing, persuading, or compelling by threats, intimidation or in any other manner the owner or owners of such places of business, breweries or manufactories, their agents, servants or employees to withhold or fail to give to your complainant such work as may be necessary or to compel him to stop such work; from publishing, printing, writing or circulating in any manner whatever, any matter or thing that would tend to discredit the said plaintiff in the eyes of the public; or injure his business; or from publishing, printing or writing, or circulating in any manner whatever any matter or thing that would tend to discredit any one in the eyes of the public or injure their said business, for whom the plaintiff has done, is now doing or will hereafter do work, by reason of such work, and that the said defendants, their agents, officers, representatives, and confederates may be enjoined and restrained from in any manner boycotting the said plaintiff or his manufactured goods or any one for whom the plaintiff has worked, is now working or shall hereafter work, or their manufactured articles by reason of such work.

THIRD That your orator may have such other and further relief as his case may require.

May it please your Honor to grant unto your orator the writ of subpoena, directed against the said My Maryland Lodge, No. 186, International Lodge of Machinists, The Brewers' Engineers' Union, The Baltimore Federation of Labor, Liberty Association of Steam Fitters of Baltimore, Local Branch No. 61, of National Association, Henry F. Vollmer, Business Agent, Fred. Heuer, individually and as Business Agent, and C. E. Dotson, Business Agent, all residing in Baltimore City, commanding them to be and appear in this court at some day certain to be named therein, and abide by and perform such decree as may be passed therein.



While this injunction has not yet been made permanent, all the purposes for which it has been issued temporarily have been gained. Although this was the case, the members of the Union have practically gained nearly all that they asked for, and the members of the Union are generally employed at Union wages and Union hours though the Union was not recognized by the various firms.

The answer of the Union to the application for an injunction was full and specific and starts out by stating that the defendant associations are unincorporated and are not legally subject to suit by the names given in the bill of complaint, but are only answerable by summons or notice upon the individual members. Then the answer specifically denies every material allegation in the bill of complaint, and continues as follows:

"The defendants emphatically and positively deny that they have entered into a conspiracy or combination by threats, violence or intimidation to interfere with the business, contracts or employees of the complainant, and further aver that what ever has been done by any of the defendants, and only such things were done as admitted in this answer, were done peaceably, persuasively and without threats, intimidation, violence, and by individuals acting in their individual capacity and not in combination or conspiracy with any of the defendants or anyone else."

Continuing, the answer charges Mr. Adt with having "deceitfully, falsely and untruthfully" violated contracts entered into by him with the defendant machinists, and as a result, the brewery companies who had similar contracts, directed Mr. Adt to stop the work which he had commenced for them. . The effort of certain of the defendants, acting individually and not in combination or conspiracy, the answer states, was to compel a compliance on the part of Mr. Adt with these contracts, and failing in this, to notify peacefully the public of Mr. Adt's "deliberate and deceitful breach of the contract." As Mr. Adt was the first violator of the contract, it is claimed that he is not entitled to come into equity until he does equity to the other party to the contract.

In conclusion, the answer states that Mr. Adt is a member and vice-president of an employers' association known as the Metal Trades Organization, one of the objects and purposes of which is to resist all demands, whether fair and lawful or otherwise, of all union labor organizations. The troubles with union labor of which Mr. Adt complains, it is asserted, were suggested and approved by the Metal Trades Organization. The ad-

mitted individual acts of the defendants, it is also asserted, were resorted to to protect union labor from the attacks made by the Metal Trades Organization, and such resistance of the opposition and attacks of the organization was made peaceably, without threats, intimidation or violence, and without the slightest interference with the property or property rights of Mr. Adt or anyone else.

At this writing the decision of the Court of Appeals in this case has not been rendered.

### CAULKERS' STRIKE.

On January 29th the ship caulkers connected with the Union in Baltimore refused to work with non-union men, and by order of the Marine Protective Union went on strike, which continued until March 19th. While there was considerable loss in wages, most of the firms running the ship yards claimed the loss to them was inconsiderable, owing to the season of the year and the rather dull business. The strike was not successful, and cost the Union about \$1,000.

### GLASS WORKERS' STRIKE.

The National Glass Company's Works in Cumberland were shut down June 13, 1903, and were not reopened until February, 1904, at which time it was reported that the plant had been leased and that the new Company would operate the works as an "open shop," contrary to the past policy of the concern. The glass-blowers employed in the shop, and who were connected with local Union No. 137, A. F. G. W. U., refused to go to work, as the Superintendent informed them that the hours would be increased from 49½ to 53 per week, with a 10 per cent reduction in wages, and the Union's prices would not be paid for glass blowers. The strike then took definite shape and has continued ever since. During the time some several hundred men have been imported into Cumberland to take the strikers' places, only to stay a short while. There has been considerable trouble during the strike, several arrests having been made consequent upon clashes between union and non-union men. The losses have been very large, probably aggregating in the entirety \$50,000, and the Union refuses to declare the same off.

### STRIKE IN FURNITURE FACTORY.

The men employed by the Easton Furniture Manufacturing Company early in March made complaint about the action of their foreman, and subsequently made a demand for an increase of 25 cents per day for the finishers. Six finishers quit work, causing the Company much inconvenience, as they were rushed with orders. However, the men returned to work at the old rate of wages. The men were not organized.

### MATTRESS MAKERS' STRIKE.

The employees of the firms of F. Walpert & Co., Perfection Mattress Co., A. Shuster & Co., and George L. Selden & Co., to the number of 46 made a demand for an increase of wages of from 10 to 15%, on March 10th, and also demanded that the Mattress Makers' Union be recognized by the employers. The strike lasted until April 1st, and subsequently the Union went to pieces. The strike was not a success.

### STRIKE OF TILE LAYERS.

The members of the Eneastic and Mosaic Tile Layers' Union, to the number of 35, early in the Spring made a protest against the increasing number of apprentices that were being employed by the contractors, and also demanded an increase of wages. On March 31st they struck to enforce this demand, and staid out until May 12th, though at that time there was not very much demand for that kind of labor, as building had not advanced far enough. The cost of the strike was estimated at \$9,000, of which the men lost \$6,000 in wages.

The strike was unsuccessful, the men returning to work at \$4.00 per day, without formal recognition of the Union.

### A STRIKE OF MACHINISTS.

The firm of Detrick, Harvey & Company, employing a large number of hands, including machinists, determined to increase the hours of work from nine to ten in their shops

after they had notified the men on April 15th. Five of their machinists, who were members of the International Association of Machinists, stopped work.

Several months previous to this the entire shop went on a strike for nine hours and the same was granted by the firm. Later on a number of the employees who were members of the Association dropped out of the organization, with the exception of the five machinists, who went on strike against the return to the old hours. Their strike was unsuccessful, though they found work in other places at Union wages and Union hours.

### SHEET METAL WORKERS' SUCCESS.

On May 1st the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, No. 122, speaking for the entire membership, made a demand on ten employers of the City for an eight hour day and 50 cents per day increase in their wages. At first the employers refused and organized what is now known as the Baltimore Metal Trades' Association, to contest with their employees the question at issue. Altogether there are twenty-five metal shops in the City, but some of them acceded to the demands of the men at once. The strike continued until May 21. Altogether 225 men went on the strike, which was finally settled by agreement, the men winning their cause: another result of the strike was largely increased membership of the Union. The business Agent of the Union declares that since September, 1900, when the Union was organized, they have increased their wages from \$2 to \$3, and decreased their working hours two per day. The success of this strike was very encouraging to organized labor in the City. The men had given their employers six months notice prior to making the demand.

### FIREMEN'S STRIKE.

One hundred and fifty firemen, employed by the Merchant and Miners' Transportation Company, went out on a strike June 8th. These men were affiliated with the Atlantic Coast Marine Firemen's Union, and their request of the

Company was for better food while at work and the elimination of the middle man, who stood between them and the Company when hiring hands; in other words, they wanted the Company to employ them direct, instead of compelling them to pay the middle man a certain per cent of their wages for securing them situations. Coupled with this demand was also the demand for the discharge of negroes who had taken their places when on strike. An agreement was finally reached between the Company and its employees, resulting in the elimination of the middle man and the securing of better food, but the negroes were kept at work. The strike, therefore, can be considered partially successful. It cost the employees over \$9,000, according to their estimate.

### MARBLE WORKERS' LOCKOUT AND STRIKE.

One of the most bitter wars between a labor organization and the employers in the history of this country was that between the International Association of Marble Workers and International Association of Marble Dealers. On July 1, 1904, the men in Baltimore made a demand for an increase in wages and reduction in hours from nine to eight. Although this was the real cause of the strike in Baltimore, this strike eventuated from the strike between the two National Organizations, which fight was commenced over a year ago. At that time the National Association of Dealers ordered its membership to lockout their employees if they would not consent to open shops. The strike in this City was to nearly as possible make wages and hours conform with those of other cities. One hundred and twenty-five cutters and fifty setters went out, and the result of the strike was the organizing into a separate body of the inside men or setters, to be known hereafter as the National Marble Cutters and Setters' Alliance of America. The old organization was known as the National Marble Workers' Association.

The strike lasted from July 1 to November 1, and is said to have cost the men nearly \$46,000, and was finally

unsuccessful. The men in many cases returned to work—the cutters at \$3.50 per day, nine hours, and setters at \$4.00 per day for eight hours.

The firms involved were the Evans Marble Company, Hugh Sisson & Son and Hillgartner Marble Company.

### PRINTERS' STRIKE.

A demand for an increase of wages by the compositors employed on the Daily News and Evening Times, in Cumberland, Maryland, resulted in a short strike of four days, which ended successfully for the men. Seventeen persons were involved, and the strike was primarily for an average increase of wages of about 30%. One of the unfortunate results of the strike was that Mr. John Aivrett, editor of the Evening Times, in attempting to repair a "Linotype" machine, had his arm crushed and severely hurt. Finally, a compromise scale of wages was agreed upon, giving the men nearly the entire increase asked for, and they returned to work. The strike was conducted by Typographical Union No. 244.

### SMALL STRIKE OF BOILER MAKERS' HELPERS.

Ten "holders-on," or Boiler Makers' Helpers, employed at Bartlett & Hayward's shops, made a demand for an increase of 12½ cents per day in their wages on July 21. The firm claimed that their demand and subsequent stoppage of work was in violation of an agreement which they had with the Union and the men were not ordered out by the organization. Their places were supplied by other men, though five of them returned to work without gaining their point.

### ANOTHER STRIKE OF SHEET METAL WORKERS.

On August 6th, the Sheet Metal workers employed by C. D. Pruden & Co., who are large contractors, went on strike by order of the national organization to enforce a fine on the St. Paul, Minnesota, Union. The St. Paul Union had been suspended by the officers of the national organi-

zation for refusing to strike when ordered. A fine, reported to be a thousand dollars, was placed on the St. Paul Union, to sustain the national organization. The employees of C. D. Pruden & Co., who were operating in Baltimore as well as St. Paul, were ordered out. The strike was settled by agreement August 29th, it being understood that the St. Paul Union paid the \$1,000 and were reinstated.

#### CLOAK MAKERS OUT.

On August 15, twenty-five operators on ladies' cloaks employed by the Weinberg Cloak Company, went on a strike after the Union to which they belonged (Cloak Makers' Union No. 4) had made a demand for an increase of wages amounting to from 5% to 15% on each garment made. The strike was successful. The firm had agreed to raise the wages on September 1, and the strike was thus settled when the wages were increased. Twenty-five girls were forced out by the strike of the men.

#### MILL WORKERS' STRIKE.

The Mill workers employed by seven firms in Baltimore, viz: Joseph Thomas & Son, John H. Short, S. H. Tinley, Sunner & Gerlach, J. L. Gilbert & Bro., Heise & Bruns and Henry E. Cook made a demand for a nine hour day and recognition of the Union on August 17. The strike was ordered by the Mill Workers' Union, No. 1722, and the Brotherhood of Carpenters, and involved 190 persons, of whom 181 were directly benefitted. It was finally settled by agreement, the men receiving ten hours' pay for nine hours' work, but no recognition of the Union; however, the first item was the most important, and they returned to work seemingly satisfied. The strike commenced on August 17 and ended on August 29. The wage loss is estimated at \$4,200.

#### HAT AND CAP MAKERS' STRIKE.

Eleven employees of H. Goodman, cloth hat and cap manufacturer, went on strike September 1, to prevent the

employment of non-union men or an "open shop." Before an agreement was reached four new men were employed, and \$336 in wages were lost. However, the Union was successful that ordered the strike by September 20. Only eleven persons were involved.

### PLASTERERS' STRIKE.

What threatened to become a disastrous strike for Baltimore builders and business people desirous of getting into their new structures in the burned district occurred on September 5, when 200 plasterers, members of the Operative Plasterers' International Union made a demand for an increase of wages from \$4.00 to \$5.00 per day, and when refused, went on strike. The men remained out until October 10, when an agreement was reached between the Master Plasterers' Association and the Union by a compromise on \$4.50 a day.

The Master plasterers declared that the trouble and demand was largely due to the number of out-of-town men who were working in the burned district, and who had come to the Baltimore Union from other cities. The following scale of prices for plasterers in other cities was cited by them to show that Baltimore was paying fair wages:

Per Hour Cents.	Per Hour Cents.
Buffalo.....50	Kansas City.....62½
Baltimore.....50	Minneapolis.....56½
Chicago.....56½	Milwaukee.....40
Cleveland.....50	New York.....68¾
Columbus.....50	Newark.....57½
Cincinnati.....62½	Philadelphia.....50
Denver.....55	Providence.....45
Duluth.....56½	Portland, Ore.....62½
Detroit.....50	Pittsburg.....52½
Erie, Pa.....33½	St. Louis.....75
Indianapolis.....45	Tacoma, Wash.....62½
Jackson, Mich.....40	Washington.....56½

Thus the strike was partially successful.



### . UNIQUE STRIKE.

The Plumbers and Gas-Fitters' Union and the Steam-Fitters' Union were at logger-heads for several days on the large buildings in the burned district, and it was at one time feared that other workers would be drawn into the controversy and a prolonged struggle ensue. The two local organizations belonged to different and rival national bodies. The plumbers were, it is reported, willing to work with the steam-fitters, but the latter desired jurisdiction over the work. A strike of 400 men resulted on November 4, who remained idle one day, and sixteen remained idle six days. The steam fitters claimed the plumbers had no right to fit pipes for steam, while the plumbers declared they did. The matter was finally settled by a committee of five from the Plumbers and Gas-Fitters' Union and Mr. R. B. Hutchins, representing the Steam-fitters, in favor of the latter. The loss in wages to the men was about \$2,000.

### SYMPATHETIC STRIKE OF PLASTERERS.

On December 5 the plasterer employees of Messrs. H. Miller and P. H. Nulty went on strike to support the contest against an "open shop" policy by contractors in New York. In other words, the strike here was in support of the plasterers who were on strike in other cities. About one hundred and fifty men stopped work. Notwithstanding the men were getting assistance from the Union as needed, they commenced to break away a few days after the inauguration of the contest, and by December 19 all the men were back at work, except about twenty. The loss was principally to the plasterers themselves and will probably approximate \$6,500. While the firms were delayed somewhat in their contracts, it is doubtful if there was any actual loss from the strike.

### NON-UNION MAN CAUSES STOPPAGE OF WORK.

Work on the Naval Academy Building was delayed several hours on August 10 by the refusal of the Union painters to continue work with the non-union man who was

employed. Subsequently an agreement was reached between the employer and the men, the non-union man being discharged.

### MUSICIANS WANTED MORE PAY.

Early in July the Musical Union of Baltimore adopted a scale of wages for theatrical performers, arranged according to the scale of prices charged at the various theatres, and the scale meant an increase of from two and a-half dollars to four dollars per man per week. The theatrical managers of Baltimore had organized the Theatrical Managers' Association. In due time said Association received a communication from their employees in the Union, requesting that the accompanying scale of wages be granted to the musicians in their employ. The Managers' Association at a meeting declined to grant the increase and notified the union to this effect. The Managers stated that they had met the demands for an increase of wages about two years previously, and that subsequent to that time a great increase of expenditures and the poor season compelled them to refuse any further increase in the compensation of the musicians. It was intimated also that should the Union continue in its demand that all of the managers would be compelled to reduce the number of musicians employed in the various theatres.

Mr. John Itzel, President of the Musical Union, made a public statement to the effect that the great increase in the cost of living was the cause of the demand for an increase of wages.

The Managers' Association elected Mr. Charles E. Ford President, James L. Kernan Vice-President, Maurice J. Lehman, Secretary, and Bernard Ulrich treasurer. Mr. George W. Rife was chosen Chairman of the Finance Committee, and the organization was made permanent with a view of looking out for the interests of the managers in this and kindred matters.

On Friday, July 8, the Union met and after a lengthy discussion and the reading of the reply of the Managers'

Association, the matter was dropped for the present. The managers stated at the time that they were paying \$15 per week.

### RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS' DEMANDS.

In December, 1903, a conference of the Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Railroad Telegraphers took place in Baltimore, the subject matter for discussion being the demand by various lodges from the middle West, chiefly of employees of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, for an increase of wages and a change in some of the working hours of the Road.

The general Committee of the order convened on January 14, in Baltimore City, and on January 19 began negotiations with Assistant General Manager L. G. Haas, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and Superintendent of Telegraphers Charles Selden. These negotiations were interrupted by the great fire and were not resumed until the latter part of February, finally resulting in an appeal to General Manager Sims, of the Railroad Company. The appeal to General Sims having failed, the matter was referred back to the Brotherhood, when a vote was taken on the order to strike, and a final appeal to Vice-President Potter, of the Railroad Company, which was finally successful. Subsequently the President of the Order of Telegraphers, H. Perham, of St. Louis, and Mr. Van Atta, Chairman of the General Committee for the Baltimore & Ohio employees, presented a request to the railroad officials, embodying the demands of the men. Several conferences were held between the railroad officials and the representatives of the men, and finally on March 25 a settlement was agreed upon satisfactory to both parties, and the controversy thus settled, avoiding a strike which would, no doubt, if it had eventuated, have caused considerable trouble to the general public as well as to the parties to the controversy. Prior to the settlement a vote was taken of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers on the question of strike, and the entire matter was placed in the hands of Mr. Perham and Mr. Van Atta with authority to settle the question or call a strike.

The final result was the acceptance by the Railroad Company of the following scale of wages for its Telegraph employees, and the withdrawal by the men of all demands for changes in the hours of work.

The following scale of wages shows what increase took place under the new agreement :

	Old Scale	New Scale
Wire Chief.....	\$85.00	\$87.50
Wire Chief.....	80.00	82.50
Wire Chief.....	80.00	82.50
Traffic Chief.....	75.00	77.50
Seven Telegraphers.....	70.00	72.50
Six Telegraphers.....	67.50	72.50
Five Telegraphers.....	65.00	70.00
Four Telegraphers.....	62.50	70.00

This shows that the chiefs got an increase of \$2.50 per month and the other men got \$5.00 per month. It affects every office along the lines. The men were jubilant over the success of the negotiations, though they did not get all they expected, and the change in the wage scale was claimed to mean an extra expenditure of about \$30,000 a month for the Railroad Company.

### CONCRETE BUILDING AND BRICKLAYERS.

In August a difference arose between the Bricklayers' Union and the contractors who were erecting Johns Hopkins Hospital Warehouse on Calvert Street, and the Stewart Building, also the Thomas & Thompson Building, Baltimore and Light Streets. These contractors were the Murphy Construction Company and B. F. Bennett. Vice-President Thornton, of the Bricklayers' Union, came on from Boston and adjusted the differences under the by-laws of the Bricklayers' Union, which reads as follows:

"All the cement that is used for backing up external walls, the building of party walls, columns, girders, beams, floors, stairs, arches and plaster block partitions, where substituted for brick, shall be done by bricklayers, or vice versa."

The object of the Bricklayers' Union is to discourage the use of concrete work on buildings, as it can be done by

common laborers, and the only method that they have to combat the increased use of concrete is refusal to lay the brick on the buildings where concrete is used.

It is expected that this will become a very important subject in the building trade. The growing demand for improvement and cheapness in construction leads to the increased use of concrete, and there is hardly a doubt that in the very near future other building-trade organizations will have controversies on hand with their employers over the same question.

#### LABORERS' STRIKE AT HYATTSVILLE.

On July 18, sixty-five Italian laborers employed by a contractor in building a sewerage system in Hyattsville, made a demand for an increase of wages from \$1.35 to \$1.50 per day. The work was stopped for a day or two, subsequently nearly all the men returned to work at the old wages. The men were unorganized.

#### WOULD NOT OBEY THE FEDERATION.

At the meeting of the local Federation of Labor on October 19 the Hoisting Engineers' Union made a complaint that the Elevator Constructors' Union had men working the elevators at the Continental Trust Building. The action of the Federation was practically to instruct the Elevator Constructors that they must give in to the Hoisting Engineers, and the workmen employed on the elevators should be replaced by men connected with the Hoisting Engineers' Union. The Elevator Constructors refused to obey the order of the Federation, and the Engineers decided to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Federation of Labor for future action. However, the matter was practically dropped and no friction occurred.

#### GARMENT WORKERS AND THE "OPEN SHOP."

The National Association of Clothing Manufacturers in April last adopted a resolution at a conference held in New York, declaring for the "Open Shop" and pledging its membership throughout the country to carry out the resolution. A strike was already in progress in Rochester,

N. Y., when the resolutions were adopted, and it was feared for a time that the declaration for an open shop by the employers might lead to a general strike of the cutters and trimmers throughout the United States, involving those in Baltimore.

On Monday, May 2, the District Council of United Garment Workers in Baltimore adopted resolutions that should there be a call for a general strike, the allied trades, including trimmers, cutters, pants makers, cloak makers, and others holding charters from the national union in the City of Baltimore, would suspend work in the effort to enforce the closed shop; fortunately, however, the question was not raised in Baltimore, and while strikes took place in various other cities, those connected with the Unions in Baltimore stayed at work. While there are several open shops in the City of Baltimore, most of the larger manufacturing concerns employ nothing but Union hands in their own establishments, and it is only in the contractors' shop that non-union hands are often found.

#### MINERS' PAY REDUCED.

In 1903 the coal companies of Western Maryland, in Allegany County, after considerable friction with their employees, and following the great strike of 1902, had increased the wages of their miners to 55 cents per ton. The great anthracite strike had created a fictitious demand for soft coal, the consequence of which was soft-coal miners were very prosperous and had steady work, especially the George's Creek miners, who are producing the best grade of bituminous coal mined in the country. The settlement of the anthracite strike and the gradual return to normal conditions reduced the demand for soft coal, and on April 4, 1904, a notice was posted up in the various mines of the Consolidation Coal Company that on the 6th of the month a reduction of five cents per ton would be made for mining the coal and a corresponding reduction in the wages of all other labor employed at the mines. While there was considerable muttering and dissatisfaction among the men, no strike took place and the reduction was accepted.

# LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

The Labor Organizations of Maryland have made considerable progress since the publication of the Twelfth Annual Report of this Bureau; that is, they have made substantial gains in wages and in reduction in the hours of labor, and especially the building trades' organizations gained considerable accession in membership. These gains, however, have been somewhat off-set by a small loss in the miscellaneous Unions of membership and of Unions.

Maryland organizations are naturally conservative in their action, and as a consequence there have been few extensive controversies between employers and employees during the year.

The great fault with the Maryland labor organizations, and especially those located in Baltimore City, is their failure to keep reliable data for compilation as to their progress or lack of progress. It has been the object of this Bureau for several years to secure reliable information as to the wages, hours of work, number of days of employment in the year, and such other information as will be of interest and assistance to the general public, as well as of aid to the organizations in their work, but with all the efforts made in this direction, the results are not satisfactory. Even the Federation of Labor, the central body, with which nearly all the local organizations are affiliated, and composed, as it is, of the most intelligent representatives of the local bodies, fail to furnish this office with such information as would inure to the benefit of itself and its subordinate unions. This may be due in the latter case to a prejudice existing in the minds of some of the members of the Federation because the Governor of the State failed to recognize its indorsement in making his appointments. Whether this be true or not, it is certainly unwise on the part of this central body to allow any such feeling to influence it in furnishing this character of information to the general public through the reports of the Bureau.

We have not included in the table that follows this central body, the Federation of Labor, because it is composed of representatives from the various local organizations enumerated in the table, and has no membership of its own,

nor trade rules or regulations, being mainly of an advisory and assisting character to the local bodies.

In the table that follows will be found enumerated 112 distinct labor associations, of which five are embraced in one line, composed of miners. There are more than this number of mine workers' locals in Western Maryland, but only these five responded to our inquiry. Of these 112 organizations reporting, seventy-five are located in Baltimore City and thirty-seven in the Counties, the latter mostly in Allegany County. Some of the organizations have not reported their membership, and therefore the statement as to the total membership is not complete. These reporting show 14,056 members. It is fair to assume, however, that there are fully 20,000 members of organized labor represented by the unions enumerated.

Thirty-one of these unions report working eight hours per day; one, eight and a half hours; twenty-five, nine hours; three, from eight to nine hours; fourteen, ten hours; four, eight hours on Saturday and nine hours during the week; ten, from nine to sixteen hours, and one works seven and eight hours. Thirty-four unions reported earning wages from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day, both inclusive; nineteen from \$1.00 to \$2.75 per day; nine reported working by piece work alone, and nineteen reported earning over \$3.00 per day and upwards, which is an excellent showing indeed for the work accomplished by organized labor in the past few years.

Fifty-nine of these unions report that there has been no increase in their wages in the past year, and forty-one report that there has been an increase. Ninety-seven report that there has been no decrease in their wages in the past year, and five report that there has been a decrease in such wages.

The greatest gains made by organizations have been in the building trades in the City, and these have been materially increased during the past year since the fire in Baltimore, although the unions made an open declaration immediately after the fire that they would not make a demand for higher wages during the year because of the disaster and the increased demand for such labor.

The table that follows speaks for itself:





## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS OF MARYLAND, 1904

[illegible]

## IDLE WORKING MEN.

During the year the Bureau has endeavored to secure some reliable data from the Labor Unions as to the number of their members idle during the year and the number of days lost by each member so reported idle. The responses to this inquiry have been rather unsatisfactory; first, because the unions of this State do not keep such information upon their books, nor do they endeavor to secure such data for guidance in legislation; secondly, because of the inquiry sent to the 115 members only some fifty-four have responded, and these in a rather imperfect manner. It would be to the interest of the unions and of the membership thereof if they would keep an accurate account of the days of the year worked by their members, with the amount of wages earned per day, so that when they come to consider the cost of living and the total annual earnings they would be in a position to advance unanswerable arguments to their employers for an increase of wages or a decrease of working hours.

We shall continue during the year to make these inquiries monthly, instead of yearly, and by keeping an accurate record of the replies received, we may be able to assist in educating the Maryland Unions up to the methods adopted by the English unions and the New York organizations, whereby accurate information is always obtainable as to the state of the various trades.

In the following table will be found a list of the fifty-four unions reporting, with their total membership and the number of their members idle each month, with the total number of men idle during the year. From these figures will be gathered the fact that more men were idle during February than any other month of the year. This is due to the very full returns given from some of the Building Trades' organization probably more than anything else. January was second in the months of the greatest number of idle persons, with May next and March close behind. The total of those idle for the year of the fifty-four Unions reporting

is 7,263, out of a total membership of the unions reporting of 8,268. It will also be seen that we have in the fifty-four returns eight from county organizations, indicating a growth of careful organization in these counties. Of the organizations in the table, the bricklayers report the largest number of idle men during the year, with the machinists second; vest makers third, and clothing cutters and trimmers fourth. However, some of the greatest number of idle men reported were brought about by strikes and by the great fire in Baltimore.

The table will be useful for a starting point for comparison in future years and is as follows:

## AVERAGE NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE OF UNIONS REPORTING FOR THE YEAR.

MEMBERSHIP OF UNIONS Re- PORTING.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS REPORTING IDLE EACH MONTH.												TOTAL FOR YEAR.	
	1904													
	1903													
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.		
Bartenders', No. 532.....	190	8	10	10	12	10	14	16	35	33	30	25	15	218
Beer Drivers' .....	295	15	15	20	20	25	30	30	30	30	20	15	12	262
Beer Bottlers' No. 258.....	150	3	2	2	4	4	4	6	4	2	3	2	...	36
Bookbinders', No. 44.....	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boiler Makers' Helpers.....	106	10	15	10	20	30	30	50	50	40	20	15	40	330
Boiler Makers, Cumberland.....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 381.....	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brewery Engineers and Firemen.....	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	...	...	9
Brewery Workers, No. 265.....	60	...	4	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	...	...	39
Bricklayers, No. 5.....	385	...	...	...	60	250	250	200	200	50	50	...	...	860
Buttonhole Makers, No. 258.....	17	...	...	7	3	6	...	...	...	5	5	5	5	36
Cable Splicers, No. 46.....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenters, Havre de Grace.....	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenters, No. 29.....	700	...	...	...	...	40	75	75	...	...	...	...	...	190
Carpenters and Joiners, No. 990.....	100	20	10	15	20	25	20	40	50	30	20	10	5	265
Cloak Makers, No. 4.....	175	75	5	2	3	1	2	15	8	3	1	80	30	225
Cloak Cutters and Trimmers, No. 65.....	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	7
Clothing Cutters and Trimmers, No. 6.....	565	8	24	16	12	9	15	228	37	43	21	12	12	425
Coat Makers, No. 7.....	500	15	10	20	6	...	...	200	200	50	8	...	...	309
Coopers, No. 32.....	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	55	...
Electrical Workers, No. 448.....	38	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	3	1	3	12
Electrical Workers.....	156	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Glass Bottle Blowers, Cumberland.....	18	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Glass Workers, Amalgamated.....	18	...	...	...	6	8	4	2	2	2	1	...	...	23
Granite Cutters.....	247	...	...	...	13	17	26	40	25	9	...	...	...	130
Granite Cutters, Guilford.....	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	25
Leather Workers on Horse Goods.....	31	...	...	...	10	15	10	10	10	10	...	...	...	55
Lithuanian Tailors.....	320	...	...	...	...	...	75	125	100	75	30	...	...	405

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE OF UNIONS REPORTING FOR THE YEAR.—Continued.

104

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF

MEMBERSHIP OF UNIONS REPORTING.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS REPORTING IDLE EACH MONTH.												TOTAL FOR YEAR.
	1903												
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	
Machinists, No. 212, Cumberland.	75						3	3	5	9	9	14	43
Machinists, No. 386, Cumberland.	35						3	3	3	3	3	3	18
Machinists, No. 186, Baltimore.	487	150	135	122	103	88	57	22	13	15	11	16	18
Marble Workers, No. 29.	70		70	70	70				15				225
Meat Cutters and Butchers, No. 90.	400												
Painters, No. 704.	45	4	6		3	5	15	25	20	15	8	1	102
Pressmen, No. 61.	39							5	4				9
Railroad Telegraphers, No. 17.	180											8	8
Railroad Trainmen.	224							24	18		44	44	130
Retail Clerks, No. 995.	11						24	24		1			1
Reed and Raltan Workers.	33						2	3	2	3	2	3	72
Metal Polishers, No. 288.	50	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	30
Sheet Metal Workers.	350					5	6	10	12		300	30	363
Slate and Tile Roofers, No. 10.	14								2	4	4	5	15
Steamfitters' Helpers, No. 62.	97	5	4	2			8	11	16	9	3		58
Stereotypers, No. 10.	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Street Railway Employees.	26	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4				24
Tailors, No. 4.	34												
Tailors, No. 250.	140				70	70			70	70			280
Tile Layers, No. 20.	35				6	14	16	5	2	35	4	3	85
Typographical, No. 12.	500	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	300
Typographia, No. 11.	37	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	1	40
Typographical, No. 244, Cumberland.	27												
Typographical, Hagerstown.	22	2	2	2									6
Vest Makers.	250		50	100	100	50	50	50	50	125	100		675
Cigar Makers, No. 1.	460	2	1	5	5	2	1	5	11	1	2	7	45
Totals.	8,268	369	267	392	498	641	686	818	1213	700	609	733	3,291

## THE UNION SUSTAINED.

One of the notable events in labor circles during the year was the suit of William Bell against Bricklayers' Union No. 5, tried before Judge Dobler in the Superior Court, in June. The case occupied eight days before the Court, and was a suit for \$5,000 damages against the Union for failing to give him a working card; it being alleged by the Union that on June 4, 1902, the plaintiff had been fined \$31.00 by the Union for working with non-union men. Mr. Bell stated that he was suspended without having received a notice to appear and defend himself before the Union; that subsequently to his working with non-union men he went to New York, and on payment of \$25 was initiated in the Union in that City, which Union was like that in Baltimore, subordinate and a part of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America. After a few weeks Bell took a traveling card in New York, demanded that the Baltimore Union permit him to go to work and issue him a working card. The Baltimore Union refused this on the grounds of his being a delinquent; and contended that as the plaintiff had been fined and had never been permitted to resign from the defendant Union, he could not become a duly qualified member of the New York Union; the Union also contended that Bell had not availed of the other means for reinstatement furnished by the By-Laws of the Union, viz: the right to appeal to the higher bodies.

Judge Dobler decided that Bell was bound by the by-laws of the Union of which he was a member, and as he had a right to appeal to the Judiciary Board and then to the Convention of the Bricklayers' Union of America, and of which right he had not availed, the verdict must be for the defendant Union. This decision is in line with various other decisions rendered throughout the country, the courts uniformly holding that where a person becomes a voluntary member of an organization and agrees to abide by its laws, he can not secure damages in a court of equity, after having failed to obey the laws which he agrees to uphold.

During the year another central body was organized in the City, called the National Building Trades' Alliance, and a number of the local building trades affiliated therewith, though as yet it has done nothing very important to warrant attention in the labor field.

### THE BARBER LAW.

At the Session of the Legislature of 1904, an Act was passed at the urgent solicitation of the Barbers' Union of Baltimore City, requiring all barbers to secure license and providing other restrictions upon the practitioners of the profession, as follows:

#### SANITARY BARBER SHOPS.

##### [CHAPTER 226.]

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE PRACTICE OF BARBERING IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, TO ESTABLISH A STATE BOARD OF BARBER EXAMINERS, TO PROVIDE FOR THE SANITARY INSPECTION OF BARBER SHOPS AND TO PROVIDE PENALTIES FOR THE VIOLATION THEREOF.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, Within 30 days after the passage of this Act the Governor shall appoint a Board of Barber Examiners for the State of Maryland. The board shall consist of three members, two of whom shall be journeyman barbers and one of whom shall be a master barber, and each of whom shall serve for a term of two years from the date when his appointment shall take effect except in case of an appointment to fill a vacancy. No person shall be eligible to appointment as a member of said board unless he has been continuously for five years last past engaged in the occupation of a barber within this State.

Sec. 2. Said board so appointed and its successors shall be known by the name "Board of Barber Examiners of the State of Maryland." Every person so appointed to serve on said board shall receive a certificate of his appointment from the Governor of the State of Maryland and within 10 days after receiving such certificate shall take, subscribe and file in the office of the Secretary of State the constitutional oath of office.

Sec. 3. Each member of said board shall receive as compensation the sum of five dollars (\$5.00) for each day necessarily and actually engaged in the performance of his duty as a member of said board and three (3) cents for each mile necessarily and actually traveled by him in attending the meetings of said board, which sum or sums shall be paid out of any moneys in the hands of the treasurer of said board.



Sec. 4. The first meeting of said board shall be held within 30 days after their appointment as aforesaid, at a time and place to be fixed by a majority thereof, who shall give suitable notice thereof to all the members of said board. At such meeting the board may adopt a common seal and shall elect from its members a president, a secretary and treasurer. The treasurer shall receive all fees paid for licenses or certificates and shall keep a record thereof and of all disbursements of said board in a book to be kept for that purpose. The treasurer shall not pay out or disburse any of the moneys so received by him except upon the order of the board. Before entering upon the performance of his duties the treasurer shall file with the State Comptroller a bond, with sufficient sureties, to the people of the State of Maryland in the penal sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), to be approved by the State Comptroller, conditioned that he will well and truly pay over all moneys received by him, according to law and in compliance with the provisions of this act, and that he will otherwise faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

Sec. 5. The Board of Examiners shall have the power to appoint sub-boards of examiners in such cities and villages of this State as they, in their judgment, shall deem necessary. Said sub-boards shall each consist of one master barber and one journeyman barber and shall possess the same qualifications, receive the same compensation and have the same power as the said Board of Examiners of the State of Maryland while conducting the examinations hereinafter provided for; said sub-boards shall be subject at all times to the jurisdiction and control of the Board of Barber Examiners of the State of Maryland and shall serve during the pleasure of said State board. The sub-boards shall report the result of their examinations without delay to the State Board of Examiners and the latter shall issue certificates of qualification to the persons who have qualified in said examinations.

Sec. 6. No person shall hereafter practice the occupation of a barber in this State unless such person shall have first received a certificate of qualification from the Board of Examiners provided for in Section 1 of this Act for the purpose of examining applicants for certificates of qualification as barbers. The said Board of Examiners shall appoint the time and places for holding examinations. Such appointment shall be made with due regard to the convenience of the applicants and the public service. Said Board of Examiners shall prescribe the mode and manner of conducting such examinations or said board may designate a sub-board to conduct such examinations. Said Board of Examiners is authorized to incur all expense necessary to carry out in a prompt and efficient manner the provisions of this Act and to pay the same out of any money in the hands of the treasurer of said board, except however, said Board of Examiners shall not incur any expense or obligation for which the State of Maryland shall be liable.

Sec. 7. Each person filing his application for examination shall pay to the treasurer of the said Board of Examiners the sum of five dollars,

which sum shall be returned in case said applicant shall fail to pass said examination. Such payment shall constitute a part of the fund to pay the compensation and expenses of said board. The board shall keep a list of the names and places of business of all persons to whom certificates of qualifications are granted under the provisions of this Act in a book provided for that purpose, with the names arranged in alphabetical order, and said book shall at all times be open to public inspection.

Sec. 8. Every person now engaged in the business of a barber in this State shall within three months after the passage of this Act file an affidavit with the secretary of said board, setting forth his name, place of business, postoffice address, the length of time he has been engaged in the business of a barber, and to pay the treasurer the sum of one dollar for the certificate provided for in this Act.

Sec. 9. Said board shall furnish to each person to whom a certificate of registration is issued a card or insignia, bearing the seal of the board and the signatures of its president and secretary, certifying that the holder thereof is entitled to practice the occupation of barber in this State, and it shall be the duty of the holder of such card or insignia to post the same in a conspicuous place in the shop where he is working, where it may be readily seen by all persons whom he may serve.

Sec. 10. Said Board of Examiners shall have power to revoke any certificate of registration granted it under this Act for (A) conviction of felony, (B) habitual drunkenness six months immediately preceeding a charge duly made, (C) gross incompetence, (D) or the use of unclean towels, cups or any other unclean utensils used by barbers which are liable to spread contagious or infectious diseases; provided that before any certificate shall be so revoked the holder thereof shall have notice in writing of the charge or charges against him and shall, at a day and place specified in said notice at least 10 days after the service thereof, be given a public hearing and full opportunity to produce testimony in his behalf or to confront the witnesses against him. Any person whose certificate has been so revoked may after the expiration of three months apply to have the same regranted, and the same shall be regranted him upon a satisfactory showing that the disqualification has ceased.

Sec. 11. The board shall cause to be made and filed with the State Comptroller on or before the first day of December of each year a report showing the receipts and disbursements of said board and the balance in the hands of the treasurer of said board, together with a statement of the amount of such balance necessary to be held in the hands of the said treasurer to meet the expenses of the ensuing year. The Comptroller shall thereupon make and file in his office an estimate of the amount of such balance necessary to be held by said board for the purpose hereinbefore stated, which sum may be retained by said board for said purposes, and the balance of said surplus paid by the treasurer of said board into the State Treasury.

Sec. 12. Upon the report of a member of the State Board of Examiners duly appointed as herein provided or a member of a sub-board of examiners in a city or village of the State that a barber shop is in an unsanitary condition said Board of State Examiners shall be empowered to call upon the State or Local Board of Health to declare such shop a public nuisance, and should the proprietor of said shop fail to abolish said nuisance within a period of 30 days after a notice to do so either by the State or Local Board of Health the Board of Examiners provided for in this Act shall be empowered to call upon the aforesaid board to abolish the aforesaid public nuisance.

Sec. 13. To shave, trim the beard or cut the hair of any person for hire or reward, received by the person performing such service or any other person, shall be construed as practicing the occupation of a barber, within the meaning of this Act. This Act shall not in any way apply to or affect any person who is now occupied or working in this State nor any person employed in a barber shop or an apprentice, except that a person so employed less than three years prior to the passage of this Act shall be considered an apprentice, and at the expiration of such three years of such employment shall be subject to the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 14. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars or imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 15. This Act shall take effect 90 days after the passage thereof.  
Approved April 1, 1904.

In pursuance of this Act, the Governor appointed Messrs. J. P. Wagner, J. W. Langdorf and A. J. Hoffman as the State Board of Barber Examiners, and these gentlemen gave notice early in May that all journeymen or apprentices should send their addresses to the office of the Board before May 15, and all barbers would be required to take out a license, as required by the Act. Shortly after the Board of Examiners began their inspection of the various barber shops and the issuance of licenses, a number of the barbers of the City of Baltimore held a meeting and earnestly protested against the language of the Act, as well as its provisions. These protests and opposition to the law finally culminated in the organization of those who were opposed to the law, and the determination to test the constitutionality of the law. This organization was called the Barbers'

Mutual Protective Association, and they employed Mr. Thomas R. Cleudinen as their attorney.

Mr. John H. Tagg, conducting an establishment on East Lexington Street, who protested against the law and the method of examination and the inquiry for his license, was arrested, as well as a number of others, and sent before the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury, on July 30, after examining the charges against William Weber, Christian Zipprian, Leonard G. Lindenmeyer, Walter Weber and Joseph Smith, dismissed all five of them. This, however, was not considered a test, as many lawyers claimed, that the Grand Jury had no right to decide the question of constitutionality of the law. Mr. Tagg was also dismissed by the Grand Jury and subsequently he was indicted: the case went to Criminal Court No. 2, Judge Phelps presiding. The counsel for Mr. Tagg demurred to the indictment, and Judge Phelps sustained the demurrer. The case was then taken to the Court of Appeals, where it was finally decided that the law was unconstitutional. These decisions have thus for the time being, at least, ended any attempt at enforcement of the Law.

### CONSUMERS' LEAGUE.

An organization of ladies in Baltimore City, known as the Consumers' League, which is a branch of the National Organization of the same name, have been for some time endeavoring to secure better environment for the women and children employed in the work shops and factories, advocating among other things the purchase of goods with the Consumers' League label upon it, which they declare insures cleanly conditions, healthy environment and fair wages. This agitation, continuously pursued, in addition to an investigation made under their auspices, with the assistance of this Bureau, in 1903, resulted in a great many changes taking place in some of the larger establishments in the City: among the most notable of which was the providing of a dining room and kitchen, with a very inviting and cheap menu to the operatives employed by E. Rosenfeld & Co., on

South Paca Street. A large room on the fourth floor was devoted to the purpose, ample lockers for each employee's clothing provided, and waiters and waitresses to serve the meals. The employees could secure an excellent warm meal for less than ten cents, including coffee, soup, bread and butter, and meat. The League hopes to induce other factories of a similar character to provide the same accommodations for their employees.

### EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

Among the various items of general interest occurring to organized labor establishments during the year has been:

The failure of Congress to enact the Eight Hour Law; the adverse decision of the New York Court of Appeals as to the Eight Hour Law of that State, which the Court declares unconstitutional.

The great strike in Colorado of the Cripple Creek Miners, which enlisted the sympathy of organized labor throughout the country.

The appointment of Professor Charles P. Neil to succeed the Hon. Carroll D. Wright as Chief of The National Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The organization and first Annual Convention of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, composed of employers and firms under the leadership of Mr. D. E. M. Parry, whose purposes are to contest with the Labor Organizations for the "Open Shop," etc.

The conviction of certain labor leaders in New York City for bribery and the sentencing the same to prison.

The strike of 10,000 men on the Santa Fe Railroad System.

Butchers' strike in Chicago.

Bakers' strike in Boston.

Strike of the Fall River cotton operatives.

The reduction of wages of nearly all employees of the larger railroad systems of the country.



## COST OF LIVING.

In the following table No. 1 will be found for comparison prices of food of medium quality in the City of Baltimore for the years 1904, 1902, 1895 and 1892. In our former reports we gave these prices, and now for comparison add the prices of 1904. In nearly every case there will be found an increase of from 6 to 50 per cent in the various articles over the year 1902; while the increase of 1904 over previous years will average much more than the increase of 1904 over 1902. Thus showing that since 1892, or the year of the last Democratic Administration, the range of prices for food products and the cost of living has increased by leaps and bounds, until in the last half of 1903 and the first part of 1904, the prices of food products were higher than ever before in the history of Baltimore, and that too in the face of the fact that crops were larger, work more plentiful in many lines, and values of securities of all kinds inflated beyond the wildest dreams of the speculator ten years ago.

By table No. 1 it will be seen that the prices of 1895 increased over 1892 upwards of 12 per cent., while the prices of 1902 over 1892 increased upwards of 36 per cent., and the prices of 1904, as heretofore stated, increased over 1902 an average of nearly 12 per cent. Of course, it will be understood that these are not unit prices nor wholesale prices, but prices taken from the ordinary grocery store and market dealer in the City of Baltimore for different periods of the year, and are thus more nearly an indication of what working men or the middle class people have to pay for their food. While these prices may not indicate the cost of living throughout the country as clearly and as satisfactorily as do either the National Labor Bureau's larger investigation, or Dun's prices, they are very much more satisfactory when we consider them purely from a local standpoint.

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TABLE No. 1.  
PRICES OF FOODS, MEDIUM QUALITY.

	1904	1902	1895	1892
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Fresh Pork Chops..... lb.	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	11	10
Breakfast Bacon..... "	15	15	12	12
Shoulder..... "	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	8	10
Roast Beef..... "	14	12	12	10
Soup Beef..... "	8	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
Corned Beef..... "	8	7	8	6
Lamb Chops..... "	16	15	10	12
Beef Liver..... "	10	8	7	5
Lard (Leaf)..... "	12	12	9	9
Flour..... "	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rice (Louisiana Head)..... "	8	8	7	7
Granulated Sugar..... "	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butter..... "	27	30	25	25
Eggs..... per doz.	30	30	16	15
Tea..... lb.	56	50	35-40	28
Canned Tomatoes..... 3-lb. can	8	10	8	8
Coal Oil..... gallon	10	12	8	8
Coal (Sunbury)..... bushel	30	40	30	30

In further confirmation of this rise in prices, as indicated in this brief table, we give in table No. 2 average retail prices in the markets of Baltimore City for the year of 1904, as taken from the daily papers of Baltimore from month to month. It is the custom of the Baltimore newspapers to publish retail market prices once a week throughout the year, and by taking these prices for each month and averaging the same we have endeavored to find the general tendency of the market for these products throughout the year.

Table No. 2 is the result of this endeavor, running from January to December for some of the main articles of food in the average family. It is not as complete and satisfactory as Table No. 1, inasmuch as the prices were not secured entirely by this office, and it is possible that some errors may have cropped into the same from time to time, but from the general standpoint of current prices they clearly indicate the rise in the same and the general increased cost of living. This is particularly so with reference to meats and vegetables, the staple food of nearly all families.



TABLE No. 2.

PRODUCTS.											
JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Cents		Cents		Cents		Cents		Cents		Cents	
<b>MEATS—</b>											
Beef, Rib Roast.....	14	17	.....	.....	20	13½	15	15½	15	16	16
" Chuck Roast.....	9	9	9	9	11	10	10½	10½	10	11	11
" Sirloin Steak.....	17	16½	17	17½	18	15	17	18	16½	19	19
" Porterhouse Steak.....	20	20	22½	22½	27½	20	22½	23½	20	20	22½
" Round Steak.....	14	14	15	15	18	14	16	16	14	15	15½
" Corned.....	.....	.....	8	8	8	7	9	9	9½	9	9
Spring Lamb.....	.....	.....	27½-28	27½	16	16	15	15	14	14	14
Lamb Chops.....	.....	.....	17½-18	22½	20	20	20	22½	18	15	19
Veal Outlets.....	22½	20	21	22½	20	20	22½	23	22½	25	25
Mutton Leg of.....	.....	.....	12½	15	12	12	12	15	15	15	12½
Ham, Whole.....	.....	.....	25	25	25	20	22½	15	15	15	12½
Ham, Sliced.....	.....	.....	17½	16	18½	18	18½	18½	18½	17	17
Bacon, Breakfast.....	.....	.....	15	15	15	15	12	13	13	15	15
Sausage, Country.....	.....	.....	12	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12
Lard, Leaf.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Poultry—</b>											
Chickens, Spring.....	25	25	40	38	33	28	22	19	18	17	14
Chickens, Roasting, etc.....	19	19	18	20	18	17	17½	17	17	16	20½
Turkeys.....	22	23½	19½	18½	10½	.....	.....	.....	18	17	16
Geese.....	22	20	21	20	23	17	17	17	17	17	17
Ducks.....	35	33	33	32	29	28	30	30	31	33	37
Squabs.....	35	32	26	27½	28	27	28	30	30	30	31
Butter—Print.....	35	27	24	21	22	23	23	26	28	31	36
Eggs.....	38	38	24	21	22	23	23	26	28	31	36
<b>VEGETABLES—</b>											
New Potatoes.....	30	35	40	41	60	36	27½	28	28	20	22½
Old Potatoes.....	25	40	56	50	50	50	60	30	38	35	40
Sweet Potatoes.....	1.80	2.40	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.10	1.10	1.40
Onions.....	.....	40	80	95	62½	78	18	22½	60	60	80
Onions, Bermuda.....	.....	.....	80	82½	45	21	34	14	15	15	15
String Beans.....	.....	.....	80	50	50	34	22	55	60	80	90
Lima Beans.....	.....	.....	80	50	33	36	20	20	20	20	22
Green Peas.....	20	30	31	20	33	.....	.....	32	32	27½	29
Turnips.....	60	30	30	30	20	.....	.....	34	35	30	30
Parsnips.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	31	34	35	30	1.00
Tomatoes.....	25	60	32	32	30	30	30	25	30	25	33
Spinach.....	80	60	42	42	53	27	14	21	25	60	60
Cucumbers.....	.....	.....	52	40	30	13	10	10	25	60	60
Cymlings.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	20	17	18	.....	.....
Sugar Corn.....	.....	.....	6½	6½	6	6½	7	7½	9	5	8
Lettuce.....	7½	10	12	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabbage.....	20	16	13½	12	12	5	4	4	6	5½	6½
Gaulflower.....	25	25	22	24	.....	.....	.....	26	25	15	22½
Beets.....	.....	.....	9	7½	6½	4	4½	5	5	5	5

TABLE No. 2, Continued.

PRODUCTS.												
	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
VEGETABLES, Continued—												
Celery.....	8	8	11	8½	8	3	2½	4	6½	6½	6½	7
Radishes.....	..	..	..	4½	3½	20	20	..	34	4	2½	5
Asparagus.....	..	..	..	29	18½	..	..	..	15	..	8	..
Pumpkins.....	..	..	..	8	7½	6½	6	5	5	5	5	6
Carrots.....	..	..	..	14	20	15	8½	7½	7	8	12½	15
Egg Plants.....	12½	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FRUITS—												
Apples.....	• 37½	27½	56	54	57	52	45	32	30	31	40	32
Peaches.....	..	..	..	..	*75	..	1.00	57½	57½	81	1.00	..
Damsons.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	45	60	..	80
Pears.....	..	60	..	28	18	12	10	..	12½	..	..	..
Strawberries.....	..	..	..	..	14	14	11	13	..	..	..	..
Huckleberries.....	..	..	..	..	20	17½	12½	..	..	..	..	..
Blackberries.....	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	10	10	10	10
Cherries.....	..	..	..	..	45	40	42	..	42½	50	30	32
Cranberries.....	..	30	45	37½	16½	16	18	17½	16	17½	15	16
Oranges.....	..	18	..	17	12½	12½	12½	11	12½	11	11	9
Lemons.....	..	10	10	14	12½	8	9	7	7	9	..	..
Bananas (yellow).....	..	..	..	..	65	52	37½	23	21	..	15	20
Cantaloupes.....	..	..	..	24	25	17½	11	27½	27½	..	..	..
Watermelons.....	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pineapples.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FISH—												
Rock (pan).....	17	20	22½	16	15	15	12½	15	15	15	16	17
Trout.....	12	15	13½	15	8	9	6	9	10	9	10	12
Sturgeon.....	..	..	..	..	20	20	22½	18	15	15	18	15
Halibut.....	..	..	..	19	22½	25	15	16½	20	20	19	16
Pike.....	..	..	..	16	19	20	16½	19	18	18	15	16
Catfish.....	..	..	..	12	12½	12	7	10	10	10	10	10
Shad.....	..	80	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Melt Roe.....	..	..	30	30	32	37½	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roe Shad.....	67½	62½	..	56	55	75	..	..	..	..	..	60
Mackerel (bay).....	..	..	..	18	17½	16½	15	18½	20	20	15	18
Crab Meat.....	..	..	..	35	50	50	32	28	25	25	35	30
Lobster.....	..	..	..	27½	27½	32½	25	25	30	30	30	30
Crabs (soft).....	..	..	..	1.00	70	87½	56	46	75	75	..	..
Crabs (hard).....	..	..	..	40	35	37½	24	24	22½	22½	..	15
Oysters (packed).....	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	15	18	..	1.12½
Oysters (standard).....	..	..	..	1.05	90	95	50	65	1.35	1.40	95	95
Clams.....	..	..	..	1.00	95	37½	37½	37½	1.10	1.05	45	37½
Perch (white).....	..	..	..	20	37½	37½	..	..	25	37½	40	25
Perch (yellow).....	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	25	35	40	25

The increased cost of living would not be of serious moment to the great mass of people if, in keeping with the rise of these prices, wages and salaries were correspondingly increased. Of course, no one will deny that the wages of organized skilled labor has been increased gradually in the past ten years, until, in some cases, they are higher than ever before noted in the history of these industries. But is this rise in the wages general? Does it reach down to the laboring man, the farm hand or unskilled mechanic? This is the serious phase of the entire question. According to the census there are about 17,000,000 families in this country, of which upwards 30,000,000 are workers, including men, women and children. Of this vast number not over 2,000,000 are combined in organization, and, therefore, it is fair to assume that the upward trend of wages for the vast majority of these workers has not kept pace with the increase accorded to the members of organized labor, or those who are specially skilled in certain branches of industry. To-day the farm laborer gets very little more than he did in '95, excepting during certain harvesting seasons of the year. The ordinary laborer has received little, if any, increase of wages, and so far as the salesman, saleswoman and other classes of unskilled genteel workers, it is questionable whether there has not been a slight fall in the salaries they receive. Certainly this will apply to the workers in Baltimore City.

TABLE No. 3.  
EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES OF MECHANICS.

OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF FAMILY.	Number in Family.	Number of Dependent Children.	Number of Weeks in Year Worked.	Year's Earnings.	Total Income for Year.	Total Expenditures for Year.	Surplus or Deficit.
Clerk.....	4	2	52	\$780.00	\$780.00	\$820.68	\$40.68 Deficit
Clothing Cutter....	5	3	40	902.00	902.00	929.40	27.00 "
Carpenter.....	3	1	52	720.00	720.00	727.00	7.00 "
Electrician.....	1	..	52	480.00	480.00	212.50	261.50 Surplus
Electrician.....	5	3	46	883.20	883.20	879.02	4.18 "
Horseshoer.....	2	..	49	735.00	985.00	876.56	153.44 "
Iron Moulder.....	2	..	52	432.00	582.00	478.70	103.30 "
Laborer.....	6	2	40	300.00	531.00	505.52	25.48 "
Laborer.....	6	..	40	320.00	996.00	816.00	180.00 "
Painter.....	3	1	48	539.00	539.00	425.00	114.00 "
Plumber.....	5	3	44	720.00	720.00	732.00	12.00 Deficit
Shoemaker.....	6	4	52	520.00	520.00	570.00	50.00 "
Tailor and Presser..	8	6	48	576.00	836.00	882.50	46.50 "
Wood-Turner.....	4	1	52	364.00	539.00	531.20	7.80 Surplus
Totals and Averages	60	26		\$590.80	\$786.65	\$627.57	

For purposes of comparison we present in Table No. 3, fourteen examples of the earnings and expenditures of families in this City, and by comparison with a similar table published in 1903, it will be found that there has been but a small advantage gained in the general results of the year's work to the medium class family in Baltimore City. These fourteen examples comprise skilled mechanics, clerks and laborers, all of whom were members of some organization, with the exception of the clerks and two laborers, thus showing the benefits of organization. According to this table the year's earnings of the head of the family average \$590.80, and the total expenditures of the year average \$627.57, but it must also be remembered that the year's earnings were increased by income from other sources—that is from the earnings of the children or wife—until the average total income reached \$786.65. In this table of yearly earnings the total income and total expenditures of the fourteen families show that six of the families find themselves

in debt at the end of the year, and six of the families were kept out of debt by the added income from other sources than the head of the family themselves. These families comprise a little over  $4\frac{1}{3}$  persons, for which there was \$2.15 and a fraction per day for food, clothing, rent and all incidentals of living, equal to about 50 cents per day per person.

The averages in this table are increased by the inclusion of one single man, an electrician, who lived at home with his parents, and whose expenditures were very much less than they would otherwise have been, he reporting having a surplus of \$261.50 at the end of the year, which is a rare case indeed. The two laborers enumerated with large families had their income greatly substantiated by the earnings of their children, in one case the combined efforts of the children bringing into the family purse twice as much as the head of the family earned.

The most noticeable change in conditions brought out by comparison of this table with that published in the Eleventh Annual Report is the fact that the head of the family was more steadily and generally employed in the year of 1904 than in any of the previous years, and that can be accounted for in Baltimore City partially by the fact that the large fire occurred early in the year and stimulated building and other enterprises.

TABLE No. 4.

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER DAY, HOURS WORKED AND  
AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS.

CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS.	Average Earnings per Day.		Number of Hours Worked Each Day.		Average Yearly Total Earnings.	
	1904	1902	1904	1902	1904	1902
Machinists.....	\$2.55	\$2.50	9-10	9	\$750	\$750
Blacksmiths....	2.00	2.00	10	10	550	424
Clothing Cutters and Tailors...	2.25	2.25	8-9	9	600	488
Electrical Workers.....	2.50	2.25	8	9	770	484
Furniture Work- ers in Factory.	1.87	2.25	9	9	562	459
Planing Mill Hands.....	2.00	1.75	10	10	600	420
Masons.....	3.70	3.20	8	8	769	634
Plumbers.....	2.50	2.25	8	8	650	509
Cigarmakers....	1.66	1.60	8	8	425	381
Carpenters.....	2.50	2.50	8-9	9	583	480
Bricklayers....	4.00	3.50	8	8	850	650
Painters.....	2.50	2.50	8	8	500	500
Structural Iron Workers.....	4.00	3.00	8	8	900	650
Teamsters.....	1.25 to 1.50	1.25 to 1.50	10 to 14	10 to 14	411	400
Laborers.....	1.00 to 1.50	1.00 to 1.25	9 to 11	9 to 11	325	300

Table No. 4 gives the average earnings per day, average total yearly earnings, and number of hours worked each day for 1904 and 1902. The examples comprise thirteen skilled mechanics, one laborer and one teamster. This table shows that there has been an average increase of total yearly earnings of these fifteen persons of \$114.40, but by referring to the average daily earnings it will be seen that this is not so much due to an increase of wage rates as to the more steady work or more days employed, which, as heretofore stated, was largely due to the exceptional conditions in Baltimore City since the fire in February. General mechanical work has been steadier at fair wages than ever before in this City. In two of the cases cited the hours of labor were reduced,

and in seven cases out of the fifteen the daily wage scale was increased from five cents to one dollar per day.

Of course, Tables Nos. 3 and 4 show the most favorable condition in our City, and we are free to confess that were a general investigation made into the wages of all kinds of help, from the mill operative to the book-keeper, the general average of earnings would be lower than is indicated by the figures given, inasmuch as very few clerks, salesmen, store-girls and factory hands earn nearly as much as the skilled mechanics connected with organization, which examples we have given.

## STATE CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE.

### The Unconstitutionality of the Act the Only Bar to its Continuation.

Much discussion and agitation in favor of a State Co-Operative Insurance Law has been going on in America for some years, and many of the labor organizations throughout the country have declared in favor of it and advocated some such scheme. Coupled with this agitation for a State Insurance Law, has been the much greater demand for an Employer's Liability Law, and in the effort to secure such an Act for the State of Maryland, during the session of the Legislature in 1902, Senator David Lewis, of Allegany County, introduced a measure which it was thought at that time would obviate considerable difficulty as to the enactment of a liability law, and at the same time provide a joint revenue to which families of certain employees could turn for relief in case of accidents.

The Act has heretofore been published, and was as follows:

#### JANUARY SESSION, 1902—CHAPTER 139.

AN ACT TO CREATE A CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE FUND, TO BE MAINTAINED BY BOTH EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYERS IN CERTAIN PERILOUS OCCUPATIONS, SUCH AS MINING, QUARRYING, RAILROADING, BUILDING AND EXCAVATING, TO ADD A NEW ARTICLE TO THE CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS, SAID ARTICLE TO BE DESIGNATED AS ARTICLE NUMBER ONE HUNDRED AND TWO, THE TITLE AND SUBJECT THEREOF TO BE "EMPLOYERS' AND EMPLOYEES' CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE AND LIABILITY," SAID ARTICLE TO FOLLOW ARTICLE NUMBER ONE HUNDRED AND ONE.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That an additional Article, to be designated as Article number one hundred and two, title "Employers' and Employees' Co-Operative Insurance and Liability," be and the same is hereby enacted and added to the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, said Article to follow Ar-



title number one hundred and one, which said Article hereby enacted shall be and read as follows:

Sec. 2. Any corporation, partnership, association, individual or individuals engaged in the business of operating any coal or clay mine, quarry, steam or street railroad, in the State of Maryland, and any incorporated town, city or county in the State engaged in the work of constructing any sewer, excavation or other physical structure, or the contractors for any such town, city or county, shall be liable in law to any employee engaged in the above named occupations, or in case of death, to his wife, her husband, if the deceased be a married woman, or to his or her parent or children, in accordance with Section two of Article sixty-seven of the Code of Public General Laws, for the damages flowing from the injury to said employee, or from the death of such employee, when such injury or death is caused by the negligence of the employer or by the negligence of any servant or employee of such employer; and if it appears that such injury or death was caused by the joint negligence of any such employer, his servants or employees on the one hand, and the negligence of the injured or deceased employee on the other hand, then the employer shall be liable for one-half of the damages sustained by such injury or death.

Sec. 3. Provided, however, that no employer,<sup>5</sup> town, city or county (or contractor or contractors therefor) shall be liable under the preceding section of this act, if the said employer, city, town or county (or contractor or contractors therefor) shall pay the following annual sums in advance into the hands of the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Maryland, in monthly installments:

First, every employer engaged in coal or clay mining, or quarrying, shall pay the annual sum of one dollar and eighty cents for every person employed and working in the State of Maryland.

Second, every employer engaged in operating any steam railroad shall pay the annual sum of three dollars for every person employed by it residing in the State of Maryland. Third, every employer engaged in the business of operating any street railway or trolley road shall pay the annual sum of sixty cents for each person employed by it within the State of Maryland. Fourth, every town, city or county (or the contractor or contractors therefor) shall pay such annual sum of money for each person employed in the work of constructing any sewer, excavation or other physical structure as the said Insurance Commissioner shall adjudge to be necessary to insure such employees in the sum of one thousand dollars in the event of death in such employment, considering the occupation or trade risk involved. Provided, however, that any employer, town, city or county (or contractor therefor) may deduct from the wages of their respective employees a sum not exceeding one-half the amount payable to said Insurance Commissioner under this Act, and make such deduction by weekly, monthly or other periodic installments, such employers to inform their employees of this provision at the time of their employment or of the continuance of their employment under this Act, as a condition of

such employment; provided, further, that no party liable under the preceding Section of this Act shall be entitled to take advantage of the provisions of this Section unless the said party shall on the first Monday of each month make a report under oath to the Insurance Commissioner aforesaid stating the number of persons employed in this State in the respective occupations, covered by this Act during the preceding month (even if only employed for a fraction of said month) and the estimated number to be employed during the month of such report, and shall pay to the said Insurance Commissioner the proper monthly installment for each person employed during such month, making up for any shortage in the payment for the preceding month, and it shall be unlawful for any person, employer, employee, corporation or partnership to make any contract waiving or avoiding or affecting the full legal effect of this Act.

Sec. 4. It is hereby made the duty of the Insurance Commissioner of the State to receive and safe custody keep of all such sums of money or insurance premiums, and to keep a distinct fund therefor, to be known as "The Employers' and Employees' Co-Operative Insurance Fund," and to invest his monthly balances or surplus in the safe and convertible securities of any State, county or city of the United States, or the bonds of the United States, and the bond of such Insurance Commissioner shall be liable for such fund, and it shall be his duty to keep accurate account of the receipts and disbursements of such money and full statistics of the operation of this function of this department. In the event of the death of an employee insured under the preceding Section of this Act, who shall have come to his or her death in the course of the employment and by causes arising therein, provided such death shall not have occurred at a period longer than one year from the date of injury, then the Insurance Commissioner, upon being satisfied by adequate evidence of such death, shall pay to the administrator or executor of the deceased, or unto the widow or husband or children of the deceased, as the said Insurance Commissioner deem wisest for the dependents, if there be any, the sum of one thousand dollars, and shall pay such indemnification for no other reason or cause whatsoever.

Sec. 5. The Insurance Commissioner shall report in January of each year to the Governor the experience of this function of his department, and shall have plenary power to determine all disputed cases which may arise in its administration, and to regulate from year to year the rates or premiums payable in order to preserve such fund and pay the death indemnification herein provided. He shall receive in compensation for the extra services imposed by this act one per centum of the receipts of such fund, and shall have power to define the insurance provisions of this Act by regulations not inconsistent therewith, and shall prescribe the character of the monthly or other reports required of the parties liable hereunder, and the character of the proofs of death, and shall have power to make all other orders and rules necessary to carry out the true intent and purpose of this Act.

Sec. 6. If any party subject to the provisions of this Act shall consider that he, they or it is or are making better provisions on the whole for the workmen employed, either by the way of payments in case of death, injury, sickness or old age, or all combined, and are contributing more in such manner to the said workman than he, they or it would be obliged to do under the insurance provisions hereof, then said party may make application to the said Insurance Commissioner to be absolutely released and exonerated from all liability imposed upon the applicant by virtue of this Act, such application to be in writing under oath, whereupon the Insurance Commissioner shall cause such application to be published in some newspaper published in the city or county where the applicant has its principal office in the State, at the expense of the applicant, fixing a date for a hearing to be given to all persons concerned not less than one month from the day of the filing of such application; and the said Insurance Commissioner shall thereupon hear all parties concerned and shall have power to summons witnesses and administer oaths, and if upon full investigation he shall be satisfied that the application of such applicant ought to be granted, and that such applicant does and will make better provisions on the whole for the workmen concerned than is made by this Act, then the said Insurance Commissioner is hereby empowered to release said applicant from all liability under this Act by appropriate order to be signed by him, a certified copy whereof of the Insurance Commissioner shall be admissible in evidence as proof of its contents in any county of this State, provided that the said Insurance Commissioner shall insert in said order of release adequate provision for the reviving of the full legal effect of this act, in case such applicant should fail to continue the scheme or system of benefits maintained by such applicant through which such order of release is granted.

Sec. 7. The words party, applicant and employer, as used in this Act, shall be construed to mean the corporation, association, partnership, individual or individuals, town, city, county (or contractor therefor) liable to be sued under Section two of this Act, unless a contrary sense appears. The word employee, as used in the second section of this Act, shall be construed to mean any person employed in the State and residing therein, and and under Section four of this Act the word employee shall be construed to mean any employee for whom the insurance premiums herein provided for have been paid.

Sec. 8. The Insurance Commissioner shall have power to extend the benefits of all the sections of this Act except the second Section, defining the liability of the employers, to other industrial or manual occupations in this State, fixing such rates, terms, conditions, qualifications and limitations as he may adjudge prudent,

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect upon the first Monday in July in the year nineteen hundred and two.

Approved April 1, 1902.

This act was further amended or added to by the adoption of Chapter 412, at the same session, as follows:

#### CHAPTER 412.

AN ACT TO CREATE A CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE FUND, TO BE MAINTAINED BY COAL AND CLAY MINERS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS IN ALLEGANY AND GARRETT COUNTIES, AND TO ADD FOUR NEW SECTIONS TO ARTICLE NO. 1 OF THE CODE OF PUBLIC LOCAL LAWS, TITLE "ALLEGANY COUNTY," UNDER THE SUB-TITLE "COAL AND CLAY MINERS' AND EMPLOYERS' CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE AND LIABILITY," AND, IN LIKE MANNER, TO ADD FOUR NEW SECTIONS TO ARTICLE NO. 12 OF THE CODE OF PUBLIC LOCAL LAWS, TITLE "GARRETT COUNTY," UNDER THE SUB-TITLE "COAL AND CLAY MINERS' AND EMPLOYERS' CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE AND LIABILITY."

Whereas, experience has shown that in certain perilous occupations followed in Allegany and Garrett Counties, in the State of Maryland, by its workmen and artisans, a great number of fatal accidents annually occur, so that the frequency thereof may be estimated from year to year, in which perilous occupations it has been found by uniform experience that the unavoidable or trade risk is responsible for at least ninety-five per cent. of such fatal accidents; and

Whereas, The persons who suffer such fatalities are usually poor, working from day to day to sustain themselves and their families, and unable to accumulate any estate for the sustenance of their widows and infant children in case of their untimely death; and

Whereas, It is unjust and against public policy that in such perilous occupations the burdens of the trade risks should be entirely borne by the widows and orphans of such workmen; and

Whereas, It is of grave necessity and importance that some method of partial indemnification, at least, should be available to the dependents of such persons as are inevitably killed in such perilous employment lest they come to undeserved suffering, and the State be required to undertake their support; therefore in consideration the following Act:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That four new sections be and the same are hereby enacted and added to Article Number 1 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Allegany County," said sections to follow after Section 195 of said Article Number 1, under the caption, "Coal and Clay Miners and Employers' Co-Operative Insurance and Liability," and to be designated as Sections 195A, 195B, 195C, and 195D, respectively; and be it further enacted, that four new sections be and the same are hereby added to Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Garrett County," said sections to follow after Section 149 of said Article Number 12, under the caption, "Coal and Clay Miners' and Employers' Co-Operative Insurance and Liability," and to be

designated as Sections 149A, 149B, 149C, 149D, respectively, said sections as to both Allegany and Garrett counties, to read as follows:

Section 195A of Article 1 and Section 149A, of Article 12.

Any corporation, partnership, association, individual, individuals, engaged in the business of owning or conducting any coal mines, clay mines, in Allegany or Garrett counties, whether such owner or owners, operator, or operators be residents of the State of Maryland or not, employing persons in the operation of mining coal or clay, shall be liable in law to any employee engaged in such occupation or to his legal representatives, in case of death, for the damage arising and flowing from any injury received by said employee through the negligence of said owner or operator or from the negligence of any agent or agents, employee or employees, and if the negligence causing such injury be found to consist of the joint or collective negligence of both the employer, his agent or agents, employee or employees on the one hand, and of the negligence of the injured employee on the other hand, then it shall be the duty of the jury, or of the court sitting as a jury, to determine and ascertain as near as may be the proportion of such negligence of which each has been guilty, and having ascertained and determined such proportions of negligence causing the injury, it shall be the duty of the jury or of the court sitting as a jury, to apportion the damages arising from said injury in like proportion or degree and award to the plaintiff or plaintiffs the proportion of damages suffered which it shall have been determined was the proportion of the defendant or defendant's negligence contributing to the injury complained of.

Section 195B of Article 1 and Section 149B of Article 12.

Provided, that no employer, owner or operator shall be liable under the foregoing section of this Act if the said employer, owner or operator, shall pay annually in advance in monthly installments, to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Maryland, on the first Monday in each month, the following sums of money, respectively, one-half of which sums may be deducted by such owner, employer or operator from the wages of their employees, and the employer shall inform their employees of the provisions of this section and make the same a condition of their employment, to wit, as follows: Any coal mine or clay mine employer or employers shall pay said Insurance Commissioner the annual sum of one dollar and eighty cents for each and every person employed on its pay roll in the State of Maryland; provided, however, that no employer liable under the preceding section of this Act shall be entitled to take advantage of this section of this Act and its provisions unless the said party shall on the first Monday of each month make a report under oath to the Insurance Commissioner aforesaid, stating the number of persons actually employed in Maryland, and on its pay roll during the preceding month, and the estimated number to be employed during the month of the report, and shall pay the monthly installment above required.

Section 195C of Article 1 and Section 149 of Article 12.

It is hereby made the duty of the Insurance Commissioner of Maryland to receive and safe custody keep of all such sums of money or insurance premium as may be paid to him under the provisions of this act, and to keep such moneys in a distinct fund free from all other monies which may come to him, and the bond of said Insurance Commissioner shall be liable for all monies which come into his hands under the provisions of this Act, and to keep accurate account of such monies and the number of accidents in each occupation giving rise to any claims against the same, and in the event of the death of any employee insured under the second section of this Act who shall have come to his or her death in the course of his or her employment and from causes arising out of such employment covered by this Act; provided, that such death shall not have occurred at a period longer than one year from the date of the injury, then the State Insurance Commissioner, upon being satisfied by adequate evidence of such death, shall pay to the legal representative or unto the widow or children or husband of the deceased, as the said Insurance Commissioner shall deem wisest for the defendants, if there be any, the full sum of one thousand dollars, and shall pay such indemnification for no other reason or cause whatsoever.

Section 195D of Article 1 and Section 149D of Article 12.

The said Insurance Commissioner shall report in January of each year to the Governor the experience of this function of this Departement and keep proper statistics of the operation of the same, and shall have power to regulate from year to year the amount per capita required from each employer for each employee engaged in the occupation above described, and said Insurance Commissioner shall have plenary power to prescribe the notice of accident, the character of proof thereof, and the proof of death, and the character and specific requirements of the monthly report herein provided for, and to make full regulations for the government of this function of this department, and shall receive from the annual receipts of such insurance premiums one per centum for the payment of such extra services as may be required in the administration of the duties imposed by this Act. The word employee as used in this Act shall be construed to mean every person employed by the employer in such employment working in the State of Maryland.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, that this Act shall take effect from the first day of July in the year nineteen hundred and two.

Approved April 8, 1902.

Under the provisions of this Act, the State Insurance Commissioner instituted the fund in July, 1902, and seven quarrying companies and two street railroad companies availed themselves of its provisions by paying into the fund. The money for the two years paid the Insurance Commis-

sioner amounted to \$5,313.70, and the expenditures paid out on five different death claims, three of which were on the railroads and two from blasting in the quarries, amounted to \$5,300.

On July 3, 1903, Andrew J. Franklin sued the United Railways and Electric Company in the Court of Common Pleas, in Baltimore, for damages for an accident which occurred on their road. The Company pleaded the Co-Operative Insurance Act. The case came up for trial before Judge Stockbridge on demurrer as to the constitutionality of the law and Judge Stockbridge handed down the following decision in the case:

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BALTIMORE CITY.—Andrew J. Franklin vs. United Railways and Electric Company of Baltimore.

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Filed April 27, 1904.

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*William Colton* for plaintiff.

*Geo. Dobbin Penniman* for defendant.

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE ACT UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

STOCKBRIDGE, J.—The demurrer to the plea in this case depends for its determination upon the constitutionality vel non of Chapter 139 of the Acts of Assembly of 1902.

This Act had for its purpose the creation and maintenance of a co-operative insurance fund in the hands of and under the supervision of the State Insurance Commissioner for the benefit of employees in certain enumerated lines of employment. It required the employers in these occupations to pay into the hands of the Insurance Commissioner a certain sum for each employee in service, and in the event of death from or as the result of accident made, the sum of \$1,000, payable to the widow or children of the deceased, as the Insurance Commissioner should think fit.

The act provided for the payment of the death benefit in two classes of cases in which there was previously no right of action, viz: Where the death resulted from the negligence of a fellow-servant, and where the deceased had by his own negligence directly contributed to his death. But for the handling and disbursement of this entire fund, "plenary power" was lodged in the hands of the Insurance Commissioner, thus investing him with judicial, or quasi-judicial, "powers," and that without any provision for a trial by a jury or any right of appeal from his conclusions.

Had the act stopped here it might well have been argued that inasmuch as it provided for a fund for the benefit of certain widows and orphans who would otherwise be remediless, it was within the power of the Legislature to place the administration of that fund in the hands of such officials as it might see fit. But the act did not stop with the provisions already referred to, but also embraced cases where the death had been caused by the negligence of the employer, cases where there would be a clear right of action in the courts under the existing law. It also enacted that employers who made the payments provided in the act should by such payments be exempted from further liability.

The effect of the Act was therefore not only to vest in the Insurance Commissioner powers and functions essentially judicial in their character, but to take away from citizens a legal right which they had theretofore enjoyed, and which could be enforced by them in the courts; and also to deny to them the right to have their cases heard before a jury. It is only necessary to clearly understand the provisions of this act to see that they are in direct conflict with several of the provisions of the Constitution of the State.

Thus Article 5 of the Declaration of Rights assures to the people the right of trial by jury (*Knee vs. City Passenger Railway Company*, 87 Md., 624); Article 19 gives to every one for injury done to him in his person or property a remedy by the course of the law of the land. Yet both of these guarantees are completely ignored by the Act in question.

Without prolonging the matter, therefore, it is clearly evident that the Act in question is framed in total disregard of the provisions of the Constitution; that the Act must be declared void and the demurrer sustained.

There has, as yet, been no appeal from this decision taken to the Court of Appeals. Therefore, unless another case is taken to the higher court and Judge Stockbridge's decision there reversed, his decision virtually ends the enforcement of the Act.

The Insurance Commissioner (Mr. Lloyd Wilkinson) commended the Law, as did many of the working people, believing it was a step in the right direction, but those corporations which it was thought would be the first to avail themselves of the measure, viz: the coal mining companies of Western Maryland, ignored the Act entirely and refused to come under its provisions, though their employees were largely in favor of doing so.



# CENSUS OF BUILDINGS IN BALTIMORE CITY.

Heretofore it has been the custom of the Police Department to take a census of the buildings occupied and vacant in Baltimore City, and publish the same in the daily newspapers. The custom originated some four years ago. The first results demonstrated the fact that there were more houses in the City of Baltimore in proportion to its total population than in any other city of the same size in the United States, thus verifying the oft repeated statement that Baltimore City, indeed, was a "city of homes" and the "poor man's paradise," because of the low rents, convenient houses and all the inestimable benefits arising from these advantages.

By consent of the Board of Police Commissioners this year, this Bureau was again given the assistance of the Police Department, and prepared the blank schedule upon which the police again took the census for 1904, commencing August the 1st. The census for 1904 does not show as many dwellings as were enumerated in 1903; yet the difference is not so great as to preclude the possibility that this difference is more due to an error of enumeration in the past years than to any actual retrograde in building in the City of Baltimore.

The following report includes the Burned District, for which separate figures are given, and which are as reliable as could possibly be had in August. It must be remembered that the Tax Department of Baltimore City is unable to furnish an accurate list of the number of houses that were burned, owing to the fact that all assessments are made on Lot and Improvement, this oft times including two or three buildings on one lot.

According to the census returned by the police there are 107,816 houses of all kinds at present standing in the City, exclusive of the 296 built or being built in the burned territory. Of this 107,816 buildings, 104,944 were occupied, and 2,872 were vacant. Of this number 103,759 were equipped with water from the City mains, and 4,057 were not.

The following summary will show the buildings in the City of Baltimore by Police Districts, and also the total number occupied, vacant, with and without water:

DISTRICT.	Occupied	Vacant.	Total.	With Water.	Without Water.
Southwestern.....	12,149	336	12,485	11,783	702
Western.....	8,226	190	8,416	8,297	119
Southern.....	11,458	200	11,658	11,180	478
Northwestern.....	20,798	554	21,352	20,868	484
Northeastern.....	23,636	728	24,364	23,983	381
Eastern.....	11,094	160	11,254	10,915	339
Central.....	6,791	291	7,082	6,871	211
Northern.....	10,792	413	11,205	9,862	1,343
Total.....	104,944	2,872	107,816	103,759	4,057

In the following tables is shown the number of buildings in the City of Baltimore by Police Districts, and by character of buildings. In other words, showing the number of each kind of buildings in the territory. It is interesting to note that the largest number of dwellings are located in the Northeastern section, and the next largest in the Southwestern section. These are the sections of small homes, where the working people mostly live, and newly built up territory. These tables also show that the largest number of vacant houses are in the Northeastern, Northwestern and Northern sections of the City. The largest number of dwellings with stores are located in the Eastern, Western, Southern and Central Districts, while the largest number of stores strictly are located in the Central and Western Districts.

The table of recapitulation shows 85,061 dwellings in the City, and 11,655 dwellings with stores, or a total of 96,716 dwellings. It is also interesting to note that there

are 1,671 buildings devoted exclusively to manufacturing purposes; 534 to office buildings, 5,439 private stables, and 276 buildings devoted exclusively to educational purposes, of which 123 are for Public Schools and 95 for Private Schools. It takes 410 Churches to keep the good people of Baltimore housed in their worship of God. Thirty-two hospitals, and 148 hotels, with 388 storage buildings are also enumerated. The story of the character of buildings in each district is better told in tabular form, and the reader can see at a glance the character and location of the houses in this city by police districts.

There are 203 Police Posts in the eight Police Districts of the City, and in all the information that follows we have

## CENTRAL DISTRICT.

CHARACTER OF BUILDINGS.	Occupied.	Vacant.	With Water.	Without Water.	Total.
Dwellings.....	4,185	122	4,238	69	4,307
Dwellings, with Stores.....	963	31	981	13	994
Stores, strictly.....	473	79	482	70	552
Buildings devoted to manufacturing.....	354	2	347	9	356
Office Buildings.....	226	8	226	8	234
Storage Buildings.....	70	.....	60	10	70
Stables, Private.....	284	38	298	24	322
Stables, Livery.....	38	.....	38	.....	38
Bank Buildings.....	25	7	27	5	32
Hotels.....	45	2	46	1	47
Newspaper Buildings.....	7	.....	7	.....	7
Churches.....	33	.....	32	1	33
Charitable Institutions.....	9	.....	9	.....	9
Hospitals.....	4	.....	4	.....	4
Private Schools.....	20	.....	20	.....	20
Public Schools.....	13	.....	13	.....	13
Educational Institutions not above referred to.....	7	.....	7	.....	7
Theatres.....	3	2	5	.....	5
Railroad Buildings.....	17	.....	17	.....	17
Railroad Depots.....	4	.....	4	.....	4
Market Buildings.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Car Barns.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Electric Plants and Power Houses..	8	.....	8	.....	8
	6,791	291	6,871	211	7,082

been particular to state that all enumerations were done on the lines of these posts. The final detail tables will give the reader an opportunity to ascertain the number of houses and character of each Police Post, and what territory that post covers.

## EASTERN DISTRICT.

CHARACTER OF BUILDINGS.	Occupied.	Vacant.	With Water.	Without Water.	Total.
Dwellings.....	8,176	116	8,081	211	8,292
Dwellings, with Stores.....	1,858	21	1,869	10	1,879
Stores, strictly.....	146	2	142	6	148
Buildings devoted to manufacturing.....	229	6	228	7	235
Office Buildings.....	67	1	62	6	68
Storage Buildings.....	78	2	49	31	80
Stables, Private.....	407	11	350	68	418
Stables, Livery.....	13	1	14	.....	14
Bank Buildings.....	5	.....	5	.....	5
Hotels.....	15	.....	15	.....	15
Newspaper Buildings.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Churches.....	44	.....	44	.....	44
Charitable Institutions.....	6	.....	6	.....	6
Hospitals.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Private Schools.....	18	.....	18	.....	18
Public Schools.....	11	.....	11	.....	11
Educational Institutions not above referred to.....	4	.....	4	.....	4
Theatres.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Railroad Buildings.....	8	.....	8	.....	8
Railroad Depots.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Market Buildings.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
	11,094	160	10,915	339	11,254

## NORTHERN DISTRICT.

CHARACTER OF BUILDINGS.	Occupied.	Vacant.	With Water.	Without Water.	Total.
Dwellings.....	9,358	238	8,989	607	9,596
Dwellings, with Stores.....	453	22	457	18	475
Stores, strictly.....	84	12	63	33	96
Buildings devoted to manufacturing.	49	1	43	7	50
Office Buildings.....	18	.....	14	4	18
Storage Buildings.....	32	2	8	26	34
Stables, Private.....	672	134	182	624	806
Stables, Livery.....	5	.....	5	.....	5
Bank Buildings.....	3	.....	3	.....	3
Hotels.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Newspaper Buildings.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Churches.....	47	1	35	13	48
Charitable Institutions.....	4	1	5	.....	5
Hospitals.....	5	.....	5	.....	5
Private Schools.....	5	.....	5	.....	5
Public Schools.....	14	.....	13	1	14
Educational Institutions not above referred to.....	8	.....	7	1	8
Theatres.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railroad Buildings.....	23	.....	16	7	23
Railroad Depots.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Market Buildings.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Car Barns.....	5	1	5	1	6
Electric Plants and Power Houses...	4	1	5	.....	5
	10,792	413	9,862	1,343	11,205

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

CHARACTER OF BUILDINGS.	Occupied.	Vacant.	With Water.	Without Water.	Total.
Dwellings.....	8,760	129	8,604	285	8,889
Dwellings, with Stores.....	1,466	36	1,500	2	1,502
Stores, strictly.....	235	1	228	8	236
Buildings devoted to manufacturing.....	228	4	220	12	232
Office Buildings.....	50	1	42	9	51
Storage Buildings.....	74	2	51	25	76
Stables, Private.....	518	26	420	124	544
Stables, Livery.....	6		6		6
Bank Buildings.....	2		2		2
Hotels.....	1		1		1
Newspaper Buildings.....	1		1		1
Churches.....	42		40	2	42
Charitable Institutions.....	5		5		5
Hospitals.....					
Private Schools.....	10		10		10
Public Schools.....	14		14		14
Educational Institutions not above referred to.....					
Theatres.....					
Railroad Buildings.....	41	1	31	11	42
Railroad Depots.....					
Market Buildings.....	2		2		2
Car Barns.....	1		1		1
Electric Plants and Power Houses...	2		2		2
	11,458	200	11,180	478	11,658

## SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT.

CHARACTER OF BUILDINGS.	Occupied.	Vacant.	With Water.	Without Water.	Total.
Dwellings.....	9,934	179	9,691	422	10,113
Dwellings, with Stores.....	1,106	36	1,123	19	1,142
Stores, strictly.....	50	2	46	6	52
Buildings devoted to manufacturing.....	210	4	165	49	214
Office Buildings.....	24		20	4	24
Storage Buildings.....	51	1	29	23	52
Stables, Private.....	669	113	617	165	782
Stables, Livery.....	8		7	1	8
Bank Buildings.....	3		3		3
Hotels.....	5		5		5
Newspaper Buildings.....					
Churches.....	42		31	11	42
Charitable Institutions.....	8		8		8
Hospitals.....	3		3		3
Private Schools.....	6		6		6
Public Schools.....	17	1	16	2	18
Educational Institutions not above referred to.....	5		5		5
Theatres.....					
Railroad Buildings.....	2		2		2
Railroad Depots.....	2		2		2
Market Buildings.....	1		1		1
Car Barns.....	2		2		2
Electric Plants and Power Houses.....	1		1		1
	12,149	336	11,783	702	12,485

## NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT.

CHARACTER OF BUILDINGS.	Occupied.	Vacant.	With Water.	Without Water.	Total.
Dwellings.....	17,473	423	17,660	236	17,896
Dwellings, with Stores.....	1,836	36	1,868	4	1,872
Stores, strictly.....	127	8	129	6	135
Buildings devoted to manufacturing.....	95	3	90	8	98
Office Buildings.....	68	2	66	4	70
Storage Buildings.....	19	1	16	4	20
Stables, Private.....	915	79	776	218	994
Stables, Livery.....	19	.....	19	.....	19
Bank Buildings.....	3	.....	3	.....	3
Hotels.....	39	.....	39	.....	39
Newspaper Buildings.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Churches.....	95	.....	92	3	95
Charitable Institutions.....	14	.....	14	.....	14
Hospitals.....	7	.....	7	.....	7
Private Schools.....	21	1	21	.....	21
Public Schools.....	20	.....	20	.....	20
Educational Institutions not above referred to.....	23	.....	23	.....	23
Theatres.....	5	.....	5	.....	5
Railroad Buildings.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Railroad Depots.....	7	.....	6	1	7
Market Buildings.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Car Barns.....	3	.....	3	.....	3
Electric Plants and Power Houses...	6	1	7	.....	7
	20,798	554	20,868	484	21,352



## WESTERN DISTRICT

CHARACTER OF BUILDINGS.	Occupied.	Vacant.	With Water.	Without Water.	Total.
Dwellings.....	5,514	124	5,585	53	5,638
Dwellings, with Stores.....	1,454	34	1,485	3	1,488
Stores, strictly.....	456	4	454	6	460
Buildings devoted to manufacturing.....	265	4	263	6	269
Office Buildings.....	39	6	44	1	45
Storage Buildings.....	32	1	24	9	33
Stables, Private.....	341	16	320	37	357
Stables, Livery.....	14	.....	14	.....	14
Bank Buildings.....	12	.....	12	.....	12
Hotels.....	31	1	32	.....	32
Newspaper Buildings.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Churches.....	25	.....	22	3	25
Charitable Institutions.....	5	.....	5	.....	5
Hospitals.....	4	.....	4	.....	4
Private Schools.....	6	.....	6	.....	6
Public Schools.....	10	.....	10	.....	10
Educational Institutions not above referred to.....	7	.....	7	.....	7
Theatres.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Railroad Buildings.....	3	.....	2	1	3
Railroad Depots.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Market Buildings.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Car Barns.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electric Plants and Power Houses.....	4	.....	4	.....	4
	8,226	190	8,297	119	8,416

## NORTHEASTERN DISTRICT

CHARACTER OF BUILDINGS.	Occupied.	Vacant.	With Water.	Without Water.	Total.
Dwellings.....	19,808	522	20,080	250	20,330
Dwellings, with Stores.....	2,241	62	2,302	1	2,303
Stores, strictly.....	87	1	83	5	88
Buildings devoted to manufacturing.....	214	3	212	5	217
Office Buildings.....	23	.....	9	14	23
Storage Buildings.....	1,083	133	1,123	93	1,216
Stables, Private.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stables, Livery.....	10	.....	10	.....	10
Bank Buildings.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Hotels.....	7	.....	6	1	7
Newspaper Buildings.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Churches.....	77	4	77	4	81
Charitable Institutions.....	6	.....	6	.....	6
Hospitals.....	7	.....	7	.....	7
Private Schools.....	9	.....	9	.....	9
Public Schools.....	23	.....	23	.....	23
Educational Institutions not above referred to.....	4	.....	4	.....	4
Theatres.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Railroad Buildings.....	2	.....	.....	2	2
Railroad Depots.....	3	.....	2	1	3
Market Buildings.....	5	.....	5	.....	5
Car Barns.....	2	.....	1	1	2
Electric Plants and Power Houses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	23,636	728	23,983	381	24,364

The great conflagration which devastated the larger part of Baltimore's business centre in February last will also be remembered as probably the greatest fire that ever took place in America—that is in its destruction of valuable property and rapidity with which the destruction took place. This story has been told so often in the public press that it may not be within the province of this report to describe the awful scene of February the 7th and 8th, 1904. Suffice it to say that this fire commenced in the building of the John E. Hurst Company, Hopkins Place and German Street, and within 24 hours swept from that point Northeast and South till upwards of 140 acres of brick and stone buildings, many of which were considered fireproof, had fallen victims to the awful heat.

It should be remembered that all of this territory in the Burned District was within the Central Police District, destroying only one house on the Western line at Liberty Street, and sweeping thence to West Falls Avenue, bordering that historic stream in East Baltimore, and reaching as far North as Fayette and Lexington Streets, and South to the water front.

According to the census of 1903 there were 8,600 buildings in the Burned District. By the returns given above and below from the Central District it will be seen that there are now 7,082 buildings in that District, or 1,600 less than a year ago. However, the following table shows that 1,545 buildings were destroyed by fire, of which about 400 are now under construction, have been rebuilt or were left standing.

The following table shows the number of buildings before the fire, and the number found by the police after the fire on August 1st:

THE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS BEFORE THE FIRE, AND THE  
NUMBER FOUND BY THE POLICE AFTER THE FIRE ON  
AUGUST 1ST.

	Number of Buildings Destroyed by Fire in Burned District.	Number of Buildings after Fire in Burned District.
Dwellings.....	26	1
Dwellings, with Stores.....	169	38
Stores, strictly.....	384	168
Buildings devoted to manufacturing	154	25
Office Buildings.....	78	28
Storage Buildings.....	51	7
Stables, Private.....	12	1
Bank Buildings.....	26	16
Hotels.....	25	7
Newspaper Buildings.....	5	...
Churches.....	1	...
Charitable Institutions.....	1	...
Private Schools.....	1	...
Educational Institutions not above referred to.....	2	...
Theatres.....	2	...
Railroad Buildings.....	3	...
Market Buildings.....	2	1
Electric Plants and Power Houses..	3	4
Totals.....	1,545	296

While the territory in the Burned District has been described as being from West Falls Avenue to Liberty Street on the West, and from the Water Front to Fayette Street on the North, it is better described by the following reports from the policemen on the various posts in the District, and the figures for these posts give a clearer idea as to where the largest number of buildings were destroyed. According to these reports there were destroyed 1,545, the largest number of which were strictly stores, the next largest number being that of dwellings with stores attached, and the third largest being buildings devoted to manufacturing enterprises. In the following summary from the Police Department, it will be easily seen where the largest number of buildings were destroyed.

## TERRITORY OF THE BURNED DISTRICT.

TERRITORY COVERED BY POLICEMAN'S POST IN THE BURNED DISTRICT.	Destroyed by Fire.	Standing or Being Rebuilt after Fire.
Baltimore street to Saratoga street, Gay street to Calvert street.....	69	15
Baltimore street to Saratoga street, Calvert street to Charles street.....	68	1
South side of Baltimore street to north side of Pratt street, east side of Calvert street to west side of South street, (both inclusive).....	110	12
East side of Hanover street to west side of Charles street, south side of Baltimore street to north side of Pratt street.....	104	14
South side of Baltimore street to north side of Pratt street, east side of Liberty street to west side of Hanover street.....	144	19
South side of Baltimore street to north side of Pratt street, west side of Light street to east side of Charles street.....	171	5
South side of Pratt street to Water Front, Mill street to West Falls avenue.....	47	24
West Falls avenue to Gay street, Baltimore street to Gay street Bridge.....	6	6
North side of Baltimore street to Lexington street, Charles street to Liberty street.....	80	36
South side of Baltimore street to Pratt street, east side of Light street to west side of Calvert street.....	68	33
South side of Baltimore street to north side of Pratt street, west side of Gay street to east side of South street.....	132	20
West side of Jones Falls to east side of Gay street, north side of Lombard street to south side of Baltimore street.....	191	27
Bowley's Wharf to west side of Spear's Wharf, south side of Pratt street to Water Front....	138	11
East side of Smith's Dock to west side of Mill street, south side of Pratt street to Water Front....	109	18
West side of Jones Falls to east side of Gay street, South side of Lombard street to north side of Pratt street.....	104	54
Baltimore street to Pratt street, Eutaw street to Liberty and Howard streets.....	4	1
Total.....	1,545	296

The following recapitulation shows character of all buildings in the city, with and without water, occupied and vacant:

## RECAPITULATION BY CHARACTER OF BUILDINGS.

CHARACTER OF BUILDINGS.	Occupied.	Vacant.	With Water.	Without Water.	Total.
Dwellings.....	83,208	1,853	82,928	2,133	85,061
Dwellings, with Stores.....	11,377	278	11,585	70	11,655
Stores, strictly.....	1,658	109	1,627	140	1,767
Buildings devoted to manufac- turing.....	1,644	27	1,568	103	1,671
Office Buildings.....	513	21	494	40	534
Storage Buildings.....	379	9	246	142	388
Stables, Private.....	4,889	550	4,086	1,353	5,439
Stables, Livery.....	113	1	113	1	114
Bank Buildings.....	55	7	57	5	62
Hotels.....	145	3	146	2	148
Newspaper Buildings.....	10		10		10
Churches.....	405	5	373	37	410
Charitable Institutions.....	57	1	58		58
Hospitals.....	32		32		32
Private Schools.....	94	1	95		95
Public Schools.....	122	1	120	3	123
Educational Institutions not above referred to.....	58		57	1	58
Theatres.....	14	2	16		16
Railroad Buildings.....	97	1	79	19	98
Railroad Depots.....	20		17	3	20
Market Buildings.....	14		13	1	14
Car Barns.....	15	1	14	2	16
Electric Plants and Power Houses.....	25	2	27		27
	104,944	2,872	103,761	4,055	107,816

In the following detail tables will be found each post covered by the Police in taking the above census, with a description of the territory and a description of all houses found on that post August 1, 1904. It should also be remembered that these figures do not include public buildings such as the City Hall, Jail, Penitentiary, Public Baths, or Engine houses, but does include Public School buildings:













## AGRICULTURE.

When the report of this Bureau was issued in 1900, there was much misgiving as to whether the space devoted to the subject of agriculture in the State of Maryland would prove of sufficient interest to warrant the same. However, the great demand for that and subsequent reports containing similar chapters reciting the resources of the State of Maryland and the cost of production on the farm of certain vegetables, fruits and grains aroused such a general interest throughout the country as to exhaust all editions, indicating to the Bureau that a republication of a portion at least of these costs of production would prove of interest and value. The complete exhaustion of all editions of the Bureau reports since 1900, and the destruction of the library of the Bureau in the fire give additional reasons for the republication and review of this subject in previous reports.

Maryland is divided into two parts by the Chesapeake Bay, which extends from the capes up into Cecil and Harford Counties, where the Susquehanna River empties into it at the North. From the East this great water-way and food productive basin is fed by eight large rivers, and on the West by an equal number, with many similar streams added. Those rivers forming the water-shed of the Eastern Shore and the North Eastern Counties of the State are the Elk, Chester, Sassafras, Choptank, Third Haven, Nanticoke, Wiecomico and Pocomoke. Those flowing from the West are the Bush, Gunpowder, Patapasco, South, West, Severn, Patuxent and Potomac. These streams form many outstretched arms, offering excellent means of transportation, and at the same time embracing great wealth of resources, the development of which is rich in possibilities.

The transportation facilities of the State are even more favorable on account of the numerous railroads crossing and

branching into every part of the State, all centering in Baltimore, its metropolis, and among which are the Trunk Lines Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio and the Wabash.

The mineral resources of Maryland have been fully explained by the Geological Survey in its various reports. Coal, iron ore, gold, building stone, such as granite, marble, sandstone, slate and serpentine abound in large quantities, while marl, brick clay, feldspar, and kaolin, with many other lesser minerals are to be found in plenty and offer excellent opportunities.

The fisheries of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries are of greater magnitude than those of any similar body of water in the United States. The great wealth of oysters, crabs and fish of all kinds, to say nothing about the wild fowl and terrapin, offering such wealth-gaining opportunities as are not to be found elsewhere, and with proper conservation and development offers untold wealth and food supply to the enterprising.

While Maryland is essentially a manufacturing and exporting State, agriculture and horticulture not only claim the attention of a large portion of the population, but are sources of great wealth. Rich soil and natural grasses make it profitable for pasturage, and the yield per acre, in various parts of the State, of grains, vegetables and fruits rank Maryland well up in the foremost line of agricultural States. That this is so a glance at the figures hereafter given and heretofore published of the cost of production and the yield of the farm, with the returns by the United States Government of the acreage and production of certain farm products, will dispel all doubt as to whether we have exaggerated in the statements above.

Maryland is essentially the home of the farmer, because of its favorable geographic and climatic conditions; adaptability of its soil to the production of a diversity of crops; the very low prices of land; the most excellent facilities and character of the public schools; the very good public roads and bridges; the most excellent system of water

ways, thereby through competition furnishing cheap rates of transportation, and the closeness of the great markets of New York, Boston and Chicago for her products.

For the purpose of enabling those who may desire to emigrate and for the large number who have already taken up their burden from the West and located in this State, who may desire to know more about the opportunities offered them on the farms of the State, we will reproduce in the following tables the estimated cost of production of certain products. It must be borne in mind, however, that these figures are gathered from the farmers of the State, and from time to time may need revision, as the prices of the things that enter into the daily use of the farm rise or fall, as well as to take into consideration the annual average price of the products when sold by the farmer.

#### THE COST OF PRODUCTION OF WHEAT.

In the following tables showing the cost of production of wheat, corn, etc., we have endeavored to give the actual cost from practical, experienced farmers who are cultivating the land. It will be seen that the land under a poor state of cultivation yields proportionately so much less than land under a highly improved cultivation, that the incentive for intensive cultivation by our farmers is great.

The average price of all farm products, as well as all things that enter into the cost of production, having increased very much in the past two years, and the figures, in the tables in some instances being those for previous years, due allowance must be made for the same.

TABLE No. 1.  
RESULTS OF PRODUCTION, PER ACRE, OF WHEAT.

ITEMS.	Land under Poor Cultivation	Land under Ordinary Cultivation	Land under Improved Cultivation	Land under Highly Improved Cultivation
	Yield 10 Bushels to the Acre.	Yield 16 Bushels to the Acre.	Yield 30 Bushels to the Acre.	Yield 40 Bushels to the Acre.
Preparing ground.....	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00
Seed wheat.....	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Grass seed.....	.70	.70	.70	.70
Seeding.....	.50	.50	.50	.50
Fertilizer and lime.....	2.75	3.85	5.00	5.00
Harvesting.....	.60	.60	.75	.75
Threshing, hauling, hand- ling, etc.....	.50	.80	1.50	2.00
Superintendence, rent or interest, incidentals, etc.	.85	2.00	3.00	3.10
Total.....	\$7.85	\$11.60	\$14.60	\$15.20
RETURNS FROM SALE OF PRODUCT OF ONE ACRE:				
Average price of wheat on the farm in 1904, 85 cts. per bushel.....	\$8.50	\$13.60	\$25.50	\$34.00
Value of straw.....	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.00
Total receipts, per acre	\$9.50	\$15.10	\$27.50	\$36.00
Net profits.....	\$1.65	\$3.50	\$12.90	\$20.80

TABLE NO. 2.  
RESULTS OF PRODUCTION, PER ACRE, OF CORN.

ITEMS.	Land under Poor Cultivation	Land under Ordinary Cultivation	Land under Improved Cultivation	Land under Highly Improved Cultivation
	Yield 15 Bushels to the Acre.	Yield 32 Bushels to the Acre.	Yield 60 Bushels to the Acre.	Yield 80 Bushels to the Acre.
Preparing ground.....	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00
Seed corn.....	.15	.15	.15	.15
Planting.....	.35	.50	.50	.50
Fertilizing and lime.....		2.00	2.25	3.00
Cultivating and harvesting	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00
Husking and housing.....	.60	1.12	1.80	3.00
Shelling and labor.....	.30	.60	1.25	1.50
Superintendence, rent or interest, and incidentals	.85	2.00	3.00	3.10
Total cost.....	\$6.25	\$11.37	\$14.45	\$17.20
RETURNS FROM ONE ACRE OF GROUND:				
Average price of corn per bushel in 1904, on the farm, 48 cents.....	\$7.20	\$15.36	\$28.80	\$38.40
Fodder.....	3.00	5.00	8.00	10.00
Total receipts.....	\$10.20	\$20.36	\$36.80	\$48.40
Net profits.....	\$3.95	\$9.99	\$22.35	\$31.20

TABLE NO. 3.  
RESULTS OF PRODUCTION, PER ACRE, OF WHITE POTATOES.

ITEMS.	Land under Poor Cultivation	Land under Ordinary Cultivation	Land under Improved Cultivation	Land under Highly Improved Cultivation
	Yield Per Acre, 75 Bushels.	Yield Per Acre, 100 Bushels.	Yield Per Acre, 150 Bushels.	Yield Per Acre, 200 Bushels.
Preparing ground.....	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00
Seed.....	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Planting.....	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Fertilizing and lime.....	4.50	5.00	6.00	7.00
Cultivating and digging ..	3.75	5.00	7.50	10.00
Superintendence.....	.25	.25	.50	.75
Rent of farm, or interest on money invested by purchase of land.....	.90	1.50	2.00	3.00
Incidental expenses, in- cluding barrels, hauling, etc.....	3.75	5.00	6.50	10.00
Total.....	\$23.15	\$27.25	\$33.00	\$41.25
Receipts from sale of pro- duct per acre, at 55 cents per bushel.....	\$41.25	\$55.00	\$82.50	\$110.00
Net profits.....	\$18.10	\$27.75	\$49.50	\$68.75



TABLE No. 4.  
RESULTS OF PRODUCTION, PER ACRE, OF HAY.

ITEMS.	Land under Poor Cultivation	Land under Ordinary Cultivation	Land under Improved Cultivation	Land under Highly Improved Cultivation
	Yield Per Acre $\frac{3}{4}$ Tons.	Yield Per Acre $1\frac{1}{4}$ Tons.	Yield Per Acre $1\frac{3}{4}$ Tons.	Yield Per Acre 3 Tons.
Preparing ground.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2.00
Seed.....	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$.125	\$1.25
Planting.....	With wheat	With wheat	With wheat	.75
Harvesting.....	4.00	4.50	4.50	6.00
Fertilizer.....	With wheat	.....	.....	5.50
Superintendence.....	.25	.50	.50	.75
Rent, or interest on money invested in land.....	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.00
Total cost.....	\$6.50	\$7.50	\$7.75	\$18.25
Return from sale of pro- duct, per acre, at \$12 per ton.....	8.00	15.00	21.00	36.00
Net profit.....	\$1.50	\$7.50	\$13.25	\$17.75

TABLE No. 5.  
RESULTS OF PRODUCTION, PER ACRE, OF PEAS.

ITEMS	Land Under Ordinary Cultivation.
	Yield Per Acre, 2250 Lbs.
Preparing ground.....	\$2.00
Seed, Nos. 1 and 2.....	10.87
Harvesting.....	4.00
Fertilizer.....	4.75
Superintendence.....	.25
Rent, or interest on money invested in land.....	2.40
Total.....	\$24.27
Return of sale of product, at 2 cents per lb.....	45.00
Net profits.....	\$20.73

TABLE NO. 6.  
RESULTS OF PRODUCTION, PER ACRE, OF TOMATOES.

ITEMS.	Land under Poor Cultivation	Land under Ordinary Cultivation	Land under Improved Cultivation	Land under Highly Improved Cultivation
	Yield Per Acre, 75 Bushels.	Yield Per Acre, 150 Bushels.	Yield Per Acre, 200 Bushels.	Yield Per Acre, 350 Bushels.
Preparing ground.....	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00
Plants.....	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.50
Planting.....	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Cultivating.....	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.50
Fertilizer.....	3.50	4.00	5.50	7.50
Picking.....	1.85	3.75	5.00	8.75
Labor of hauling.....	.75	1.00	2.00	3.50
Superintendence.....	.25	.50	.50	.50
Rent or interest on invest- ment in land.....	1.00	1.50	2.50	3.00
Incidentals.....	2.50	2.50	3.00	3.50
Total.....	\$15.60	\$19.00	\$24.50	\$33.00
Average receipts from sale of products at 20 cents per bushel.....	15.00	30.00	40.00	70.00
Net profit.....	\$ .60	\$11.00	\$15.50	\$37.00

TABLE NO. 7.  
RESULTS OF PRODUCTION, PER ACRE, OF TOBACCO.

ITEMS.	Yield 650 Lbs. Per Acre.
Preparing ground.....	\$3.50
Plants.....	4.00
Planting.....	3.00
Cultivating.....	5.00
Fertilizer and manure.....	5.50
Harvesting, curing, packing, stripping and shipping..	14.00
Total.....	\$35.00
Average price of tobacco for 1904, 650 lbs., at 6½ cents	42.25
Profit, per acre.....	\$7.25

TABLE No. 8.  
RESULTS OF PRODUCTION, PER ACRE, OF STRAWBERRIES.

ITEMS.	Land under Poor Cultivation	Land under Ordinary Cultivation	Land under Improved Cultivation	Land under Highly Improved Cultivation
	Yield 2,000 Qts. Per Acre.	Yield 2,500 Qts. Per Acre.	Yield 3,300 Qts. Per Acre.	Yield 4,000 Qts. Per Acre.
Preparing ground.....	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$4.00
Plants.....	7.00	10.00	12.00	14.00
Planting.....	1.00	1.25	2.00	3.50
Cultivating, hoeing and blossoming.....	6.50	10.00	12.50	20.00
Phosphates.....	.....	4.00	10.00	17.00
Mulch and mulching.....	.....	.....	2.50	8.00
Picking.....	30.00	37.50	49.50	80.00
Crates, including cups....	16.00	18.62	24.15	29.40
Labor of packing and hauling.....	3.00	3.75	4.95	6.00
Superintendence, rent, or interest and incidentals	2.30	2.75	3.65	4.15
Totals.....	\$67.30	\$89.87	\$123.65	\$186.05
Receipts and selling prices per quart.....	at 4½ cts. \$90.00	at 5 cts. \$125.00	at 5 cts. \$165.00	at 7 cts. \$280.00
Leaving net profit per acre	\$22.70	\$35.13	\$41.35	\$99.95

TABLE NO. 9.

RESULTS OF PRODUCTION, PER ACRE, OF LUCRETIA  
DEWBERRIES.

ITEMS.	Yield Per Acre	Yield Per Acre	Yield Per Acre
	First Year 2,000 Quarts.	Second Year 2,500 Quarts.	Third Year 3 000 Quarts.
Preparing ground.....	\$2.00	.....	.....
Plants.....	10.00	.....	.....
Planting.....	3.00	.....	.....
Cultivating and hoeing.....	16.00	\$6.00	\$6.00
Phosphate.....	11.00	11.00	13.25
Stakes.....	9.00	.....	2.00
Tying up.....	2.00	6.00	10.00
Picking.....	30.00	37.50	45.00
Crates, including cups.....	13.50	16.87	20.25
Labor, packing and hauling	3.75	4.95	6.00
Superintendence, rent, or interest and incidentals ..	2.75	3.45	4.15
Total.....	\$103.00	\$85.77	\$106.65
Receipts at selling price, per quart, of 6½ cents.....	130.00	162.50	195.00
Net profits, per acre..	\$27.00	\$76.73	\$88.35

In the foregoing tables we have brought down the cost of production of and receipts from the products to the present day. While we do not claim for the same complete accuracy, we feel that a basis for estimating is easily secured from these figures, and they will furnish ample statistics for those persons who desire to figure for themselves. Above all things, we are especially anxious to show the desirability and profitable reasons why intending settlers should prefer Maryland to any other State in the Union to make their homes.

# ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE

—OF—

## Principal Farm Products in Maryland for 1904.

The acreage of the principal farm products of Maryland all increased in 1904 over 1903 except wheat, oats, barley, rye and buckwheat, which slightly decreased. However, the yield per acre and in total quantity produced increased very materially in corn, white potatoes and hay, so that if all things are considered the results were more than satisfactory. Indeed, Maryland is to be congratulated upon her gain in this respect, as the total farm value of the particular products enumerated in the table below for 1904 increased over that of 1903 by \$4,987,386. Of course, it is practically impossible to tell if our farmers received all of this gain—indeed, we are sure they did not, as the average prices quoted for wheat and corn are far above what most of our farmers received, the prices having gone up after they had sold their crops. But the most gratifying facts shown by the figures below is the great increase of yield per acre of every one of the products mentioned, this indicating that our farmers are intensifying their efforts and making two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, and after all this is the secret of success of all efforts—cultivation and attention to the details of farming will more than pay at all times.

It will be seen at a glance by comparison with the figures of our last report that the increase of the yield of corn per acre in 1904 over 1903 is 4.7 bushels per acre, and in total numbers 3,342,636 bushels, while in wheat the gain is nine-tenths bushel per acre and 206,676 bushels in total production. The increase in the production of potatoes is especially gratifying, the amount of increase per acre being 29 bushels and in the total amount 968,051 bushels. These

increases are kept up in all the other products enumerated and are encouraging. The figures given are those of the United States Agricultural Department:

	Acreage.	Yield Per Acre Bushels.	Total Production Bushels.	Price Per Bushel.	Total Value.
Corn.....	635,146	33.4	21,213,876	\$ .50	\$10,606,938
Wheat.....	770,710	13.4	10,327,514	1.06	10,947,165
Oats.....	3,656	29.7	1,058,983	.36	381,234
Barley.....	1,451	21.8	31,632	.64	20,244
Rye.....	20,525	14.8	303,770	.76	230,865
Buckwheat.....	8,290	18.2	150,878	.63	95,053
Potatoes (white)	29,939	99	2,963,961	.51	1,511,620
Hay (tons).....	301,064	Tons 13.6	409,447	Ton \$12.48	5,109,899
Tobacco (lbs.)..	32,067	Lbs. 621	19,913,607	Lbs cts. 6.5	1,294,384
Total.....					\$30,197,402

The same department reports the pack of tomatoes in Maryland for 1904, as gathered by the "American Grocer," at 3,492,517 cases of 2 dozen 3 lb. cans each, as against 4,687,224 in 1903. For some reason the department consolidates the pack of corn in Maryland with that of Virginia, though we believe Maryland packs far in excess of her sister State. The pack of corn for both States for 1904 was 2,055,277 cases, as against 689,589 cases in 1903.

On November 1, 1904, the Government Crop Reporter states that the indications are the crop yields for 1904 in Maryland will be as follows:

Corn—Average yield per acre, shelled, 33.4 bushels.

Buckwheat—Average yield per acre, 18.2 bushels.

Potatoes—Average yield per acre, 99 bushels.

Tobacco—Average yield per acre, 621 lbs.

Hay—Average yield per acre, 1.36 tons.

The current prices of grain in Baltimore for 1904, as reported by Secretary Henry A. Wroth, of the Chamber of Commerce, were as follows:

MONTHS.

[illegible]





# NEW INCORPORATIONS IN MARYLAND FOR 1904.

Complete List of New Incorporations of Counties and  
City of Baltimore, with Location and Capital Stock,  
from January 1, 1904, to January 1, 1905.

The total number of new incorporations in the whole State of Maryland was 483, or 44 less than in 1903; counting all kinds of incorporations placed on record in the various counties. The falling off in the counties was larger than that in the City of Baltimore, there being 134 new incorporations of all kinds outside of the city, as against 167 in 1903. In the City of Baltimore there were all told 349 new incorporations, including increases and decreases of Capital stock, Building and Loan Associations and Land Companies and Incorporations without Capital Stock, which is five less in 1904 than in 1903.

The total capitalization of all incorporations in the State, including the increases made by old incorporations, amounts to \$16,506,350, of which amount \$2,732,970 is the total of the capital stock of new incorporations in the Counties; \$8,015,200 is the total amount of capitalization of new incorporations in the City of Baltimore; \$5,390,000 is the amount of capitalization of new Building and Loan Associations and Land Companies in Baltimore City; \$368,180 is the amount of increase of Capital Stock by corporations in the City of Baltimore during the year.

As heretofore stated there were 134 new incorporations of all kinds in the Counties. Allegany County led all the rest with twenty-eight new incorporations, with a Capital Stock of \$404,850; Baltimore County came next with twenty-four; Frederick next fifteen; Washington nine; Garrett and Prince George's six each; Montgomery, Wicomico and Dorchester five each; Anne Arundel and Howard four each.

Three new banks were chartered in the Counties, and the decreases of capital stock in the City of Baltimore were mainly by the large Trust Companies, and is no indication of less prosperity than heretofore enjoyed by these Companies.

The following table gives a brief recapitulation by Counties of the new incorporations, while those that follow give the detail account of each County:

#### RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES OF NEW INCORPORATIONS.

	Number of Incorporations.	Total Capital Stock.
Anne Arundel.....	4	\$11,600
Allegany.....	28	404,850
Baltimore.....	24	175,000
Calvert.....	1	2,000
Caroline.....	2	13,000
Carroll.....	3	310,000
Cecil.....	3	46,200
Charles.....	2	2,000
Dorchester.....	5	52,820
Frederick.....	16	355,500
Garrett.....	6	143,500
Howard.....	4	120,000
Kent.....	3	20,000
Montgomery.....	5	611,500
Prince George's.....	6	12,000
Somerset.....	3	45,000
Talbot.....	2	29,000
Washington.....	9	121,000
Wicomico.....	5	205,000
Worcester.....	3	53,000
Total.....	134	\$2,732,970

## NEW INCORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY.

Of the 349 records of incorporations of all kinds in Baltimore City during the year 1904, 108 were without capital stock; eighteen were new Building and Loan Associations and Land Companies, and twenty-four were records of increases and decreases of capital stock; the latter as shown by the table to be \$1,664,900. Of these new incorporations in Baltimore City, the largest was the new Electric Light Co., with a capital stock of \$2,500,000; the next being the R. M. Sutton Company, capitalized at \$1,200,000. No new banks were reported as being organized in Baltimore City, though among the list are to be found many new loan companies and contracting companies. As compared with last year, when it is remembered that nearly three months was lost by the business interests owing to the fire and the curtailment of new enterprises thereby, the showing is most excellent in comparison with that of previous years.

The following table explains in detail the records as found in the various Counties and the City of Baltimore.

### ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
East Brooklyn Grocery.....	East Brooklyn	March 9	\$1,000
The Annapolis Brewing and Bottling Company of Annapolis.....	Annapolis.....	June 15	1,000
The Portland Preserving and Canning Company.....	Anne Ar'del Co.	Aug. 11	6,600
McKendree Mercantile Company...	Anne Ar'del Co.	Oct. 24	3,000
Total.....			\$11,600

## ALLEGANY COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incor- poration.	Capital Stock.
Mount Savage & Cumberland Rail- way Co.....	Cumberland....	Jan. 4	\$10,000
Trustees Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Cumberland.....	Cumberland....	Jan. 19	None
Sell Bros. & Co.....	Cumberland....	Feb. 6	1,550
Cumberland Dry Goods & Notion Co., Amendment to Charter.....	Cumberland....	Feb. 1	No change
Emergency Car-Brake Company.....	Cumberland....	Mar. 7	50,000
Mercantile Association of Cumber- land.....	Cumberland....	Mar. 7	100
Frostburg Baseball Association....	Frostburg.....	Mar. 12	1,200
I. O. U. M. Band of Frostburg.....	Frostburg.....	Mar. 17	None
Cumberland Baseball Association ..	Cumberland....	Mar. 23	20,000
J. H. Marshall Co., of Midland.....	Midland.....	April 4	20,000
D. D. Price Co., of Frostburg.....	Frostburg.....	April 19	1,000
Frostburg Furniture & Undertaking Co.....	Frostburg.....	April 22	6,000
Potomac Glass Co., of Cumberland ..	Cumberland....	May 5	25,000
Tri-State Sanitary Milk Co.....	Cumberland....	May 21	50,000
Queen City Forwarding & Transfer Co., of Cumberland.....	Cumberland....	May 24	2,000
Tri-State Amusement Co.....	Cumberland....	May 31	5,000
Cumberland Savings Bank, Amend- ment to Charter.....	Cumberland....	June 4	No change
Frostburg Realty Co.....	Frostburg.....	June 22	5,000
The Klandawah Springs Hotel Co....	Flintstone.....	May 10	10,000
P. J. Smith Co., of Cumberland....	Cumberland....	July 2	25,000
Potomac Light & Power Co.....	Cumberland....	July 2	50,000
Mountain State Liquor Co.....	Cumberland....	July 19	25,000
Maryland Rail Co., of Cumberland, Amendment to Charter.....	Cumberland....	Aug. 15	75,000 Inc.
South Cumberland Supply Co., Amendment to Charter.....	Cumberland ...	Aug. 19	6,000 Inc.
Tri-State Business College.....	Cumberland....	Sept. 16	12,000
Lodge 49, I. O. O. F., of Frostburg ..	Frostburg.....	Sept. 30	None
The Jefferson Club.....	Cumberland....	Oct. 3	None
The Allegany Terrace Building & Supply Co.....	Frostburg.....	Oct. 19	5,000
Total.....			\$404,850

## BALTIMORE COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incor- poration.	Capital Stock.
Sparrow's Point Athletic Associa- tion.....	Sparrow's Point	1903 Dec. 11	\$2,000
Cold Spring Athletic Club.....	Baltimore Co...	1904 Feb. 1	None
Mt. Washington Club Co.....	Mt. Washington	Feb. 29	5,000
Mt. Washington Club.....	Mt. Washington	March 3	None
Trustees of Govanstown Methodist Episcopal Church.....	Govanstown...	March 15	None
Troop A. Association.....	Baltimore Co...	March 18	None
Lansdowne Brick Company.....	Lansdowne....	Feb. 7	50,000
St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church.....	Baltimore Co...	April 14	None
St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church South.....	Hamilton.....	April 25	None
Wilkins Avenue Improvement Asso- ciation.....	Wilkins Avenue	April 26	None
Denmore Land Company.....	Arlington.....	May 23	50,000
Lansdowne Christian Church.....	Lansdowne....	May 23	None
Trustees of the Lauraville Methodist Protestant Church.....	Lauraville.....	July 12	None
Towson Lodge No. 469, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks....	Towson.....	July 12	None
North Point Cemetery & Improve- ment Co.....	Baltimore Co...	July 5	2,500
The Alert Volunteer Fire Co., of 14th District.....	Bell Gravia....	July 28	None
Imperial Pleasure Circle of Hamilton	Hamilton.....	Aug. 11	None
North Point Land Company.....	Baltimore Co...	Aug. 10	50,000
The Harmonic Pleasure Club.....	Baltimore Co...	Sept. 10	500
Catonsville Co-operative Associa- tion.....	Catonsville....	Sept. 5	None
The Lenox Country Club.....	Baltimore Co...	Sept. 9	None
The Hilgeman-Brundige Company	Stevenson.....	Dec. 1	15,000
Whitehall Presbyterian Church....	Whitehall.....	Dec. 7	None
Bayern of Kranken Unterstutzungs Verein.....	Baltimore Co...	Dec. 9	None
Total.....			\$175,000

## CALVERT COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incor- poration.	Capital Stock.
The Dawson Shipbuilding Company	Solomon's Is. . .	June 4	\$2,000

## CAROLINE COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incor- poration.	Capital Stock.
Anblum Manufacturing Co. ....	Denton. ....	June 8	\$12,000Inc.
Marydel Association. Junior Order	Marydel. ....	June 25	1,000
United American Mechanics. ....			
Total. ....			\$13,000

## CARROLL COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incor- poration.	Capital Stock.
The Reindollar Company of Taney- town. ....	Taneytown. ....	March 28	\$60,000
A. McGinnis Company. ....	McGinnis Siding W. M. R. R. . .	July 2	50,000Inc.
Oakland Manufacturing Co. ....	Oakland. ....	Dec. 14	200,000Inc.
Total. ....			\$310,000

## CECIL COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incor- poration.	Capital Stock.
James F. Powers Foundry Co., Amendment to Charter. ....	Elkton. ....	March 15	\$35,000
Childs Council, No. 89, Junior Order			
United American Mechanics. ....	Childs. ....	March 28	1,200
Lawder Can Company. ....	Cecil County. . .	March 28	10,000
Total. ....			\$46,200

## CHARLES COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incor- poration.	Capital Stock.
Indian Head Land Improvement Company.....	Indian Head...	March 31	\$2,000
The Willing Helpus and Relief Society of La Plata.....	La Plata.....	June 27	None

## DORCHESTER COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incor- poration.	Capital Stock.
Supreme Council of United Craftsmen.....	Cambridge.....	Feb. 27	None
The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Cambridge.....	Cambridge.....	March 19	None
The Fishing Creek Public Hall Association.....	Fishing Creek..	July 9	\$1,000
The Eastern Shore Land Improvement Company.....	Cambridge.....	Aug. 30	50,000
The Dorchester Standard Publishing Company of Cambridge.....	Cambridge.....	Oct. 1	1,820
Total.....			\$52,820

## GARRETT COUNTY.

NAME	Location.	Date of Incor- poration.	Capital Stock.
Nugent Coal Company.....	Opposite Ba- yard, W. Va..	May 16	\$10,000
Mutual Telephone Company.....	Sunnyside.....	May 27	
Hamill Coal and Mining Company..	Kitzmillersville	May 31	24,000
Friendsville Milling Company.....	Friendsville....	June 8	8,000
Red House Telephone Company....	Red House.....	Aug. 30	500
Three Forks Coal and Coke Co.....	Near Chaffee, W. Va. C. & P. Ry	Sept. 2	100,000
Total.....			\$143,500

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF  
FREDERICK COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church of Knoxville.....	Knoxville.....	1903 Dec. 15	None
Adamstown Packing Company.....	Adamstown.....	1904 Jan. 19	\$15,000
Crystal Plate Ice Company of Frederick City.....	Frederick.....	Jan. 28	25,000
St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Creagerstown.....	Creagerstown.....	Feb. 6	None
Glade Valley Milling Company.....	Walkersville.....	Feb. 20	30,000
Colt and Dixon Packing and Manufacturing Company of Frederick, Amendment to Charter.....	Frederick.....	March 7	None
Troutville Union Sabbath School Chapel Company.....	Troutville.....	April 9	None
Mount Olivet Cemetery, Amendment to Charter.....	Frederick.....	June 1	None
West End Gas & Electric Company.	Frederick.....	June 20	1,000
Agreement of Consolidation between Frederick Electric Light and Power Company, and the West End Gas and Electric Company.....	Frederick.....	June 30	40,000
Frederick Gas & Electric Co.....	Frederick.....	June 30	200,000
Bethel Evangelical Lutheran Church of Charlesville.....	Charlesville.....	July 26	None
The Outerbridge Horsey Company..	Needwood.....	July 5	20,000
The Peoples' Light and Heat Co. ...	Thurmont.....	Sept. 3	3,500
Red Men's Building and Construction Company, of Brunswick.....	Brunswick.....	Aug. 30	15,000
Elks Club, of Frederick City.....	Frederick.....	Sept. 28	6,000
Total.....			\$355,500

HOWARD COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
W. K. Gaithers' Express and Transfer Co.....	Ellicott City.....	1903 Dec. 31	\$25,000
Howard Production Company.....	Ellicott City...	1904 March 2	10,000
West Liberty Building Association of Alpha.....	Alpha.....	April 4	60,000
Maryland Flint and Spar Company.	Howard County	July 28	25,000
Total.....			\$120,000



## KENT COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incor- poration.	Capital Stock.
Washington Camp, No. 34, P. O. S. of A.....	Chestertown....	April 16	None
The People's Gas & Supply Co. of Chestertown.....	Chestertown....	Sept. 29	\$20,000
Chestertown Council, No. 177, Junior Order American Mechanics.....	Chestertown....	Dec. 27	None
Total.....			\$20,000

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incor- poration.	Capital Stock.
Kensington Cornet Band.....	Kensington....	April 25	\$500
The Grove Building Association....	Washington Grove.....	June 1	10,000
The Farmers' Supply Company....	Silver Spring...	June 6	100,000
The Montgomery Mutual Building & Loan Association.....	Kensington....	Feb. 6	500,000
The Maryland Musical and Dramatic Association.....	Glen Echo....	Dec. 22	1,000
Total.....			\$611,500

## PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incor- poration.	Capital Stock.
Glebe Rod & Gun Club.....	Prince George's County.....	March 4	\$2,000
Forest Grove Methodist Episcopal Church.....	Prince George's County.....	April 12	None
Chalk Point Club.....	Prince George's County.....	March 12	5,000
Vorwärts Club. No. 1.....	Bladensburg....	May 3	None
Laurel Academy Co.....	Laurel.....	June 6	5,000
The Anona Club.....	Laurel.....	June 8	None
Total.....			\$12,000

## SOMERSET COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incor- poration.	Capital Stock.
Farmers' Bank.....	Marion Station.	March 24	\$15,000
Marine Bank of Crisfield.....	Crisfield.....	Aug. 9	25,000
Manokin Telephone Co.....	Oriole.....	Aug. 31	5,000
Total.....			\$45,000

## TALBOT COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incor- poration.	Capital Stock.
The J. H. Shannahan Artesian Well Company.....	Easton.....	Jan. 22	\$1,000
The J. R. Jarrell Company.....	Easton.....	July 25	28,000
Total.....			\$29,000

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Wolf's Business College Company of Hagerstown.....	Hagerstown....	1903 Dec. 21	\$6,000
Moser Heating Company.....	Hagerstown....	Dec. 18	6,000
The Eakle Wyand Lime Company....	Eakle's Mills....	1904 Jan. 25	10,000
W. H. Reisner Manufacturing Co....	Hagerstown....	March 23	6,000
Crawford Automobile Company....	Hagerstown....	June 6	35,000
The Williamsport Canning Co.....	Williamsport....	July 25	6,000
Tonoloway Orchard Co.....	Hancock.....	Aug. 3	40,000
Hagerstown Show Case & Store Furniture Co.....	Hagerstown....	Sept. 3	12,000
The City Savings Bank.....	Hagerstown....	Dec. 6	None
Total.....			\$121,000

## WICOMICO COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Salisbury Gas & Electric Co.....	Salisbury.....	1903 Dec. 10	\$50,000
Peninsula Packing Co.....	Salisbury.....	1904 Feb. 2	5,000
William B. Tilghman Co.....	Salisbury.....	July 28	100,000
John F. Jester Co.....	Jesterville.....	Aug. 6	25,000
Brewington Bros. Co.....	Salisbury.....	Dec. 22	25,000
Total.....			\$205,000

## WORCESTER COUNTY.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Newark Mercantile Co.....	Newark.....	Jan. 19	\$3,000
Pocomoke Telephone Co.....	Pocomoke City.	Feb. 17	25,000
Certificate of Increased Capital Stock of Pocomoke Telephone Co.	Pocomoke City.	Feb. 20	25,000 Inc.
Total.....			\$53,000

## NEW INCORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY.

Name.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Anne Arundel Canning Co.....	January 8.....	\$2,500
Maryland Culture Yeast Co.....	January 9.....	1,000
American Mausoleum and Construction Co.....	January 9.....	24,000
The Rittler Box Co.....	January 12.....	10,000
American Hat Manufacturing Co.....	January 16.....	25,000
Co-operative Home Co.....	January 16.....	5,000
Eastern Coaleo Manufacturing Co.....	January 18.....	250
The Lauer & Suter Co.....	January 20.....	200,000
The Maryland Silicate Mills.....	January 21.....	12,000
The West Baltimore Loan & Construction Co.....	January 27.....	2,000
The Shochet Brothers and Dunie Co.....	January 27.....	5,000
O. Boehm Grooving Machine Co.....	January 29.....	5,000
The Annex Construction Co.....	February 1.....	50,000
American Dessert Co.....	February 4.....	10,000
Jackson, Kidd Lumber Co.....	February 15.....	5,000
The Luckett Rittler Co.....	February 16.....	5,000
The South Baltimore Loan & Collection Co.....	February 17.....	3,000
The Sunshine Gas Light & Supply Co.....	February 17.....	10,000
J. H. Furst Co.....	February 20.....	12,000
The Chesapeake Metal and Iron Co.....	February 26.....	6,000
Chas. A. Hook, Jr., Contracting Co.....	February 27.....	75,000
Thomas & Evans Printing Co.....	February 27.....	20,000
Lubin Lyon Co.....	March 2.....	18,000
The Spruill & Bondell Popular Hat Co.....	March 3.....	2,500
The United Cigar Co.....	March 5.....	1,000
Piet-Robertson-Rainey Co.....	March 8.....	25,000
The Price Co.....	March 9.....	10,000
William H. Brown & Bro. Co.....	March 9.....	15,000
Pottee Brick Co.....	March 9.....	12,000
The S. M. Johnson & Son Coal Co.....	March 9.....	25,000
Stewart-Crook Hardware Co.....	March 10.....	15,000
Duke-Peterson Hardware Co.....	March 10.....	50,000
Maryland Boiler Compound Co.....	March 11.....	50,000
Maryland Equipment and Supply Co.....	March 11.....	1,000
J. P. Byrnes Co.....	March 12.....	3,000
Potomac Rubber Co.....	March 14.....	1,000
Arthur Thompson Co.....	March 16.....	2,000
Maryland Rubber Co.....	March 16.....	25,000
Brittingham Building and Construction Co.....	March 18.....	10,000
McKnight & Mardin Contracting Co.....	March 21.....	10,000
Parish Brothers Incorporated.....	March 21.....	50,000
The Seyler Cigar Co.....	March 22.....	1,000
Merchants' & Manufacturers' Publishing Co.....	March 22.....	5,000
Eureka Excavating Co.....	March 22.....	5,000
Enterprise Sand Co.....	March 22.....	2,500
The Hudson Cement & Supply Co.....	March 26.....	25,000
Jessup Squab Co.....	March 29.....	1,000
Riddlemoser Co.....	March 29.....	100,000

## NEW INCORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY—Continued.

Name.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The William M. Wilson Lumber Co.....	April 2.....	10,000
Eastern Brick Co.....	April 5.....	10,000
The Guth Chocolate Co.....	April 5.....	20,000
The Meat Dealers' Association .....	April 5.....	10,000
Lorrimore Top Co.....	April 5.....	15,000
Central Storage Warehouse Co.....	April 6.....	60,000
The International Bedding Co.....	April 6.....	20,000
The Bartgis Brothers Co.....	April 7.....	25,000
Hess Printing Co.....	April 8.....	5,000
Wearwell Pants Co.....	April 9.....	20,000
The Peters Publishing & Printing Co.....	April 14.....	20,000
The Union Fruit Auction Co.....	April 16.....	50,000
Baltimore Fruit Exchange.....	April 18.....	15,000
Armoro Concrete Construction Co.....	April 19.....	1,000
Joseph D. Brown Chemical Co.....	April 19.....	1,000
F. O. Singer Co.....	April 19.....	15,000
C. J. Dunn Co.....	April 21.....	25,000
The R. M. Sutton Co.....	April 21.....	1,200,000
The Baltimore Contracting Co.....	April 22.....	5,000
Oxford Distilling Co.....	April 23.....	500
The Polish-American Real Estate Co.....	April 23.....	10,000
Caye Chemical Co.....	April 26.....	5,000
The Maryland Fire Proofing & Paint Co.....	April 26.....	25,000
Southern Methodist Publishing Co.....	April 27.....	7,500
Cash Feed Co.....	April 30.....	1,000
The Cochnower Brooks Co.....	May 2.....	1,200
Acme Mirror Plate Works.....	May 3.....	10,000
The Mergenthaler Press.....	May 6.....	6,000
The Phoenix Co.....	May 9.....	1,000
The National Furniture Manufacturing Co.....	May 9.....	25,000
Charles C. Fulton Building Co.....	May 10.....	300,000
Ejector Screen Co.....	May 14.....	10,000
Albemarle Lumber Selling Association.....	May 18.....	5,000
Mar Del Mobile Co.....	May 18.....	1,000
American Supply C.....	May 21.....	10,000
Tidings Publishing Co.....	May 25.....	5,000
Great Scott Furniture & Carpet Co.....	May 25.....	2,000
Levi Wheeler Fire Brick Co.....	May 26.....	2,000
Diggs-Vanneman Manufacturing Co.....	May 27.....	50,000
Faunt-Le-Roy Elevator Co.....	June 2.....	20,000
E. J. Gallagher Supply Co.....	June 2.....	10,000
Gaither Estate Co.....	June 2.....	30,000
Wagner Brothers Co.....	June 2.....	25,000
The National Union Almanac Co.....	June 6.....	3,000
T. H. Foreman Building and Construction Co...	June 7.....	2,000
Baltimore Sand & Contracting Co.....	June 11.....	12,000
Baltimore Packing Co.....	June 23.....	2,000
Henry Wessel Co.....	June 16.....	100,000

## NEW INCORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY—Continued.

Name.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Kirwan Brothers Grain Co.....	June 17.....	10,000
Ford and Norris Co.....	June 20.....	2,000
John Rasch Co.....	June 22.....	20,000
Giles W. Quarles Co.....	June 24.....	60,000
The Annex Cigar Co.....	June 24.....	5,000
Merchants Hotel Co.....	June 25.....	1,000
The Country Estates Co.....	June 27.....	5,000
Wallbrook Produce Co.....	June 28.....	2,000
A. G. O. Company.....	June 29.....	10,000
J. S. MacDonald Co.....	July 11.....	100,000
McClellan Hardware Co.....	June 30.....	20,000
Thomas G. Carroll & Son Co.....	June 30.....	50,000
J. Staum & Sons Co.....	July 2.....	25,000
Thomas Johnson Company.....	July 7.....	10,000
The Baltimore Journal of Commerce Co.....	July 8.....	1,000
The International Building Co.....	July 8.....	20,000
Maryland Aquarama Co.....	July 8.....	10,000
The C. D. Pruden Co.....	July 8.....	100,000
F. H. Davidson Co.....	July 9.....	40,000
L. M. Barton Co.....	July 11.....	40,000
Baltimore Waste Co.....	July 13.....	50,000
Maryland Toy and Novelty Manufacturing Co.....	July 15.....	20,000
The W. S. Hendrickson Co.....	July 15.....	6,000
Householders' Realty Co.....	July 19.....	100
Monumental Fish Co.....	July 19.....	1,000
The Hamburg Real Estate Co.....	July 20.....	27,000
Baltimore Automatic Addressing Co.....	July 21.....	10,000
Cosmic Cement, Tile and Stone Co.....	July 25.....	200,000
The Metropolitan Pants Co.....	July 27.....	20,000
Jefferson Coal Co.....	July 30.....	1,000
Eagle Cocoa & Chocolate Co.....	August 1.....	5,000
The Union Barber Supply Co.....	August 1.....	25,000
The Greater Baltimore Improvement Co.....	August 3.....	100
Lumber Storage & Wharfage Co.....	August 4.....	50,000
The Maryland Columbian Co.....	August 5.....	500
The Baltimore Harness Co.....	August 8.....	10,000
The Freund Cement Construction Co.....	August 8.....	10,000
International Coaling Lighterage Co.....	August 8.....	25,000
Morgan Multiple Fuse Box Co.....	August 9.....	100
Coulbourne Brothers Co.....	August 10.....	20,000
Charles C. Crooks Co.....	August 12.....	10,000
The Nivison Glass Co.....	August 15.....	100,000
American Warehousing Co.....	August 20.....	1,000
Atwater-King Poultry Farm Co.....	August 23.....	3,700
Alpha Loan Co.....	August 25.....	50
Calvert Loan Co.....	August 25.....	50
Harford Loan Co.....	August 25.....	50
Southern Fullers' Earth Co.....	August 26.....	100,000

## NEW INCORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY—Continued.

Name.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
Standard Stove Manufacturing Co.....	August 30...	50,000
Page Engineering Co.....	September 10...	10,000
North East Loan Co.....	September 14...	500
Baltimore Investment Co.....	September 15...	5,000
Maryland Automobile Co.....	September 17...	10,000
Carroll Cement Co.....	September 19...	5,000
The West Point Vencer Co.....	September 19...	100,000
The International Syndicate.....	September 21...	10,000
Mercantile Warehouse Co.....	September 21...	50,000
W. E. Arnold Co.....	September 23...	50,000
The Holmes Electric Protective Co.....	September 24...	100,000
J. Seth Hopkins-Mansfield Co.....	October 3...	50,000
Monarch Lunch Room Co.....	September 27...	500
The Universal Railroad Supply Co.....	September 27...	25,000
John H. Hancock Manufacturing Co.....	September 30...	3,000
John R. Korb Co.....	October 1...	5,000
August Maag.....	October 1...	20,000
The Johnson-Dukehart Co.....	October 4...	25,000
The Vulcan Manufacturing Co.....	October 4...	5,000
The Baltimore Electric Power Co.....	October 5...	2,500,000
Maryland Fruit Co.....	October 7...	3,000
The Kamberger-Zwick Marbolio Co.....	October 17...	500
The David McLean Co.....	October 20...	9,000
The Kelly Hotel Co.....	October 21...	30,000
Solid Rock Stock Co.....	October 22...	5,000
The Home Publishing Co.....	October 22...	7,000
George C. Sherick Co.....	October 24...	1,000
Thomas Leishear Co.....	October 25...	5,000
The Alliance Realty Co.....	October 26...	10,000
The William E. Mason Co.....	October 27...	500
McManus-Goldsborough Co.....	November 4...	100
Gengnagel-Maasch Meat Co.....	November 5...	10,000
The Baltimore Bulletin Publishing Co.....	November 7...	500
Spencer Seedless Apple Company.....	November 10...	100,000
Sterling Manufacturing Co.....	November 10...	20,000
Wabash Construction Co.....	November 11...	50,000
The Spencer & Hall Co.....	November 14...	25,000
The White House Manufacturing Co.....	November 18...	5,000
The Maryland Storage Co.....	November 18...	150,000
S. A. Foutz Stock Food Co.....	November 22...	10,000
The T. & M. Lunch Co.....	November 26...	1,000
The Monumental Draining Co.....	November 28...	1,000
The Mullan-Harrison Co.....	November 28...	10,000
The A. R. Huse Sons' Contracting Co.....	November 30...	10,000
The St. Paul Realty Co.....	December 5...	10,000
Kelly & Broadbent Co.....	December 6...	25,000
Benevolent Aid & Relief Association.....	December 6...	25,000
3-DDD. Mineral Water Co.....	December 17...	6,000

## NEW INCORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY—Continued.

Name.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
The John W. Mealey & Sons Co.....	December 21.	50,000
W. E. Jones Co.....	December 23.	15,000
Baltimore Carbonating Co.....	December 23.	30,000
The American Realty Co.....	December 23.	1,000
The John R. Mitchell Co.....	December 29.	8,000
The Commercial Fixture Co.....	December 30.	10,000
Globe Sand & Contracting Co.....	December 31.	10,000
Total.....		\$8,015,200

NEW INCORPORATIONS WITHOUT CAPITAL STOCK AND  
AMENDMENTS TO CHARTER IN BALTIMORE CITY.

Name.	Date of Incorporation.
Lega Cefafudese Numeroprmodi Mutino Soccorso.....	January 6
Unionedi-Mutuo Soccorso Cefafudese.....	January 8
The Hap-Hazard Fishing and Pleasure Club.....	January 12
The Albaugh-Harley Co., amendment to charter, changing name to Baltimore Lime & Cement Co.....	January 13
The National Furniture Manufacturing Co., amendment to charter, increasing number of Directors from 7 to 10	January 15
Coat Pressers' Protective Association.....	January 30
Merchants' Exchange Club.....	January 30
The Greenmount Social and Athletic Club.....	February 3
The Alumnae Association of the Church Home and Infirm- ary Training School for Nurses.....	February 5
Price, Robertson & Boone Co., amendment, changing name to Robertson & Sanders Co.....	March 1
Good Will Council, No. 17, Junior Order United American Mechanics.....	March 3
Societadi Mutuo Soccorso Giovanni Da Procida.....	March 10
The First Spiritual Church, amendment to charter.....	March 12
The Rodomer Rus-Pol Unterstitzing Verein.....	March 12
The Calvert Building & Loan Association, amendment changing name to the Calvert Mortgage & Deposit Co.	March 14
Security Fire Insurance Co., amendment to charter, can- celling and reissue of stock.....	March 23
The Saint Hyacinth Beneficial Society.....	March 25
Charles A. Hook, Jr., Contracting Co., amendment chang- ing name to The Hook & Ford Contracting Co.....	March 28



NEW INCORPORATIONS WITHOUT CAPITAL STOCK AND AMENDMENTS TO  
CHARTER IN BALTIMORE CITY.—Continued.

Name.	Date of Incorporation.
German-American Fire Insurance Co., cancelling and re- issue of stock.....	March 29
The Putaw Athletic and Social Club.....	March 29
The Technics' Society, amendment changing name to Technischer Verein.....	March 30
Boundary Ave. Presbyterian Church, amendment chang- ing name to The Northminster Presbyterian Church	March 31
Washington Camp, No. 21, Patriotic Order Sons of America.....	April 4
Northwestern Social and Athletic Club.....	April 5
I. O. H. Sick Benefit Association.....	April 6
Trustees of the Paterson Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church.....	April 7
The Talmud Thor Wamunna Free School for the Study of Hebrew.....	April 12
Ninth Ward Republican Association, amendment chang- ing name to Eighth Ward Republican Association..	April 13
Nicoll Enamel Paint Co., amendment changing name to Queen Paint & Enamel Co.....	April 18
St. Paul Evangelical Lutheran Church, amendment to constitution.....	April 18
American Funeral Benefit Association, amendment to charter, changing name to American Funeral Benefit Association of the U. S. of North America.....	May 3
The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Incarnation....	April 18
Young Men's Greater Baltimore Association.....	April 19
The Roselle Pleasure Social.....	April 26
Grand United Hot Bin Club.....	May 9
Locust Point Social Settlement Association.....	May 18
Cannstatter Volksfest Verein.....	May 19
Hebner Free Kindergarten and Day Nursery, amendment changing name to the Hebrew Day Nursery.....	May 20
Tivoli Pleasure Social.....	May 28
Ermine Pleasure and Dramatic Circle.....	May 31
American Bonding Co., amendment to charter.....	June 1
The Baltimore Sterling Silver Co., amendment changing name to the Steiff Co.....	June 2
The Aur Chodosh Hebrew Congregation.....	June 3
Telephone Subscribers' Protective Association.....	June 3
The Barbers' Mutual Protective Association.....	June 9
The Wittelsbach Verein.....	June 11
Headley Chocolate Co., amendment to charter, increase in number of Directors from 5 to 10.....	June 18
Bradley-Kirkman Reese Co., amendment changing name to the Bradley-Reese Co.....	June 21
Central Metal and Supply Co., amendment to charter, in- creasing the number in the Board of Directors from 6 to 12.....	June 24

NEW INCORPORATIONS WITHOUT CAPITAL STOCK AND AMENDMENTS TO  
CHARTER IN BALTIMORE CITY.—Continued.

Name.	Date of Incorporation.
The Maryland Optical College.....	June 25
Druid Improvement Association.....	July 1
The United Patriotic Home for Protestant Orphan Children.....	July 1
The Wickliffe Club.....	July 8
Thomas Wilson Fuel Saving Society, amendment to charter decreasing number of Trustees from 11 to 7.....	July 13
The Western Ladies' Aid Society.....	July 14
The Allied Arts Club.....	July 15
The Maryland Foundry and Machine Co., amendment to charter, changing name to the Maryland Elevator and Machine Co.....	July 15
Becker Cholom Verein.....	July 25
C. A. Gambrill Manufacturing Co., amendment to charter, reducing number of Directors from 9 to 5.....	July 26
Lafayette Council, No. 106, Junior Order United American Mechanics.....	July 26
Gem Lodge, No. 10, Shield of Honor.....	July 28
Golden Greet Assembly, No. 1, of South Baltimore.....	July 28
Travelers' and Merchants' Association.....	August 16
The Democratic Club.....	August 17
The Ermine Pleasure and Dramatic Circle.....	August 26
Kiev Beneficial Association.....	August 27
Red Rose Pleasure Club, of East Baltimore.....	August 29
B. & O. Athletic Association.....	August 31
Municipal Athletic Games Association.....	September 2
Relief Fund Society.....	September 3
Maryland Transportation Co., amendment to charter, increase in Directors from 5 to 7.....	September 9
Equitable Permanent Building and Loan Asso., amendment to charter, decreasing number of Directors from 9 to 7.....	September 9
Puritan Pleasure Club.....	September 16
The South Baltimore Day Nursery.....	September 17
The Old Dominion Relief Association.....	September 20
The Polish Immigrant Protective Association.....	September 22
The Peabody Cottillion Club.....	September 22
Protective Lodge, No. 127, Knights of Pythias.....	September 26
Patapasco Navy.....	September 28
Maryland State Rifle Association.....	September 28
Baltimore Paper Trade Association.....	September 30
The Young Men's Republican Club of the First Ward.....	October 3
The United Baptist Missionary Association.....	October 5
"The Club".....	October 10
The German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Peace, of Baltimore City, amendment changing name to Bethany English Lutheran Church, of the City of Balto.	October 14
St. George's Roman Catholic Beneficial Society.....	October 20
Monumental Private Coachmen's Association.....	October 21

NEW INCORPORATIONS WITHOUT CAPITAL STOCK AND AMENDMENTS TO  
CHARTER IN BALTIMORE CITY.—Continued.

Name.	Date of Incorporation.
Merchant Tailors' Exchange.....	October 21
The Young Men's Hebrew Association.....	October 26
Bethany English Lutheran Church, amendment to charter.....	October 27
Camp No. 6, Patriotic Order Sons of America.....	October 27
The Colored Barbers' Protective Union.....	October 28
St. Gregory's Lyceum.....	November 2
Babruisk Beneficial Circle.....	November 2
The Kasher Israel Hebrew Congregation.....	November 2
Southern Fullers' Earth Co., amendment to charter, in- creasing number of Directors from 5 to 7.....	November 11
The Belvedere Club.....	November 18
St. Clement Literary Association.....	November 18
Mt. Vernon Social and Pleasure Club.....	November 30
The Broadbent & Davis Mantel Company, amendment changing name to Felipe H. Broadbent Mantel Co.....	December 2
Ellwood Pleasure Club.....	December 6
The Saint Mathews' African Union First Colored Methodist Protestant Church.....	December 7
Virginia Baptist Church.....	December 7
The Committee of 1905.....	December 8
The Maryland Commission Agency, amendment to charter, to exist for 25 years, instead of 15.....	December 12
The Ha-Levi Singing Society.....	December 16
The Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, amendment to constitution.....	December 24

# INCREASES AND DECREASES OF CAPITAL STOCK OF CORPORATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY.

Name.	Date of Incorporation.	Original Capital Stock.	Increase or Decrease of Capital Stock
The Grand Council of Good Hope			
Joint Stock Asso . . . . .	January 22 . .	\$6,000	\$4,000 Inc.
The Wm. Koch Importing Co. . . . .	March 23 . . .	100,000	36,700 Dec.
The Wm. Koch Importing Co. . . . .	May 4 . . . . .	63,300	36,700 Inc.
John D. Lucas Printing Co. . . . .	May 6 . . . . .	30,000	20,000 Inc.
Crown Chemical Co. . . . .	June 1 . . . . .	5,000	5,000 Inc.
Mount Zion Cemetery Co. . . . .	June 14 . . . .	14,520	10,480 Inc.
Ideal Laundry Co. . . . .	June 18 . . . .	10,000	15,000 Inc.
Royal Real Estate Co. . . . .	June 18 . . . .	1,000	9,000 Inc.
Central Metal & Supply Co. . . . .	June 24 . . . .	50,000	25,000 Inc.
Law Building Co. . . . .	August 8 . . . .	130,000	128,700 Dec.
Maryland Transportation Co. . . . .	August 12 . . .	25,000	25,000 Inc.
Bolton Real Estate Co. . . . .	August 15 . . .	21,000	29,000 Inc.
The C. A. Gambrill Manufacturing Co. . . . .	August 18 . . .	60,000	30,000 Dec.
Townsend-Grace Co. . . . .	September 9 . .	100,000	10,000 Inc.
Baltimore Carbonating Co. . . . .	September 16 .	16,000	14,000 Inc.
Rasin, Craig & Cassard Co. . . . .	September 22 .	10,000	40,000 Inc.
Baltimore University, amendment to charter. . . . .	October 12 . . .	None . . .	40,000 Inc.
The Herald Publishing Co. . . . .	October 20 . . .	100,000	50,000 Inc.
Baltimore Boot & Shoe Manufacturing Co. . . . .	November 1 . .	200,000	100,000 Dec.
Merchants Coal Co. . . . .	November 14 . .	20,000	19,500 Dec.
The Continental Trust Co. . . . .	December 21 . .	2 000,000	650,000 Dec.
The International Trust Co. . . . .	December 21 . .	2 000,000	500,000 Dec.
The Baltimore Trust & Guarantee Co. . . . .	December 29 . .	1 000,000	200,000 Dec.
Red C. Oil Manufacturing Co. . . . .	December 24 . .	25,000	75,000 Inc.
Total Increase . . . . .			\$368,180
Total Decrease . . . . .			\$1,664,900

## NEW BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS AND LAND COMPANIES OF BALTIMORE CITY.

Name.	Date of Incorporation.	Capital Stock.
United Butchers' Building Association.....	January 26...	\$130,000
Alliance Building & Loan Association.....	January 30...	520,000
Aetna Savings & Loan Association.....	February 26...	5,000
Fairmount Building Association.....	March 3.....	650,000
The Labor Lyceum Building & Savings Asso..	March 14.....	100,000
Thirty-third German American Building Asso.	March 18.....	520,000
Milton Ave. Loan & Savings Asso.....	April 22.....	312,000
Madison & Bradford St. Permanent Bldg. Asso.	May 10.....	100,000
The Success Permanent Building & Loan Asso.	June 29.....	50,000
The Patapsco Permanent Building Asso.....	September 26.	250,000
The Avon Land & Improvement Co.....	September 30.	5,000
The High Street Permanent Building & Savings Association.....	October 8...	300,000
The Helping Hand Savings & Loan Asso.....	October 25...	1,000,000
The United States Building & Loan Realty Corporation.....	December 10..	500,000
Samuel Ready Building Association.....	December 19..	390,000
The Forrest Park Land & Improvement Asso.	December 20..	50,000
The Schroeder Street Mechanics Building Asso- ciation, No. 2.....	December 27..	300,000
The Greater Baltimore Building Asso.....	December 29..	208,000
Total.....		\$5,390,000

## RECAPITULATION.

Number of New Incorporations in the State of Maryland.....	483
Number of New Incorporations in the Counties of Maryland..	134
Number of New Incorporations in Baltimore City.....	349
Number of New Incorporations in Baltimore City with Capital Stock.....	199
Number of New Incorporations in Baltimore City without Capital Stock.....	108
Number of New Building Associations and Land Companies in Baltimore City.....	18
Number of Incorporations increasing and decreasing Capital Stock.....	24
Total Capitalization of New Incorporations in the State.....	\$16,506,350
Total Capitalization of New Incorporations in the Counties..	2,732,970
Total Capitalization of New Incorporations in Baltimore.....	8,015,200
Total Capitalization of New Building and Loan Associations and Land Companies in Baltimore.....	5,390,000
Amount of Capital Stock increased by Old Companies in Baltimore City.....	368,180
Amount of Capital Stock decreased by Old Companies in Baltimore City.....	1,664,900

## MARYLAND COAL TRADE.

The annual report, compiled in the office of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Cumberland, Maryland, of the coal trade of that region for 1904, shows a decrease of production as compared with that of 1903. This, probably, is due to the fact that the out-put for 1903 was stimulated and a fictitious demand created by the anthracite coal strike. However, it is gratifying to know that the gradual increase of production over previous years has continued, and the various consolidations of coal mines in the region of Western Maryland under one corporation has not to any extent restricted production. Indeed, it is safe to say, that the opening of new veins and the concentration of mining operations all over the State has stimulated and increased production. Owing to the decreased demand for soft coal heretofore noted, the wages of the miners of the region were generally reduced 5 cents per ton for mining coal, and the ordinary labor about the mines correspondingly reduced.

In table No. 1, which follows, will be found a detailed statement of production for 1904, showing how many tons were carried by the various railroad lines, Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, and the surplus and local consumption; also the increase and decrease as compared with 1903.

In the two tables will be found a resume of coal production in this region from 1842 down to 1904, so that the reader can readily see the gradual increase from year to year of this great wealth-producing industry.





### DETAILS OF PRODUCTION FOR SIXTY-TWO YEARS.

[illegible]

Year	Cumberland & Pennsylvania R. R.				Cumberland C. & I. Co.'s R. R.				George's Creek & Cumberland R. R.			
	B. & O. & Local.		C. & O. Canal.		B. & O. & Local.		C. & O. Canal.		B. & O. & Local.		C. & O. Canal.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
	Eckhart Branch R. R.											
1870	909,511	520,196	.....	1,429,707	114,404	83,941	198,345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871	1,247,279	656,085	.....	1,903,364	69,864	194,254	264,118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	1,283,956	612,537	22,021	1,918,514	26,586	203,666	230,152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	1,509,570	641,220	114,589	2,265,379	89,765	137,582	227,347	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	1,295,804	631,882	67,671	1,994,902	113,670	135,182	248,852	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	1,095,880	715,673	160,213	1,971,766	52,505	164,165	216,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	939,262	443,435	131,866	1,514,563	15,285	189,005	204,290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	755,278	473,646	170,884	1,399,808	63,181	111,350	174,531	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	823,801	486,038	145,864	1,455,703	99,455	123,166	222,621	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	933,240	397,009	154,264	1,484,513	141,907	104,238	246,145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	1,055,491	471,800	213,446	1,740,737	197,525	131,325	328,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	1,113,263	270,156	153,501	1,536,910	271,570	151,526	423,096	.....	4,947	83,136	125,097	213,180
1882	576,701	115,344	91,574	783,619	199,183	76,140	275,323	.....	31,436	78,298	93,861	203,595
1883	851,985	302,678	217,065	1,371,728	197,235	141,390	338,625	.....	77,829	215,767	202,223	495,819
1884	1,103,780	150,471	199,138	1,543,389	289,884	124,718	414,602	.....	283,336	69,765	156,959	510,060
1885	1,091,904	171,460	206,227	1,469,591	289,407	117,829	407,236	.....	291,685	79,455	214,518	585,658
1886	1,311,949	115,531	141,520	1,389,000	243,321	113,791	357,112	.....	348,196	53,480	98,371	500,047
1887	1,584,114	132,177	176,241	1,892,532	332,798	125,305	458,103	.....	418,057	4,863	153,230	576,130
1888	1,660,406	155,216	193,046	2,008,668	374,888	95,191	470,097	.....	341,024	112	286,787	627,923
1889	1,430,381	26,886	177,152	1,634,419	368,497	26,407	394,904	.....	243,487	.....	365,029	608,516
1890	1,511,418	.....	291,704	1,803,122	522,334	.....	522,334	.....	228,138	.....	677,593	905,731
1891	1,628,574	9,070	289,232	1,926,876	463,142	39,294	502,436	.....	229,206	.....	763,845	993,111
1892	1,426,994	93,705	214,011	1,734,710	349,207	170,116	519,323	.....	236,314	.....	568,003	804,317
1893	1,332,634	135,409	360,807	1,828,850	341,321	201,947	543,268	.....	201,938	.....	741,954	943,892
1894	1,068,739	95,523	372,205	1,536,467	436,216	208,914	645,130	.....	111,036	.....	773,074	884,110
1895	1,193,834	101,076	255,133	1,550,043	464,407	212,534	676,941	.....	110,258	125	1,031,015	1,141,398
1896	1,344,402	169,195	163,471	1,677,068	610,418	195,279	805,697	.....	75,400	.....	995,443	1,070,843
1897	1,790,813	96,536	169,679	2,057,028	586,592	166,691	753,283	.....	111,135	.....	918,712	1,029,847
1898	2,131,626	24,997	116,195	2,272,818	507,196	213,139	720,335	.....	100,312	.....	913,775	1,014,087
1899	2,334,109	27,570	161,191	2,522,870	473,608	164,853	638,461	.....	92,895	.....	1,068,771	1,161,666
1900	1,813,462	14,621	126,615	1,954,698	304,320	96,513	400,833	.....	116,974	.....	703,837	820,811
1901	2,683,109	193,063	373,195	3,249,367	.....	.....	.....	.....	215,901	.....	857,003	1,072,904
1902	2,981,013	192,557	250,822	3,424,392	.....	.....	.....	.....	225,216	.....	701,346	926,562
1903	2,844,162	222,571	182,587	3,249,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	143,856	.....	583,954	727,810
1904	2,792,462	205,964	234,502	3,232,928	.....	.....	.....	.....	122,180	.....	552,993	675,173
	56,292,367	12,613,445	6,297,621	75,203,433	8,609,691	4,219,351	12,829,042	.....	4,360,816	585,001	13,547,393	18,493,210

†Merged with Cumberland and Pennsylvania figures.

# IMMIGRATION.

Through the courtesy of the Census Department in Washington, we present in the following tables a statement of aliens admitted to the Port of Baltimore for the year ending December 1, 1904, showing their destination, the country from which they came, by race of people, literacy, amount of money shown, etc.

These figures are interesting and useful in many ways, but above all things they point the way for the Legislature of Maryland to populate this State by encouraging immigrants to locate here, and that encouragement can only be had by the appropriation of money and work in the proper direction.

There is room in Maryland for 100,000 immigrants, with their families, with or without money, who are able to do farm work and household labor. The State could expend its money in no better direction than by encouraging the trend of immigration to some of our rural districts, where the farm labor is much needed, where cheap land is for sale, and where it only needs to be tickled to bring forth its fruits.

The first table shows the total number of aliens admitted, exclusive of transits, distributed according to the countries from whence they came.

Table No. 2 shows the points of destination, and of the 38,914 which came through the Port of Baltimore, only 3,949 were destined to stay in Maryland, while our neighboring State of Pennsylvania secured 14,000 of the total number.

Table No. 3 shows the race of people of which the emigrants were, their ages, educational qualifications and financial standing.

TABLE NO. I.

STATEMENT OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ALIENS ADMITTED'  
(EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSITS), AT THE PORT OF BALTIMORE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1904, DISTRIBUTED  
ACCORDING TO THE COUNTRIES WHENCE THEY CAME.

COUNTRY.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Austria-Hungary.....	17,922	12,651	5,271
Denmark.....	22	12	10
France, including Corsica.....	5	4	1
German Empire.....	4,252	2,220	2,032
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	9	9	.....
Netherlands.....	4	3	1
Norway.....	1	1	.....
Roumania.....	60	38	22
Russian Empire and Finland.....	16,340	11,668	4,672
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro.....	79	78	1
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	3	3	.....
Sweden.....	10	6	4
Switzerland.....	32	22	10
Turkey in Europe.....	110	109	1
United Kingdom.....	17	15	2
England.....	13	11	2
Ireland.....	2	2	.....
Scotland.....	2	2	.....
Total Europe.....	38,866	26,839	12,027
Japan.....	1	1	.....
Turkey in Asia.....	1	.....	1
Other Asia.....	3	3	.....
Total Asia.....	5	4	1
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	1	1	.....
South America.....	1	1	.....
West Indies.....	41	32	9
Grand total.....	38,914	26,877	12,037

TABLE No. 2.

STATEMENT OF ALIENS ADMITTED, (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANS-ITS), AT THE PORT OF BALTIMORE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1904, SHOWING THEIR DESTINATIONS.

DESTINATION.	TOTAL.	DESTINATIONS.	TOTAL.
Alabama.....	37	Nebraska.....	334
Arizona.....	2	Nevada.....	20
Arkansas.....	71	New Hampshire.....	11
California.....	41	New Jersey.....	77
Colorado.....	72	New Mexico.....	4
Connecticut.....	62	New York.....	1,008
Delaware.....	124	North Carolina.....	7
District of Columbia.....	194	North Dakota.....	262
Florida.....	7	Ohio.....	4,840
Georgia.....	29	Oklahoma.....	11
Hawaii.....	2	Oregon.....	35
Idaho.....	9	Pennsylvania.....	14,061
Illinois.....	7,145	Rhode Island.....	5
Indian Territory.....	2	South Carolina.....	6
Indiana.....	496	South Dakota.....	97
Iowa.....	261	Tennessee.....	51
Kansas.....	311	Texas.....	13
Kentucky.....	81	Utah.....	62
Louisiana.....	15	Vermont.....	6
Maine.....	5	Virginia.....	136
Maryland.....	3,949	Washington.....	67
Massachusetts.....	73	West Virginia.....	419
Michigan.....	1,243	Wisconsin.....	1,222
Minnesota.....	469	Wyoming.....	37
Mississippi.....	10		
Missouri.....	1,387	Total.....	38,914
Montana.....	26		

The total of this third table shows that 26,877 of the emigrants were males and 12,037 females. Of these 6,003 of this number were under 14 years of age and 31,283 from 14 to 45, while 16,028 were 45 years of age and over. Seven hundred and thirty-one of those over 14 years of age could read and could not write and 10,307 could neither read nor write. One thousand five hundred and seventy-seven of these emigrants brought \$50 and over apiece with them, and 27,166 less than \$50. Of the total number arriving 3,353 had been in the United States before.

TABLE No. 3.  
STATEMENT OF ALIENS ADMITTED, (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSITS), AT THE PORT OF BALTIMORE,  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1904, BY RACE OR PEOPLE.

Race or People.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 14 Years.	14 to 45 Years, and Over.	Illiteracy 14 Yrs. and Over.		Immigrants Bringing \$50 or Over.	Less Than \$50.	Total Amount of money Shown.	Have Been in the United States Be- fore.
						Can read but can- not write	Can neither read nor write.				
African (black).....	17	14	3		16	1		9	7	\$1,433	7
Armenian.....	2	2			2				2	30	1
Bohemian and Moravian ..	1,620	943	677	455	1,064	101	13	136	782	38,863	19
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	613	570	43	18	570	25		257	7	7,419	35
Croatian and Slovenian ..	2,675	2,527	148	35	2,546	94	5	1,433	44	2,562	293
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	2	2			1	1	1		2	30	1
Dutch and Flemish.....	1		1		1				1	31	
English.....	31	24	7		26	5		23	5	2,728	19
Finnish.....	19	5	14	5	11	3		2	9	305	
French.....	4	4			3	1			4	122	
German.....	7,388	4,043	3,345	1,843	5,049	496	18	356	699	3,675	457
Greek.....	1	1			1				1	170,193	
Hebrew.....	6,571	4,304	2,267	1,415	4,861	295	101	819	193	3,623	56
Irish.....	1	1			1					61,285	
Italian (north).....	7	7			7			1	3	331	1
Italian (south).....	3	3			3		1		2	88	1
Japanese.....	1	1			1				1	21	

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

STATEMENT OF ALIENS ADMITTED, (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSITS), AT THE PORT OF BALTIMORE,  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1904, BY RACE OR PEOPLE.—Continued.

RACE OR PEOPLE.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	45		Illiteracy 14 Yrs. and Over.	Immigrants Bringing		Total Amount of money Shown.	Have Been in the United States Be- fore.		
				Under 14 Years.	14 to 45 Years. Over.		Can read but can- not write	Can neither read nor write.			\$50 or Over.	
Lithuanian.....	2,157	1,561	596	174	1,955	28	229	1,111	44	1,718	17,507	83
Magyar.....	886	623	263	111	726	49	2	89	23	678	1,077	125
Polish.....	11,357	7,874	3,483	1,558	9,502	297	327	4,154	259	8,631	127,647	951
Roumanian.....	798	934	44	12	902	64	2	327	4	953	14,650	59
Russian.....	272	248	24	10	260	2	6	144	7	240	2,524	5
Ruthenian (Russniak)....	1,056	794	262	61	954	41	8	689	12	944	13,418	248
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)....	34	20	14	2	28	4	.....	.....	4	20	1,288	6
Scotch.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	240	2
Slovak.....	3,198	2,356	842	304	2,776	118	32	912	97	2,719	63,862	979
Spanish.....	3	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	200	2
Syrian.....	3	1	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	2	35	.....
Welsh.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	1
West Indian(except Cuban)	7	5	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	6	1	842	2
All other peoples.....	3	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	51	.....
Grand total.....	38,914	26,877	12,037	6,003	31,283	1,628	731	10,307	1,577	27,166	\$574,935	3,353





# CENSUS OF NEGROES

IN  
BALTIMORE CITY  
AND  
SPARROW'S POINT.

That there is a race problem with us to-day as much as there was forty-four years ago, no one who lives in a Southern State, or in any of the larger cities of those States will dispute. Of course, it is not as acute as it was then, nor is it a question of slavery of the black man. It is the question of whether intelligence shall govern or whether mere masculine gender, irrespective of capacity, intelligence or property shall control some of the communities of the South. It is not our purpose or province to discuss the abstract question. But it is our duty to lay what facts come to us before the public for their discussion, digestion and edification. It was with this in view that this Department requested the Board of Police Commissioners of Baltimore City to assist it in securing some reliable data in regard to the largest negro population in any urban community in the world of like size. Therefore, last August, after the Board of Police Commissioners, recognizing the importance of the investigation, had given orders to the force under its charge to assist this Department, we prepared books with various questions for the use of the officers, expecting the same to commence work upon the investigation at once, but owing to the onerous duties of the force during the Summer and Fall, the men were not able to take up the work until after the November election, thus delaying the compilation and publication of this report.

There have been many studies and investigations of negro communities by the National Bureau of Labor and others, but never has there been such an ambitious attempt as this—the investigation of the moral, financial, industrial

and educational condition of upwards of 81,000 persons of a particular character in a city of 600,000 souls. Of course, there will be found much lacking in the report of a specific character, but enough will be adduced from a study of the figures to bear out the assertion that much progress has been made by the negro population of Baltimore, and the diversity of their occupations and the aspirations of a large number of them augurs well for their future if they be dealt with in the proper manner.

According to the last census of the United States, taken in 1900, the total negro population of the State of Maryland amounted to 235,064, since which time no State census has been taken. When it is remembered that the negro population of the City of Baltimore is nearly one-third of the total negro population of the State, and the total population of the City of Baltimore is about one-half of that of the entire State, white and black included, it will be readily understood that this element in Baltimore City, unless properly directed, industrially and educationally, will prove a menace in many respects.

There were in 1904 registered in the City of Baltimore 17,880 colored persons, and according to the census of 1900 the total male negro population of the City of Baltimore was 19,258, of which 35 1-10 per cent. were classed as illiterates.

These general facts are stated as a basis for comparison with figures in the following pages, because never before in the history of the State has there been a census taken of the negro population with particular regard to their educational, financial and industrial condition.

Of course, it must be understood that this census, taken by untrained men, lacks many details that might be useful, but sufficient is herein shown to prove that the negroes of Baltimore City are ambitious of their future, and to a large extent anxious for the rising generation of their race.

The following questions were propounded, and from the answers thereto the figures and facts in the tables were brought out:

## FORM OF INQUIRY.

## CENSUS OF INDUSTRIAL CONDITION OF NEGROES.

OCTOBER, 1904.

Name.....

Address.....

Married or single.....

Was he or she born a slave.....

Number in family, including him or herself: Males.....Females.....

OCCUPATION OF	AGE	MALE OR FEMALE	WEEKLY EARNINGS
Man.....			
Woman.....			
Child.....			
Child.....			
Child.....			
Child.....			
Child.....			

Can man read and write.....

Can woman read and write.....

Can children read and write.....

Do children attend school; if so, night or day school.....

Do you own your own house.....

Do they occupy whole house or rooms; if latter, how many.....

Does he or she board.....

## REMARKS:

These were distributed to the various Police Districts, with the instructions for care and attention to detailed answers, and the results to a very large extent indicate that the officers have done fairly well.

So that a proper understanding may be arrived at as to where the negro population is mostly located in this City, and through the courtesy of the Secretary to the Board of Police Commissioners, Mr. Josiah Kinsey, we present with the figures for each district a description of the boundaries of each Police District of the City.

TABLE No. 1.  
SUMMARY OF THE TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION OF BALTIMORE CITY BY POLICE DISTRICTS.

Police Districts.	Adults.		Children.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Central.....	2,572	2,592	602	699	6,465
Eastern.....	828	827	345	380	2,380
Northeastern.....	3,508	3,865	2,110	2,171	11,654
Southern.....	2,334	2,364	1,039	1,036	6,773
Southwestern.....	1,642	2,063	1,206	1,173	6,084
Western.....	2,950	3,441	1,346	1,285	9,022
Northwestern.....	9,015	12,287	7,240	5,790	34,332
Northern.....	999	2,237	677	758	4,671
Total.....	23,848	29,676	14,565	13,292	81,381

It will be seen by Table No. 1 that the increase in the negro population since 1900, as compared with the census of that date has only been 2,123, or not quite 3 per cent. However, the difficulty in making this comparison lies in the fact that it is questionable at any time if full replies and accurate information is given. As shown by table No. 1, the largest number of negroes in Baltimore City are living in the Northwestern District, where nearly one-half of the entire negro population is located. This migration from one section of a city to another is directly traceable to the awakened ambitions of the race. There was a time not over a decade ago when there were probably less negroes living in the Northwestern section of the city than in any other portion of Baltimore, but of recent years there has been a constant movement of these people from the Central, Southern and Eastern sections to the Northwestern District.

The Northeastern District contains the next largest number, the Western the next, Southern the next, Central the next and the Southwestern, Northern and the Eastern in succession as mentioned.

It is interesting to note that this migration from one section of the city to the other has been of material benefit to the race, giving them healthier and cleaner surroundings, and we venture the assertion that the death rate in that section of the city is relatively smaller than in South or South-east Baltimore.

Table No. 2 shows that there are 1,338 men and women living together,\* not married, a small portion of the women of whom are leading dissolute lives. It was hoped that reliable data might be secured on the point of the failure of many of these people to be legally married, but the refusal of many to answer definitely the questions, coupled with the fact that many of the older ones really did not know whether they were legally married or not, is the cause of lack of full information on this phase of the inquiry. There is no doubt, however, that the rising generation is paying more attention to the requirements of society than prevailed in slavery days or just subsequent to the emancipation.

We find six cases of miscegenation in the city, though these are not all married, and 182 openly avow that they earn their living in a dissolute manner.

Several gamblers and pugilists are also reported in other parts of the report.

TABLE No. 2.  
PERSONS LIVING TOGETHER, NOT MARRIED, OR WHOSE OCCUPATION IS NOT STATED.

Central District.....	204
Eastern District.....	143
Northeastern District.....	209
Southern District.....	254
Southwestern District.....	148
Western District.....	285
Northwestern District.....	84
Northern District.....	11

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1,338

Table No. 3 shows the conjugal condition of those reported for the entire city. Those married outnumber the single in the table by only 851, as reported, but the number of widows and widowers increase this number to 4,016. Of course, it must be borne in mind that the number in the married column nearly always represents two persons. It is fair to assume, therefore, that the married persons, male and female, in the city number upwards of 30,000, while the total number of single adults reported is 19,401. In connection with this table and the general tables it is well to state that many adults are reported in the children's age column who are accounted for elsewhere as adults and are single.

TABLE NO. 3.  
CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Districts.	Married.	Single.	Widows.	Widowers.
Central.....	887	1,997	289	38
Eastern.....	462	490	48	14
Northeastern.....	2,291	1,252	599	154
Southern.....	1,436	1,203	446	141
Southwestern.....	1,110	841	254	59
Western.....	1,752	1,598	514	111
Northwestern.....	6,564	5,713	1,798	301
Northern.....	883	1,440	77	24
Total.....	15,385	14,534	4,025	842

Table No. 4 shows that there are still living in our midst 6,379 persons who were born prior to the declaration of emancipation. Of this number 2,717 were males and 3,662 were females. As 42,042 report they were not born slaves, this shows that over one-sixth of those reported were born slaves, or a little over one-twelfth of the entire negro population.

TABLE No. 4.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVING PERSONS WHO WERE OR  
WERE NOT BORN SLAVES.

Districts.	Were Born Slaves.		Were Not Born Slaves.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Central.....	188	306	1,241	2,142
Eastern.....	91	84	663	664
Northeastern.....	235	237	2,842	3,111
Southern.....	342	319	1,992	2,045
Southwestern.....	254	338	1,158	1,519
Western.....	316	401	2,254	2,627
Northwestern.....	1,171	1,762	7,267	9,782
Northern.....	120	215	811	1,924
Total.....	2,717	3,662	18,228	23,814

Perhaps the most interesting summary table to the student and to the politician will be No. 5, which gives the number of adults who report that they can or can not read and write. The total number who can read and write is 35,241, of which number 17,075 were males and 18,166 were females, while only 13,326 report that they can neither read nor write. Of course, the most intelligent class live in the Northwestern District, bearing out the previous statement that the movement to better environment has not only been an indication of greater aspirations, but also of higher education. The Northern District shows the next largest percentage of educated persons relatively to population, with the Northeastern next and Central next. The females who can read and write outnumber the males by 1,091. From these figures it will be seen that the much-talked of disfranchisement act would affect less than five thousand negro male adults in Baltimore.

TABLE No. 5.  
TOTAL NUMBER OF ADULTS WHO CAN, OR CANNOT, READ  
AND WRITE.

Districts.	Can Read and Write.		Cannot Read and Write.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Central.....	1,030	1,592	303	693
Eastern.....	528	433	225	310
Northeastern.....	2,371	2,264	698	1,062
Southern.....	1,637	1,294	708	1,035
Southwestern.....	978	984	514	825
Western.....	2,012	1,926	571	1,085
Northwestern.....	7,792	8,117	1,470	3,124
Northern.....	727	1,556	206	497
Total.....	17,075	18,166	4,695	8,631

Table No. 6 shows that 801 persons report that they own real estate of some kind. Much argument will result from this statement, as the relative number of property owners to those not owning property is very small. Very few would refuse to state that they owned their own house, therefore it is fair to assume that this number is very nearly correct. There are no figures taken heretofore to compare with these.

TABLE No. 6.  
PERSONS REPORTING THAT THEY DO, OR DO NOT OWN  
PROPERTY.

Districts.	Yes.	No.
Central.....	51	2,823
Eastern.....	10	1,004
Northeastern.....	131	4,184
Southern.....	85	3,189
Southwestern.....	49	2,287
Western.....	39	3,925
Northwestern.....	391	14,031
Northern.....	45	2,229
Total.....	801	33,672



Tables Nos. 7 and 8 show how the entire population live and the number of rooms they occupy. It is rather discouraging to notice that so many of them are classed as roomers, one of the great evils existing among the negro population being that they are careless of their method of living and herd together, without regard to associates or environment. Of course, there has been much improvement of late years in this, and no doubt the same will continue.

TABLE No. 7.  
HOW THEY LIVE.

District.	Roomers.	Keep House.	Board.
Central.....	1,609	588	1,096
Eastern.....	472	339	203
Northeastern.....	1,821	1,545	988
Southern.....	1,794	540	518
Southwestern.....	1,361	603	370
Western.....	2,665	776	549
Northwestern.....	10,325	2,757	1,333
Northern.....	1,576	375	441
Total.....	21,623	7,523	5,498

TABLE NO. 8.  
NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED.

DISTRICTS.									
NUMBER OF	Central.	Eastern.	Northeastern.	Southern.	Southwestern.	Western.	Northwestern.	Northern.	Total.
1 Room.....	1,808	401	1,563	1,325	973	1,810	6,810	1,611	16,301
2 Rooms.....	166	147	438	641	219	480	1,155	78	3,324
3 Rooms.....	118	70	332	267	257	335	833	105	2,317
4 Rooms.....	63	30	206	267	159	269	846	94	1,934
5 Rooms.....	32	16	124	102	90	176	535	59	1,134
6 Rooms.....	17	4	53	74	16	89	171	8	432
7 Rooms.....	4	2	18	23	6	26	71	6	156
8 Rooms.....	4	1	4	5	4	8	16	2	44
9 Rooms.....			2			5	3	1	11
10 Rooms.....	1				1		3	2	7
11 Rooms.....							1		1
12 Rooms.....							1		1
14 Rooms.....				1					1
Total. ....	2,213	671	2,740	2,705	1,725	3,198	10,445	1,966	25,663

Tables Nos. 9 and 10 show the number of children reported by families and the number of same attending day or night school. It will be seen that male children outnumber the females by 1,200, but that the number of females attending school outnumber the males by 1,093. Indeed, it seems that the history of the negro race will be very similar in this respect to that of the white race, viz., that the ambitions of the females will always be greater than that of the males and will act as a spur to the men and youths of their race.

The total number attending school, males and females, being 10,397, or over one-third of the entire child population reported. This is indeed gratifying, all things considered.

TABLE No. 9.  
NUMBER OF CHILDREN REPORTED IN FAMILIES.

Districts.	Males.	Females.
Central.....	703	841
Eastern.....	271	301
Northeastern.....	2,110	2,171
Southern.....	1,039	1,036
Southwestern.....	1,206	1,173
Western.....	1,705	1,682
Northwestern.....	7,241	5,790
Northern.....	677	758
Total.....	14,952	13,752

TABLE No. 10.  
TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL.

Districts.	Day.		Night.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Central.....	258	453	3	4
Eastern.....	108	146	2	..
Northeastern.....	660	790	14	5
Southern.....	418	476	5	1
Southwestern.....	406	482	1	3
Western.....	531	592	5	6
Northwestern.....	1,952	2,371	17	36
Northern.....	266	376	3	7
Total.....	4,599	5,686	50	62

Table No. 11 shows the ages of the adult men from 21 years up to 111 (one being reported at this age), amounting to 20,067 in total. There is also one man reported 100 years of age. The remarkable longevity of the colored race is fully proven by the figures in this and subsequent tables. The figures in this table, compared with the figures in Table No. 12, for adult females, show that the average age of the females is much higher than that of the males. The men who live longer than the women being an exception to the rule, while the old age of the women is largely the rule

among the race. This case of the man who is 111 years of age is the exception and probably the oldest man of his race in the city.

TABLE No. 11.  
TOTAL AGES OF TOTAL ADULT MALES.

NUMBER OF	POLICE DISTRICTS.							Total.
	Central.	Eastern.	Northeastern.	Southern.	Southwestern.	Western.	Northwestern.	
Under 21...	3		4	1	6		13	27
21 to 31...	386	231	834	688	430	762	2,654	6,310
31 to 41...	361	221	915	670	441	733	2,612	6,246
41 to 51...	309	161	690	503	314	552	1,374	4,066
51 to 61...	155	82	343	277	178	301	807	2,235
61 to 71...	66	40	148	113	73	109	318	884
71 to 81...	18	8	40	34	13	34	85	241
81 to 91...	4	1	6	6	6	7	19	52
91 to 101...			2			1	2	5
101 to 111...							1	1
Total....	1,302	744	2,982	2,292	1,461	2,499	7,885	20,067

In Table No. 12, however, will be found a number of females running from 98 to 112. There are two reported 112 years of age; two reported 110 years of age; three 102 years of age; three 98 years of age; one 95 years of age; two 94 years of age; two 92 years of age, and two 91 years of age, making a total of seventeen females from 92 years of age up to 112. The average age of women as shown in Table No. 12 is always greater than that of the men.

It is also noticeable that the largest number of men is between the age periods of 21 and 51, while that of the females is between the age periods of 18 and 48. In both cases the Northwestern District has a larger proportion of the young element of the race relatively as compared with the other Districts. Both of these tables might be studied with profit.

TABLE No. 12.  
TOTAL AGES OF TOTAL ADULT FEMALES.

NUMBER OF	POLICE DISTRICTS.								Total.
	Central.	Eastern.	Northeastern.	Southern.	Southwestern.	Western.	Northwestern.	Northern.	
Under 18...	2	.....	4	6	5	.....	10	.....	27
18 to 28...	648	223	890	591	536	834	3,353	935	8,010
28 to 38...	574	220	849	607	483	757	3,138	463	7,091
38 to 48...	435	172	791	599	374	709	2,387	278	5,745
48 to 58...	258	81	435	314	253	416	1,293	171	3,221
58 to 68...	144	33	166	124	99	180	639	75	1,460
68 to 78...	40	11	86	61	33	.....	253	15	499
78 to 88...	9	6	31	18	11	67	69	4	215
88 to 98...	2	.....	7	1	1	23	10	1	45
98 to 108...	.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	1	.....	8
108 to 118...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4
Total....	2,113	746	3,260	2,322	1,795	2,991	11,156	1,942	26,325

Table No. 13 shows the total ages of male and female children within age periods of five years. The average age according to this table would be upwards of 38 years, but it must be understood that the ages in this column are reported by families and show a number of adults with their ages reported in the children's column. Therefore, to find the average of the children under 20 years of age it is necessary to separate all those from 20 years and upwards in the table.

It will seem peculiar to the average reader to find children reported in this column from 25 up to 65 years of age, but that is due to the fact that in many cases families were reported with the adult children still living with their parents or grand-parents, thus running the age period up to a very high point. It will be noticed, however, that the large majority of the children are between the age of 1 and 15 years.

TABLE NO. 13.  
TOTAL AGES OF CHILDREN—MALE AND FEMALE.

YEARS.	POLICE DISTRICTS														Total.		
	Central.		Eastern.		North-eastern.		Southern.		South-western.		Western.		North-western.			Northern.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Under 5.....	172	154	66	89	444	478	249	274	225	254	341	328	1,061	1,145	163	157	5,600
5 to 10.....	136	164	78	77	489	474	311	286	269	313	341	342	1,234	1,292	163	191	6,160
10 to 15.....	144	228	72	88	399	446	248	286	267	294	360	381	1,210	1,420	169	222	6,234
15 to 20.....	150	194	69	67	395	414	282	286	239	243	334	324	1,095	1,270	143	221	5,726
20 to 25.....	89	48	45	36	262	202	174	113	145	88	242	196	549	526	53	46	2,814
25 to 30.....	35	28	13	10	90	85	68	44	42	25	75	67	171	203	9	14	979
30 to 35.....	10	15	9	3	45	38	20	25	26	18	35	39	78	80	2	2	445
35 to 40.....	5	5	2	1	19	27	11	8	11	5	16	11	32	56	3	..	212
40 to 45.....	1	5	2	..	9	13	8	7	3	5	7	4	12	14	1	2	93
45 to 50.....	3	..	3	1	4	5	..	1	3	..	5	6	2	7	..	..	40
50 to 55.....	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
60 to 65.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total.....	745	842	359	372	2,158	2,183	1,371	1,330	1,230	1,246	1,756	1,698	5,444	6,014	706	855	28,309

In Table No. 14 we give the weekly earnings of men, women and children, running as low as board and clothing up to \$60 per week. Of course these latter high figures are not strictly wages, but weekly earnings; in one case being the profits of a real estate dealer, and in another case, not enumerated in the table, we have reported one man earning \$150 per week, the same being the profits from a very large business. The largest number earn from \$3 to \$4 a week, the next largest number from \$6 to \$7 a week, and the next largest number from \$5 to \$6 per week. Over 3,000 are earning \$2 or less per week. The same trouble was experienced in securing the earnings of the children as shown in the age column for children. Many of the persons reported as children and enumerated in the children's column as wage earners are really grown persons, and therefore the wage average for children is absolutely unascertainable. This table shows clearly the gradual increase of the capacity of the colored people to earn living wages if they are willing to work. Of course, the Northwestern District contains the largest number of wage earners, as well as those earning the highest wages. The total number of wage earners enumerated is 49,563, of which 19,840 are men, 21,482 women and 11,118 children.

TABLE No. 14.  
WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

[illegible]



In table No. 15 will be found a list of the occupations of men, women and children by police districts, and the long list of the same is a fair indication of the progress of the negro race in this community. There was a time when nearly all the negro population was engaged as servants or in some common manual labor, but in the list of occupations which follows will be found 230 different pursuits now followed by the working negroes of Baltimore City, and this includes almost every vocation within the compass of the ordinary white population, from the actor and agent to the professor and clairvoyant. Indeed, it is astonishing what a great number of useful positions are now being filled by those who only forty years ago were ranked as only fit to fill menial positions. While the largest number enumerated are laborers, under that head comes men who are well skilled in assisting the building mechanics and machinists. The next in number comes that of the females who follow the useful occupation of washing clothes, and we find in the list 113 clerks, thirty-eight doctors, two draughtsmen, fifty-six carpenters, sixteen book-keepers, one artist, seventeen music teachers, four photographers, one professor and 251 teachers, to say nothing about the stenographers, typewriters, printers, nurserymen, electricians, engravers, die-setters, and other professions or trades requiring a high order of intelligence and skill. Probably no better index to the progress of the negro race in the past twenty years in Baltimore City can be found than this list of occupations which they follow. While there are many who yet follow the ordinary occupations followed by their forefathers, yet the struggle upward of numerous members of the race augurs well for their future and their determination to lift themselves up.













## DETAIL OF THE CENSUS BY POLICE DISTRICTS.

In the preceding pages we have given the total figures for the entire city of the negro population. The reader will not find the figures in the various tables tallying with one another, nor is it possible to make the succeeding tables under this head tally with the preceding tables all through, owing to the fact that in many cases answers were not made to the various questions, or the information secured by the police did not justify us always in compiling the answers. In other words, there have occurred many blanks which were not accounted for, nor have they been considered. In making up succeeding tables our only object is to give the reader an opportunity to examine the conditions existing in each police district without recurring to the total tables, and thereby enabling him to study the actual conditions of the negroes in these various sections of the city without confusion.

Taking the Central District as a starting point, we carry the investigation along eastward, southward, westward and northward almost to the starting point to where the Northern District borders on the Central.

### CENTRAL POLICE DISTRICT.

At one time the Central District contained a much larger number of negroes than at the present time, but as the figures speak for themselves and as there are no figures to make comparisons with by Districts, we submit the same without comment.

#### BOUNDARY OF DISTRICT.

Beginning at the Draw Bridge and Jones' Falls, West side of Jones' Falls to Baltimore street, thence along the North side of Baltimore street to Aisquith street, thence along the West side of Aisquith street to Orleans street, thence along the South side of Orleans street to Forrest street, thence along the West side of Forrest street to Greenmount avenue, thence along the West side of Greenmount



Avenue to North avenue, thence along the South side of North avenue to the Falls Road, thence along the Northeast side of the Falls Road to Maryland avenue, thence along the East side of Maryland avenue to Preston street, thence along the South side of Preston street to Park avenue, thence along the East side of Park avenue to Liberty street, thence along the East side of Liberty street to Howard street, thence along the East side of Howard street to Pratt street, thence along the North side of Pratt street to Light street, thence along the Water front on Pratt street to the place of beginning.

## TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS.

Males—Adults.....	2,572
Females—Adults.....	2,592
Males—Children.....	602
Females—Children.....	699

Total.....	6,465
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Of these 6,465 persons, 133 are living together and not married, two are living with white wives or white husbands and 69 are leading disreputable lives.

## CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Married.....	887
Single.....	1,997
Widows.....	289
Widowers.....	38

Total.....	3,211
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Of the total number in this District, those who can read and write or can not read and write are as follows:

	Can Read and Write.	Cannot Read and Write.
--	---------------------	------------------------

Males.....	1,030	303
Females.....	1,592	693
Total.....	2,622	996

Of the total number 51 say they own property and 2,823 say they do not own property, and they live as follows:

Keep House.....	588
Roomers.....	1,609
Board.....	1,096

#### NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED.

1 Room.....	1,808
2 Rooms.....	166
3 Rooms.....	118
4 Rooms.....	63
5 Rooms.....	32
6 Rooms.....	17
7 Rooms.....	4
8 Rooms.....	4
10 Rooms.....	1
Total.....	2,213

#### AGES OF CHILDREN.

Years.	Males.	Females.
Under 5.....	172	154
5 to 10.....	136	164
10 to 15.....	144	228
15 to 20.....	150	194
20 to 25.....	89	48
25 to 30.....	35	28
30 to 35.....	10	15
35 to 40.....	5	5
40 to 45.....	1	5
45 to 50.....	3	...
50 to 55.....	...	1
Total.....	745	842

#### NUMBER OF CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL.

	Day.	Night.
Males.....	258	3
Females.....	453	4
Total.....	711	7

The ages of male and female adults are given as follows:

AGES OF ADULTS—MALE.		AGES OF ADULTS—FEMALE.	
Under 21 years	3	Under 18 years	2
21 to 31	386	18 to 28	648
31 to 41	361	28 to 38	574
41 to 51	309	38 to 48	435
51 to 61	155	48 to 58	258
61 to 71	66	58 to 68	144
71 to 81	18	68 to 76	40
81 to 91	4	78 to 88	9
		88 to 98	2
Total	1,302	108 to 118	1
		Total	2,113

And of this number the condition of their birth is reported as follows:

	Born Slaves.	Not Born Slaves.
Males	188	1,241
Females	306	2,142
Total	494	3,383

Of all of those reported the following table shows how many of them work and their weekly earnings, with one exception, who reports that he earns or makes \$150.00 per week:

#### WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under \$1	...	5	3
\$1 to 2	13	95	37
2 to 3	30	565	122
3 to 4	111	941	104
4 to 5	87	195	57
5 to 6	146	83	37
6 to 7	228	31	37
7 to 8	269	12	30
8 to 9	165	9	15
9 to 10	158	1	10
10 to 11	85	6	7
11 to 12	1	1	...
12 to 13	24	2	1
14 to 15	1	...	...
15 to 16	21	3	...
20 to 21	5	2	...
25 to 26	1	...	...
30 to 31	2	...	...
35 to 36	...	...	...
Board and Clothing	1	...	1
Total	1,348	1,951	461

These enumerated above as earning wages or engaged in business of some kind follow the following occupations:

## OCCUPATIONS OF MEN.

Barbers.....	31	Firemen.....	7	Rag Pickers.....	1
Bartenders.....	6	Grain Passer.....	1	Rag Dealers.....	5
Bellmen.....	2	Hostlers.....	17	Restaurant Keepers..	4
Bootblacks.....	9	Hodcarriers.....	12	Sailors.....	10
Butlers.....	7	Hucksters.....	4	Sailmakers.....	1
Butehers.....	1	Iron Workers.....	1	Scowmen.....	1
Carpenters.....	2	Janitors.....	46	Secondhand Dealers..	1
Caterers.....	7	Jobbers.....	2	Sextons.....	2
Caulkers.....	3	Junk Dealers.....	4	Servant.....	1
Cementers.....	1	Laborers.....	679	Shoemaker.....	1
Chiropodist.....	1	Light House Keeper..	1	Stewards.....	2
Cigarmakers.....	1	Lodging House K'per	1	Stableman.....	1
Cleaners.....	1	Messengers.....	3	Stevedores.....	9
Clerks.....	2	Merchants.....	6	Tailors.....	3
Coachmen.....	27	Ministers.....	4	Teacher.....	1
Cooks.....	32	Musicians.....	3	Telephone Man.....	1
Coal Dealers.....	2	Nurse.....	1	Undertakers.....	3
Confectioners.....	2	Oyster Shuckers....	2	Upholsterers.....	2
Coffee Roaster....	1	Painters.....	1	Valet.....	1
Dishwasher.....	1	Packer.....	1	Watchmen.....	3
Doctor.....	1	Pedler.....	1	Waiters.....	123
Drivers.....	118	Pensioner.....	1	Lunch Room Keeper	1
Engineers.....	2	Porters.....	48		
Expressmen.....	7	Printers.....	2	Total.....	1,293

## OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN.

Boarding-house Kprs	2	Hairdresser.....	1	Scrub Woman.....	1
Cooks.....	554	Huckster.....	1	Seamstresses.....	10
Clerks.....	2	Janitresses.....	14	Servants.....	498
Coal Dealer.....	1	Junk Dealer.....	1	Storekeepers.....	8
Caterers.....	3	Lodging-house K'per	1	Tailoresses.....	3
Chiropodist.....	1	Lunch Room K'pers	3	Teachers.....	4
Dressmakers.....	25	Maids.....	115	Waitresses.....	46
Dishwashers.....	2	Midwives.....	4	Washing.....	468
Factory Hand.....	1	Nurses.....	36		
Fruit Packer.....	1	Rag Picker.....	1	Total.....	1,807

## OCCUPATIONS OF CHILDREN.

Barbers.....	4	Errand Boys.....	18	Scrub Woman.....	1
Bartenders.....	2	Engineers.....	1	Servants.....	100
Butler.....	1	Expressman.....	1	Seamstresses.....	3
Bootblacks.....	11	Footman.....	1	Stable Boy.....	1
Bookkeeper.....	1	Huckster.....	1	Stevedore.....	1
Bellboys.....	2	Hairdresser.....	1	Storekeeper.....	1
Cooks.....	19	Hostler.....	1	Talior.....	1
Chiropodist.....	1	Janitors.....	4	Teachers.....	6
Coachman.....	1	Janitresses.....	2	Waitresses.....	10
Clerks.....	5	Laborers.....	86	Waiters.....	39
Caulker.....	1	Musician.....	1	Washing.....	27
Carpenter.....	1	Maids.....	8	Wig-maker.....	1
Drivers.....	49	Nurses.....	7		
Dishwasher.....	1	Newsboys.....	2	Total.....	453
Dressmakers.....	4	Porters.....	25		

## EASTERN POLICE DISTRICT.

## BOUNDARY OF DISTRICT.

Beginning at the intersection of the Eastern City Limits and Baltimore street to Jones' Falls, thence along the East side of Jones' Falls to the Harbor, thence along the Harbor to the Eastern City Limits, thence along the Eastern City Limits to the place of beginning.

The Eastern Police District contains a less number of negroes than any other in the City. This, perhaps, is due to the large foreign white population living there, with which the negro, as a rule does not get along very well, or perhaps it is due to the greater degree of prejudice existing among the white population in that section. The following figures show the number and conditions there:

## TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS.

Males—Adults.....	828
Females—Adults.....	827
Males—Children.....	345
Females—Children.....	380
Total.....	2,380

Of the above number 107 are living together, not married, and 36 openly avow that they live dissolute lives.

## CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Married.....	462
Single.....	490
Widows.....	48
Widowers.....	14
Total.....	1,014

The number of illiterates is smaller in proportion than in some other districts, as follows:

## MEN AND WOMEN WHO CAN AND CANNOT READ AND WRITE

	Can Read and Write.	Cannot Read and Write.
Males.....	528	225
Females.....	433	310
Total.....	961	535

Of those answering only ten report that they own their own houses, while 1,004 say they do not own real estate, and they live as follows:

Keep House.....	339
Roomers.....	472
Board.....	203
Total.....	1,014

And this number is housed or live in the space herewith stated:

#### NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED.

1 Room.....	401
2 Rooms.....	147
3 Rooms.....	70
4 Rooms.....	30
5 Rooms.....	16
6 Rooms.....	4
7 Rooms.....	2
8 Rooms.....	1
Total.....	671

Of the total number of adults replying to the question as to what condition of freedom they were in at birth, the following replied:

#### CONDITION OF BIRTH.

	Born Slaves.	Not Born Slaves.
Males.....	91	663
Females.....	84	664
Total.....	175	1,327

As heretofore stated the number of children reported in families does not include all children. Some are in orphan asylums, or work and live as individuals. The following figures, therefore, only represent those reported in the families.

#### NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN FAMILIES.

Males.....	271
Females.....	301
Total.....	572

Of this number 108 males and 146 females attend day school and two males attend night school.

The ages of all children reported in families are as follows, though we have also counted males over 21 and females over 18 herein enumerated in the number of adults:

## AGES OF CHILDREN.

Years.	Males.	Females.
Under 5.....	66	89
5 to 10.....	78	77
10 to 15.....	72	88
15 to 20.....	69	67
20 to 25.....	45	36
25 to 30.....	13	10
30 to 35.....	9	3
35 to 40.....	2	1
40 to 45.....	2	..
45 to 50.....	3	1
Total.....	359	372

The ages of adults exclusive of those in the column under the head of children's ages are as follows:

AGES OF ADULTS—MALE.		AGES OF ADULTS—FEMALE.	
21 to 31 years.....	231	18 to 28 years.....	223
31 to 41 ".....	221	28 to 38 ".....	220
41 to 51 ".....	161	38 to 48 ".....	172
51 to 61 ".....	82	48 to 58 ".....	81
61 to 71 ".....	40	58 to 68 ".....	33
71 to 81 ".....	8	68 to 78 ".....	11
81 to 91 ".....	1	78 to 88 ".....	6
Total.....	744	Total.....	746

The earnings of all classes in this district do not run as high as in some other districts, as will be seen by the following table:

## WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under \$1.....	1	11	4
\$1 to 2.....	2	117	38
2 to 3.....	7	166	50
3 to 4.....	37	141	35
4 to 5.....	50	56	20
5 to 6.....	59	24	27
6 to 7.....	124	15	20
7 to 8.....	133	3	16
8 to 9.....	87	3	4
9 to 10.....	134	..	1
10 to 11.....	66	1	5
12 to 13.....	21	1	1
14 to 15.....	1	..	..
15 to 16.....	14	2	1
18 to 19.....	3	..	..
19 to 20.....	1	..	..
20 to 21.....	3	1	..
Total.....	743	541	222

As in some other districts the occupations are varied, but the average is not of as high class as those in some other parts of the city, and are as follows:

## OCCUPATIONS OF MEN.

Baker.....	1	Hodcarrier.....	1	Pressman.....	1
Barbers.....	10	Hostler.....	1	Processor.....	1
Boarding-house K'p'r	1	Huckster.....	1	Rag Dealer.....	1
Bootblacks.....	8	Janitor.....	1	Sailors.....	19
Bricklayers.....	3	Jobber.....	1	Saloon Keeper.....	1
Briekmaker.....	1	Junk Dealers.....	8	Sawfiler.....	1
Butcher.....	1	Laborers.....	483	Scowmen.....	4
Canmakers.....	5	Laundry Worker....	1	Servants.....	3
Caulkers.....	15	Lodging-house K'per	1	Shoemaker.....	1
Clerk.....	1	Stone Polisher.....	1	Stevedores.....	29
Coachmen.....	2	Merchant.....	1	Stewards.....	3
Coal Dealers.....	2	Minister.....	1	Tinner.....	1
Contractor.....	1	Molder.....	1	Undertaker.....	1
Cooks.....	10	Musician.....	1	Upholsterer.....	1
Dredger.....	1	Oyster Shuckers....	10	Waiters.....	6
Elevators.....	58	Packer.....	1	Whitewasher.....	1
Evictorman.....	1	Painter.....	1	Woodsawyer.....	1
Firemen.....	6	Pensioner.....	1		
Fishermen.....	2	Plasterers.....	7	Total.....	737
Hackman.....	1	Porters.....	9		



## OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN.

Actress.....	1	Music Teacher.....	1	Teacher.....	1
Boarding-house K'p'r	1	Nurses.....	4	Vocalist.....	1
Clerk.....	1	Oyster Shucker.....	1	Washing.....	273
Cooks.....	26	Scrub Women.....	3		
Dressmakers.....	2	Seamistresses.....	2	Total.....	509
Lunch Room Keeper	1	Servants.....	189		
Maid.....	1	Storekeeper.....	1		

## OCCUPATIONS OF CHILDREN.

Baker.....	1	Laborers.....	51	Servants.....	73
Bootblacks.....	3	Ministers.....	2	Stevedores.....	1
Canmakers.....	7	Musician.....	1	Steward.....	1
Coachman.....	1	Oyster Shucker.....	1	Vocalist.....	1
Dressmaker.....	1	Plasterer.....	1	Waiters.....	11
Drivers.....	17	Porters.....	2	Washing.....	11
Elevator Boy.....	1	Pressers.....	1		
Errand Boys.....	3	Pressfeeders.....	2	Total.....	203
Hucksters.....	3	Sailors.....	5		
Jobbers.....	1	Clerk.....	1		

## NORTHEASTERN DISTRICT.

## BOUNDARY OF DISTRICT.

Beginning at the intersection of Baltimore and Aisquith streets, thence along the East side of Aisquith street to the North side of Orleans street, thence along the North side of Orleans to the Belair Market (including the market), thence along the Belair Market to Greenmount avenue, thence along the East side of Greenmount avenue and East side of York Road to Twenty-second street, thence along the South side of Twenty-second street to Montebello avenue, thence along the East side of Montebello avenue to Gorsuch avenue, thence along the South side of Gorsuch avenue to Taylor street, thence along the East side of Taylor street to Jackson street, thence along the South side of Jackson street to the Harford Road, thence along the East side of the Harford Road to East side of Hillen Road, thence along the East side of Hillen Road to the Northern City Limits, thence along the Northern City Limits to the Eastern City Limits, thence along the Eastern City Limits to the North side of Baltimore street, thence along the North side of Baltimore street to the place of beginning.

This district contains next to the largest number of negroes of any district in the city. The female sex predominates in this district. There is in this territory only one disreputable person reported, though 208 are reported as living together, but not married. The total number in this district is:

Males—Adults.....	3,508
Females—Adults.....	3,865
Males—Children.....	2,110
Females—Children.....	2,171
Total.....	11,654

Of this number 131 report that they own their own property, and 4,184 that they do not, and the condition of their birth is as follows:

	Born Slaves.	Not Born Slaves.
Males.....	235	2,842
Females.....	237	3,111
Total.....	472	5,953

The educational progress of those in this district has been marked, as told by the following figures:

#### ADULTS WHO CAN AND CANNOT READ AND WRITE.

	Can Read and Write.	Cannot Read and Write.
Males.....	2,371	698
Females.....	2,264	1,062
Total.....	4,635	1,760

The conjugal condition of the negroes dwelling in the Northeastern District will compare favorably with the other districts, as follows:

Married.....	2,291
Single.....	1,252
Widows.....	599
Widowers.....	154
Total.....	4,296

And the number of children reported in families is equally satisfactory, as indicating at least that there is no "race suicide" idea prevailing among them:

## NUMBER OF CHILDREN.

Males.....	2,110
Females.....	2,171
Total.....	4,281

Of the above number 660 males attend day and 14 attend night school, while 790 females attend day and 5 attend night school.

All of the people in this district are reported as living in the following manner, and the fact that so many are keeping house is an indication that they are of a domestic character:

## HOW THEY LIVE.

Keep House.....	1,545
Roomers.....	1,821
Board.....	988
Total.....	4,354

## NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED.

1 Room.....	1,563	6 Rooms.....	53
2 Rooms.....	438	7 Rooms.....	18
3 Rooms.....	332	8 Rooms.....	4
4 Rooms.....	206	9 Rooms.....	2
5 Rooms.....	124	Total.....	2,740

The ages of adults in this district do not run as high as in some of the others, on the average, though there are some long-lived ones here, as elsewhere:

## AGES OF ADULTS--MALE.

Under 21 years.....	4
21 to 31 ".....	834
31 to 41 ".....	915
41 to 51 ".....	690
51 to 61 ".....	343
61 to 71 ".....	148
71 to 81 ".....	40
81 to 91 ".....	6
91 to 101 ".....	2
Total.....	2,982

## AGES OF ADULTS--FEMALE

Under 18 years.....	4
18 to 28 ".....	890
28 to 38 ".....	849
38 to 48 ".....	791
48 to 58 ".....	435
58 to 68 ".....	166
68 to 78 ".....	86
78 to 88 ".....	31
88 to 98 ".....	7
98 to 108 ".....	1
Total.....	3,260

## AGES OF CHILDREN.

Years.	Males.	Females.
Under 5.....	444	478
5 to 10.....	489	474
10 to 15.....	399	446
15 to 20.....	395	414
20 to 25.....	262	202
25 to 30.....	90	85
30 to 35.....	45	38
35 to 40.....	19	27
40 to 45.....	9	13
45 to 50.....	4	5
50 to 55.....	2	1
Total.....	2,158	2,183

As in other districts, the adults enumerated in the table above as children are those reported in families, and we have reported them so as to make the first statement of the number of adults in the district correct.

The following occupations are followed by those who live in the district, and are as fully varied as those of the race in other parts of the city:

## OCCUPATIONS OF MEN.

Agents.....	3	Cutter.....	1	Letter Carrier.....	1
Barbers.....	28	Diesetter.....	1	Machinist.....	1
Bartender.....	1	Doctors.....	6	Manicurist.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	3	Dredgers.....	2	Merchants.....	6
Bootblacks.....	5	Drivers.....	327	Ministers.....	14
Bricklayers.....	5	Engineers.....	4	Musicians.....	6
Brickmakers.....	3	Engraver.....	1	Music Teacher.....	1
Butcher.....	1	Farmers.....	3	Nurse.....	1
Butler.....	1	Firemen.....	10	Oiler.....	1
Canmaker.....	1	Foremen.....	2	Orderly.....	1
Carpenters.....	11	Grain Dealers.....	1	Oysterman.....	1
Caterers.....	2	Grain Measurers.....	3	Oyster Shuckers.....	37
Caulkers.....	23	Grave Digger.....	1	Packers.....	4
Clerks.....	6	Packer.....	1	Painters.....	8
Coachmen.....	8	Hodcarriers.....	53	Paver.....	1
Coal Dealers.....	3	Hostlers.....	22	Pensioners.....	8
Coal Passers.....	2	Huckster.....	1	Plasterers.....	2
Collector.....	1	Janitors.....	15	Polisher.....	1
Confectioner.....	1	Junk Dealers.....	15	Porters.....	102
Contractors.....	3	Laborers.....	1863	Poultry Dealers.....	3
Cooks.....	53	Laundryman.....	1	Printers.....	3
Coopers.....	3	Lecturer.....	1	Produce Dealer.....	1

## OCCUPATIONS OF MEN.—Continued.

Rag Dealers.....	4	Solicitor.....	1	Tin Cutters.....	4
Rag Picker.....	1	Stevedores.....	54	Transfer Agent.....	1
Restaurant Keeper..	1	Sextons.....	5	Undertakers.....	3
Rigger.....	1	Stewards.....	7	Upholsterers.....	5
Sailors.....	42	Stripper.....	1	Watchmen.....	2
Saloon Keepers.....	2	Superintendent....	1	Waiters.....	77
Scowmen.....	11	Tailors.....	4	Whitewashers.....	7
Servants.....	5	Teachers.....	6		
Shoemakers.....	4	Teamsters.....	4	Total.....	2,958

## OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN.

Boarding-house K'p'r	1	Janitress.....	1	Poultry Dealer.....	1
Chair Caner.....	1	Lodging-house K'per	1	Pressers.....	2
Charwoman.....	1	Lunch Room K'pers.	2	Seamstresses.....	63
Clerks.....	3	Maids.....	7	Servants.....	875
Cooks.....	212	Midwives.....	2	Shirt Makers.....	2
Dressmakers.....	43	Musician.....	1	Storekeeper.....	1
Factory Hands.....	8	Music Teacher.....	1	Waitresses.....	5
Forewoman.....	1	Nurses.....	15	Washing.....	1,502
Hairdresser.....	1	Peddler.....	1		
Huckster.....	1	Pensioners.....	4	Total.....	2,758

## OCCUPATIONS OF CHILDREN.

Baker.....	1	Errand Boys.....	52	Painter.....	1
Barbers.....	13	Errand Girl.....	1	Porters.....	38
Barkeeper.....	1	Factory Hands.....	13	Pressers.....	2
Bellboy.....	1	Herb Doctor.....	1	Sailors.....	2
Bellman.....	1	Hostler.....	1	Scowman.....	1
Bootblacks.....	14	Hucksters.....	5	Seamstresses.....	15
Butcher.....	1	Janitor.....	1	Servants.....	384
Carpenters.....	2	Janitress.....	1	Shoemaker.....	1
Caulkers.....	3	Junk Dealer.....	1	Stablemen.....	2
Chaffeur.....	1	Laborers.....	337	Stevedore.....	1
Clerks.....	7	Maid.....	1	Stone Polisher.....	1
Coachmen.....	2	Merchant.....	1	Tailor.....	1
Collector.....	1	Messenger.....	1	Teachers.....	19
Cooks.....	22	Minister.....	1	Tin Cutters.....	3
Doctors.....	2	Musicians.....	11	Waiters.....	21
Dredgers.....	2	Music Teacher.....	1	Waitresses.....	2
Dressmakers.....	21	Nurses.....	12	Washing.....	166
Drivers.....	202	Office Boys.....	2	Whitewashing.....	1
Electrician.....	1	Operators.....	2		
Elevator Boy.....	1	Oyster Dealers.....	1	Total.....	1,905

The weekly earnings of those working in the North-eastern District are not, on the average, quite as high as those in some other parts of the city, but fully as satisfactory on the whole:

## WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under \$1 .....		29	8
\$1 to 2 .....	14	295	175
2 to 3 .....	44	1,098	354
3 to 4 .....	85	849	257
4 to 5 .....	144	248	151
5 to 6 .....	287	86	154
6 to 7 .....	581	41	139
7 to 8 .....	593	13	71
8 to 9 .....	342	14	42
9 to 10 .....	119	1	32
10 to 11 .....	210	7	18
11 to 12 .....	16		
12 to 13 .....	74	1	3
13 to 14 .....	7		1
14 to 15 .....	7		
15 to 16 .....	72		2
18 to 19 .....	1		
20 to 21 .....	8		
25 to 26 .....	3		1
30 to 31 .....	1		
35 to 36 .....	1		
40 to 41 .....	1		
60 to 61 .....		1	
Total .....	2,913	2,683	1,408

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

## BOUNDARY OF DISTRICT.

Beginning at the intersection of Pratt and Howard streets, thence along the South side of Pratt street to the water front at Light street, thence around the water front (West side, &c.) to Gwynn's Falls, thence along Gwynn's Falls to Ridgley street, thence along the Southeast side of Ridgley street to Barre street, thence along the Southeast side of Barre street to Howard street, thence along the East side of Howard street to the place of beginning.

From this territory many have moved to the North-western or other sections of the city in recent years, and therefore the population of negroes has decreased in the district. The total population here now is divided as follows:

## TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS.

Male—Adults.....	2,334
Female—Adults.....	2,364
Male—Children.....	1,039
Female—Children.....	1,036
Total.....	6,773

Of this number 254 couples are reported as living together, not married, and only one reported leading a disreputable life. The conjugal condition of the balance is as follows:

Married.....	1,436
Single.....	1,203
Widows.....	446
Widowers.....	141
Total.....	3,226

Of this number 85 report that they own property, and 3,189 that they do not, and their educational qualifications are reported as follows:

## PERSONS WHO CAN AND CANNOT READ AND WRITE.

	Can Read or Write.	Cannot Read or Write.
Males.....	1,637	708
Females.....	1,294	1,035
Total.....	2,931	1,743

The condition at their birth is told by the following figures:

	Born Slaves	Not Born Slaves.
Males.....	342	1,992
Females.....	319	2,045
Total.....	661	4,037

A smaller proportion of the people in this district keep house than in some of the others, which does not indicate as high a standard of living:

## HOW THEY LIVE.

Keep House.....	540
Roomers.....	1,794
Board.....	518

Total..... 2,852

## NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED.

1 Room.....	1,325	6 Rooms.....	74
2 Rooms.....	641	7 Rooms.....	23
3 Rooms.....	267	8 Rooms.....	5
4 Rooms.....	267	14 Rooms.....	1
5 Rooms.....	102		
		Total.....	2,705

The total number of children reported in families in this district is 2,075, of which 1,039 are males and 1,036 are females, and they attend school according to the following figures:

## NUMBER OF CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL.

	Day.	Night.
Males.....	418	5
Females.....	476	1
Total.....	894	6

The ages of the adult males and females in this district and of the children are reported as follows:

AGES OF ADULTS—MALE.		AGES OF ADULTS—FEMALE	
Under 21 years.....	1	Under 18 years.....	6
21 to 31 ".....	688	16 to 28 ".....	591
31 to 41 ".....	670	28 to 38 ".....	607
41 to 51 ".....	503	38 to 48 ".....	599
51 to 61 ".....	277	48 to 58 ".....	314
61 to 71 ".....	113	58 to 68 ".....	124
71 to 81 ".....	34	68 to 78 ".....	61
81 to 91 ".....	6	78 to 88 ".....	18
		88 to 98 ".....	1
Total.....	2,292	98 to 108 ".....	1
		Total.....	2,322



## AGES OF CHILDREN.

Years.	Male.	Female.
Under 5 .....	249	274
5 to 10 .....	311	286
10 to 15 .....	248	286
15 to 20 .....	282	286
20 to 25 .....	174	113
25 to 30 .....	68	44
30 to 35 .....	20	25
35 to 40 .....	11	8
40 to 45 .....	8	7
45 to 50 .....	...	1
Total .....	1,371	1,330

In proportion to the number of persons in the district the occupations they follow is equally as varied as in other parts of the city, as follows:

## OCCUPATIONS OF MEN.

Baker.....	1	Expressman.....	1	Rag Picker.....	1
Barbers.....	20	Farmer.....	1	Restaurant Keeper..	1
Bartenders.....	6	Firemen.....	35	Riveter.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	2	Fruit Dealer.....	1	Sailors.....	35
Boarding-house Kprs	2	Hodcarriers.....	21	Saloon Keepers.....	3
Bootblacks.....	2	Hostlers.....	6	Scowmen.....	27
Bricklayers.....	7	Hucksters.....	9	Servants.....	3
Brickmakers.....	2	Janitors.....	3	Sexton.....	1
Butchers.....	3	Junk Dealer.....	1	Shoemakers.....	3
Carpenters.....	7	Laborers.....	1531	Soldiers.....	2
Carpet Layers.....	1	Lawyers.....	2	Stewards.....	6
Caterers.....	2	Lunch Room K'pers	2	Stevadores.....	116
Caulker.....	1	Merchants.....	4	Stone Polishers.....	11
Cigarmaker.....	1	Miner.....	1	Tailor.....	1
Clerks.....	4	Ministers.....	6	Teachers.....	4
Coachmen.....	2	Musicians.....	2	Teamster.....	1
Coal Dealers.....	3	Oyster Shuckers....	15	Tinner.....	1
Cooks.....	43	Packer.....	1	Undertakers.....	3
Contractors.....	3	Painters.....	5	Waiters.....	43
Dairyman.....	1	Penisoners.....	6	Washing.....	1
Dishwasher.....	1	Plasterers.....	2	Whitewashers.....	6
Doctor.....	1	Plumber.....	1		
Drivers.....	179	Porters.....	43	Total.....	2,255

## OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN.

Boarding-house Kprs	6	Midwives.....	2	Shirt Ironer.....	1
Cooks.....	119	Nurses.....	8	Stewardesses.....	7
Copyist.....	1	Packer.....	1	Storekeepers.....	3
Dressmakers.....	22	Pensioner.....	1	Waitresses.....	5
Factory Hands.....	6	Presser.....	1	Washing.....	1295
Housekeepers.....	3	Real Estate Dealer..	1		
Lodging-house K'ers	2	Servants.....	350	Total.....	1,859
Lunch Room K'pers	9	Seamstresses.....	8		
Manicurist.....	1	Shirt Makers.....	7		

## OCCUPATIONS OF CHILDREN.

Bartenders.....	2	Laborers.....	310	Shirt Folder.....	1
Blacksmith.....	1	Laundry Worker.....	1	Shirt Makers.....	2
Bookkeeper.....	1	Lawyer.....	1	Stevedores.....	4
Bootblacks.....	11	Marble Polisher.....	1	Teachers.....	10
Caterer.....	1	Messengers.....	8	Tailor.....	1
Cigarettemaker.....	1	Nurses.....	4	Teamster.....	1
Clerks.....	3	Oyster Shuckers.....	3	Tobacco Strippers.....	8
Cooks.....	18	Packer.....	1	Waiters.....	13
Dressmakers.....	7	Painter.....	1	Waitresses.....	4
Drivers.....	100	Stone Polisher.....	1	Washing.....	82
Errand Boys.....	28	Porters.....	33	Wheelwright.....	1
Factory Hands.....	9	Presers.....	2		
Glass Workers.....	6	Sailors.....	2	Total.....	954
Hodcarrier.....	1	Saloon Keeper.....	1		
Huckster.....	2	Seamstresses.....	12		
Janitor.....	1	Servants.....	254		

The weekly earnings of the men, women and children in this district are very satisfactory, the largest number of any particular class earning \$2 to \$3 for women, being 761, and the largest number of men earning from \$7 to \$8 per week:

## WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under \$1.....	1	48	21
\$1 to 2.....	11	462	140
2 to 3.....	25	761	247
3 to 4.....	58	393	156
4 to 5.....	108	109	90
5 to 6.....	261	48	86
6 to 7.....	350	12	79
7 to 8.....	554	4	66
8 to 9.....	227	2	27
9 to 10.....	406	2	30
10 to 11.....	162	2	9
11 to 12.....	8	...	...
12 to 13.....	46	...	2
13 to 14.....	3	...	...
14 to 15.....	2	...	...
15 to 16.....	36	6	6
16 to 17.....	1	...	...
17 to 18.....	1	...	...
18 to 19.....	10	...	...
20 to 21.....	13	1	...
25 to 26.....	2	...	...
30 to 31.....	1	...	...
Total.....	2,286	1,850	959

## SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT.

## BOUNDARY OF DISTRICT.

Beginning at the intersection of Franklin and Schroeder streets, thence along the South side of Franklin street to the Baltimore and Potomac railroad track, thence along the Baltimore and Potomac railroad track to Edmondson avenue, thence along the South side of Edmondson avenue to the Western City Limits, thence along the Western City Limits to the Southern City Limits, thence along the Southern City Limits to Gwynn's Falls, thence along Gwynn's Falls to Ridgely street, thence along the Northwest side of Ridgely street to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad track, thence along the Baltimore and Ohio railroad track to Scott street, thence along the West side of Scott street to Pratt street, thence along the South side of Pratt street to Schroeder street, thence along the West side of Schroeder street to the place of beginning.

There are a less number of negroes in the Southwestern District than any of the others, with the exception of the Eastern and Northern, but their general condition is not as good as that of those in either of the two latter. The figures follow:

## TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS.

Male—Adults.....	1,642
Female—Adults.....	2,063
Male—Children.....	1,206
Female—Children.....	1,173

Total.....	6,084
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Of this number 146 couples are reported as living together, not married: two are living with white persons, and one is reported as living a disreputable life. The following figures show their conjugal condition:

Married.....	1,110
Single.....	841
Widows.....	254
Widowers.....	59

Total.....	2,264
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Of the total number answering the questions propounded, 49 state they own property, and 2,287 that they do not, while those born slaves or not answer as follows:

## CONDITION OF BIRTH.

	Born Slaves.	Not Born Slaves.
Males.....	254	1,158
Females.....	338	1,519
Total.....	592	2,677

The number of those who can read and write of the total population is large in this district, and is as follows:

## NUMBER OF ADULTS WHO CAN OR CANNOT READ OR WRITE.

Can Read and Write. Cannot Read and Write.

Males.....	978	514
Females.....	984	825
Total.....	1,962	1,339

The total number of children reported in families is 2,379, of whom 1,206 are males and 1,173 females, and of this number the following attend some kind of school:

## CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL.

	Day.	Night.
Males.....	406	1
Females.....	482	3
Total.....	888	4

A large proportion of the total population in the district live in rooms and report as follows:

## HOW THEY LIVE.

Keep House.....	603
Roomers.....	1,361
Board.....	370
Total.....	2,334

## NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED.

1 Room.....	973	6 Rooms.....	16
2 Rooms.....	219	7 Rooms.....	6
3 Rooms.....	257	8 Rooms.....	4
4 Rooms.....	159	10 Rooms.....	1
5 Rooms.....	90		
		Total.....	1,725

In the following tables are given the ages reported of all in the territory named, and it will be seen that most males are reported between 21 and 51, females between 18 and 48, and children between 5 and 10, as follows:

## AGES OF ADULTS—MALE.

Under 21 years.....	6
21 to 31 ".....	430
31 to 41 ".....	441
41 to 51 ".....	314
51 to 61 ".....	178
61 to 71 ".....	73
71 to 81 ".....	13
81 to 91 ".....	6
Total.....	1,461

## AGES OF ADULTS—FEMALE.

Under 18 years.....	5
18 to 28 ".....	536
28 to 38 ".....	483
38 to 48 ".....	374
48 to 58 ".....	253
58 to 68 ".....	99
68 to 78 ".....	33
78 to 88 ".....	11
88 to 98 ".....	1
Total.....	1,795

## AGES OF CHILDREN.

Years.	Male.	Female.
Under 5.....	225	254
5 to 10.....	269	313
10 to 15.....	267	294
15 to 20.....	239	243
20 to 25.....	145	88
25 to 30.....	42	25
30 to 35.....	26	18
35 to 40.....	11	5
40 to 45.....	3	5
45 to 50.....	3	...
50 to 55.....	...	1
Total.....	1,230	1,246

The occupations of those in this district are not as numerous as in some others, nor are the earnings as high,

indeed the average of earnings here is much lower than in some other districts. The figures follow:

## WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under \$1.....	1	1	15
\$1 to 2.....	10	115	141
2 to 3.....	18	646	187
3 to 4.....	53	321	113
4 to 5.....	68	97	64
5 to 6.....	180	51	52
6 to 7.....	317	23	82
7 to 8.....	300	2	31
8 to 9.....	143	3	17
9 to 10.....	176	1	22
10 to 11.....	85	...	2
11 to 12.....	2	1	...
12 to 13.....	20	1	...
13 to 14.....	3	...	1
14 to 15.....	3	...	...
15 to 16.....	22	...	1
18 to 19.....	1	...	...
20 to 21.....	...	...	1
25 to 26.....	...	...	1
Total.....	1,402	1,262	730

## OCCUPATIONS OF MEN.

Agent.....	1	Firemen.....	5	Potters.....	3
Barbers.....	13	Grain Dealer.....	1	Rag Dealer.....	1
Bartenders.....	7	Hackman.....	1	Sailors.....	7
Blacksmith.....	1	Hodcarriers.....	24	Saloon Keeper.....	1
Book Agent.....	1	Hostlers.....	4	Servants.....	6
Bootblack.....	1	Hucksters.....	8	Sextons.....	3
Blicklayer.....	1	Janitors.....	4	Shoemakers.....	2
Brickmakers.....	3	Jobbers.....	3	Stablemen.....	6
Butcher.....	1	Junk Dealers.....	2	Stevedores.....	15
Carpenter.....	1	Laborers.....	987	Stewards.....	2
Carver.....	1	Laundry Man.....	1	Stone Polisher.....	1
Caulker.....	1	Lawyer.....	1	Storekeeper.....	1
Cementer.....	1	Lunch Room Keeper	1	Tailor.....	1
Centre Hanger.....	1	Machinist.....	1	Teamsters.....	3
Coachmen.....	8	Mariner.....	1	Timekeeper.....	1
Coal Dealers.....	2	Marble Polisher.....	1	Undertakers.....	2
Contractor.....	1	Marble Worker.....	1	Upholsterer.....	1
Cooks.....	26	Ministers.....	10	Waiters.....	31
Drivers.....	149	Musicians.....	2	Watchmen.....	3
Doctors.....	3	Oyster Dealer.....	1	Well Digger.....	1
Druggist.....	1	Oyster Man.....	1	Whitewasher.....	1
Embalmer.....	1	Oyster Shucker.....	1		
Engineers.....	3	Painter.....	1	Total.....	1,428
Expressmen.....	3	Polishers.....	2		
Farmer.....	1	Porters.....	36		

## OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN.

Bottle Washers.....	2	Music Teacher.....	1	Stewardess.....	1
Cooks.....	116	Needle Workers.....	4	Storekeepers.....	4
Dressmakers.....	10	Pensioner.....	1	Teachers.....	3
Factory Hand.....	1	Presser.....	1	Waitresses.....	2
Housekeepers.....	4	Saloon Keeper.....	1	Washing.....	1004
Janitress.....	1	Seamstresses.....	14		
Lunch Room Keeper	1	Servants.....	319	Total.....	1,492

## OCCUPATIONS OF CHILDREN.

Barbers.....	2	Hodecarrier.....	1	Seamstresses.....	17
Bartender.....	1	Laborers.....	199	Servants.....	213
Bootblack.....	1	Minister.....	1	Stevedores.....	3
Bottle Packer.....	1	Musicians.....	2	Teachers.....	7
Butcher.....	1	Needle Workers.....	8	Waiters.....	16
Clerks.....	2	Nurses.....	4	Waitress.....	1
Cooks.....	11	Pressers.....	4	Washing.....	74
Dressmakes.....	1	Printers.....	2		
Drivers.....	93	Porters.....	21	Total.....	711
Elevator Boy.....	1	Potter.....	1		
Errand Boys.....	32	Rag Picker.....	1		

## WESTERN DISTRICT.

In this district lives the third largest number of negroes of any district in the city, though many have moved therefrom in the past few years. The character and education of those in this district will not measure up to the standard of the best class of negroes, nor will their earnings or occupations compare favorably.

## BOUNDARY OF DISTRICT.

Beginning at the intersection of Park avenue and Franklin street, thence along the South side of Franklin street to Schroeder street, thence along the East side of Schroeder street to Pratt street, thence along the North side of Pratt street to Scott street, thence along the East side of Scott street to Ostend street, thence along the East side of Ostend street to Ridgley street, thence along the North side of Ridgley street to Barre street, thence along the North side of Barre street to Howard street, thence along the West side of Howard street to Liberty street, thence along the West side of Liberty street to Park avenue, thence along the West side of Park avenue to the place of beginning.

The following figures show the total number living in the district:

Males—Adults.....	2,950
Females—Adults.....	3,441
Males—Children.....	1,346
Females—Children.....	1,285
Total.....	<u>9,022</u>

Of the above number 225 couples are reported as living together and not married, while 60 declare they are leading disreputable lives, and there are in the district:

Married.....	1,752
Single.....	1,598
Widows.....	514
Widowers.....	111
Total.....	<u>3,975</u>

Of this total number there are reported:

#### BORN OR NOT BORN SLAVES.

	Born Slaves.	Not Born Slaves.
Males.....	316	2,254
Females.....	401	2,627
Total.....	<u>717</u>	<u>4,881</u>

The degree of illiteracy in this district among the negroes is about on a par with the other conditions, and is as follows:

#### NUMBER OF ADULTS WHO CAN OR WHO CANNOT READ AND WRITE.

	Can Read and Write.	Cannot Read and Write.
Males.....	2,012	571
Females.....	1,926	1,085
Total .....	<u>3,938</u>	<u>1,656</u>



There are 3,387 children reported in families in this district, of whom 1,682 are females and 1,705 are males, and they are reported as attending school as follows:

## NUMBER OF CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL.

	Day.	Night.
Males.....	531	5
Females.....	592	6
Total.....	1,123	11

They live largely in rooms in this district, more so in proportion to the population than in other places, as will be seen by the following figures:

Roomers.....	2,665
Board.....	549
Keep House.....	776

Total..... 3,990

Those reported as owning property number 39, and those reported as not owning property number 3,925.

The ages, occupations and earnings of the adults and children in this district are shown in the following tables:

## NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED.

1 Room.....	1,810	6 Rooms.....	89
2 Rooms.....	480	7 Rooms.....	26
3 Rooms.....	335	8 Rooms.....	8
4 Rooms.....	269	9 Rooms.....	5
5 Rooms.....	176	Total.....	3,198

## AGES OF CHILDREN.

Years.	Males.	Females.
Under 5.....	341	328
5 to 10.....	341	342
10 to 15.....	360	381
15 to 20.....	334	324
20 to 25.....	242	196
25 to 30.....	75	67
30 to 35.....	35	39
35 to 40.....	16	11
40 to 45.....	7	4
45 to 50.....	5	6
Total.....	1,726	1,698

## AGES OF ADULTS—MALE.

21 to 31 years	762
31 to 41 "	733
41 to 51 "	552
51 to 61 "	301
61 to 71 "	109
71 to 81 "	34
81 to 91 "	7
91 to 101 "	1
Total	2,499

## AGES OF ADULTS—FEMALE.

18 to 28 years	834
28 to 38 "	757
38 to 48 "	709
48 to 58 "	416
58 to 68 "	180
68 to 78 "	...
78 to 88 "	67
88 to 98 "	23
98 to 108 "	5

Total.....2,991

## WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under \$1.....	...	22	12
\$1 to 2.....	25	327	192
2 to 3.....	91	984	382
3 to 4.....	158	846	243
4 to 5.....	206	208	123
5 to 6.....	375	89	119
6 to 7.....	466	33	97
7 to 8.....	452	8	43
8 to 9.....	274	6	23
9 to 10.....	215	8	15
10 to 11.....	154	6	6
11 to 12.....	4	1	...
12 to 13.....	31	9	...
13 to 14.....	1	3	...
14 to 15.....	3	...	1
15 to 16.....	17	3	...
16 to 17.....	1	...	...
18 to 19.....	1	...	...
19 to 20.....	1	...	...
20 to 21.....	3	...	...
22 to 23.....	...	1	...
25 to 26.....	...	1	...
Total.....	2,478	2,555	1,256

## OCCUPATIONS OF MEN.

Agents.....	3	Drivers.....	285	Porters.....	148
Assorter.....	1	Druggist.....	1	Plasterer.....	1
Artist.....	1	Engineers.....	4	Polishers.....	2
Barbers.....	40	Farmer.....	1	Presser.....	1
Bartenders.....	8	Firemen.....	17	Printers.....	3
Beggars.....	2	Hackman.....	1	Processor.....	1
Bellman.....	1	Hodcarriers.....	27	Photographer.....	1
Blacksmith.....	1	Hostlers.....	39	Rag Pickers.....	3
Bookkeeper.....	1	Hucksters.....	13	Rigger.....	1
Bootblacks.....	9	Ice Cream Makers.....	2	Sailors.....	15
Bricklayers.....	2	Janitors.....	23	Saloon Keeper.....	1
Brickmakers.....	10	Junk Dealers.....	2	Scowmen.....	17
Butchers.....	2	Laborers.....	812	Servants.....	12
Butler.....	1	Lawyer.....	1	Sextons.....	2
Cabinetmaker.....	1	Letter Carrier.....	1	Shoemakers.....	3
Carpenters.....	3	Machinists.....	1	Stableman.....	1
Carpet Layer.....	1	Marble Worker.....	1	Stevedores.....	114
Caterer.....	1	Merchants.....	6	Stewards.....	3
Chair Caner.....	1	Messengers.....	4	Tailor.....	1
Chefs.....	3	Ministers.....	15	Tinner.....	1
Chimney Sweep.....	1	Musicians.....	9	Undertaker.....	1
Clerks.....	6	Nurse.....	1	Upholsterers.....	7
Coachmen.....	13	Oyster Packer.....	1	Valet.....	1
Coal Dealers.....	9	Oyster Shuckers.....	8	Waiters.....	178
Coal Trimmer.....	1	Packers.....	3	Watchmen.....	3
Cooks.....	96	Painters.....	6	Whitewashers.....	13
Coopers.....	3	Peddlers.....	2		
Doctors.....	3	Pensioners.....	13	Total.....	2,057

## OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN.

Actress.....	1	Housekeepers.....	15	Scrub Women.....	2
Assorter.....	1	Janitresses.....	5	Stewardesses.....	3
Beggar.....	1	Maids.....	2	Storekeepers.....	3
Boarding-house K'p'r.....	1	Midwives.....	2	Teachers.....	7
Cooks.....	420	Music Teacher.....	1	Waitresses.....	16
Dishwasher.....	1	Nurses.....	21	Washing.....	1,476
Dressmakers.....	40	Pensioners.....	9		
Evangelist.....	1	Pressers.....	18	Total.....	2,503
Factory Hands.....	3	Seamstresses.....	46		
Hairdressers.....	2	Servants.....	406		

## OCCUPATIONS OF CHILDREN.

Assorter.....	1	Factory Hands.....	8	Painter.....	1
Barbers.....	5	Hodcarrier.....	1	Porters.....	102
Barkeeper.....	1	Hostlers.....	2	Pressers.....	11
Beggar.....	1	Housekeepers.....	1	Printers.....	3
Bellboys.....	2	Janitor.....	1	Sailors.....	6
Bootblacks.....	7	Janitresses.....	2	Seamstresses.....	16
Brickmakers.....	2	Junk Dealers.....	2	Servants.....	293
Clerks.....	2	Laborers.....	287	Steward.....	1
Coachmen.....	3	Laundry Man.....	1	Stewardesses.....	2
Coal Dealer.....	1	Machinist.....	1	Stevedores.....	11
Collector.....	1	Maid.....	1	Teachers.....	9
Cooks.....	51	Messenger.....	1	Tobacco Strippers.....	3
Dentist.....	1	Molder.....	1	Upholsterers.....	2
Dishwashers.....	6	Musicians.....	7	Waiters.....	41
Dressmakers.....	7	Music Teacher.....	1	Waitresses.....	15
Drivers.....	126	Newsboys.....	5	Washing.....	137
Elevator Boys.....	3	Nurses.....	32	Whitewashing.....	3
Engineer.....	1	Oyster Shuckers.....	2		
Errand Boys.....	33	Packers.....	3	Total.....	1,268

## NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT.

## BOUNDARY OF DISTRICT.

Beginning at the intersection of Park avenue and Franklin street, thence along the West side of Park avenue to Preston street, thence along the north side of Preston street to Maryland avenue, thence along the West side of Maryland avenue to Jones' Falls, thence along Jones' Falls to North avenue, thence along the South side of North avenue to Pennsylvania avenue, thence along the Southwest side of Pennsylvania avenue to the Liberty Road, thence along the Southwest side of the Liberty Road to the Western City Limits, thence along the Western City Limits to Edmondson avenue, thence along the North side of Edmondson avenue to the Baltimore and Potomac railroad track, thence along the Baltimore and Potomac track to Franklin street, thence along the North side of Franklin street to the place of beginning.

In the territory covered by this district lives almost as many negroes as in all the other parts of the city, or over one-third of the entire negro population of the city. Of course, this means a greater diversity of occupations, a higher average of earnings, and a higher degree of intelligence, although of late years there has also moved into this district many negroes who are not a credit to their race. This, of course, is the necessary result of the migration of a large portion of the population, but there is also no doubt that the morality, religious and educational training of the younger generation has been much advanced by the move to this section. One of the evidences of this better condition is that only 81 couples are reported in this district as living together, though not married, and three are reported as living with white persons. The total number of persons in the district is:

Male—Adults.....	9,015
Female—Adults.....	12,287
Male—Children.....	7,240
Female—Children.....	5,790
Total.....	<hr/> 34,332

Of this large number the conjugal conditions are reported as follows:

Married.....	6,564
Single.....	5,713
Widows.....	1,798
Widowers.....	301
Total.....	14,376

Of the total population the adults answering the question as to whether they were born slaves or not report as follows:

	Born Slaves.	Not Born Slaves.
Males.....	1,171	7,267
Females.....	1,762	9,782
Total.....	2,933	17,049

The intelligence of the negroes in this section is best told in figures, over two-thirds of the adults reporting that they can read and write.

#### ADULTS WHO CAN OR CANNOT READ AND WRITE

	Can Read and Write.	Cannot Read and Write.
Males.....	7,792	1,470
Females.....	8,112	3,124
Total.....	15,909	4,594

There is another indication of the progress of the race in this locality in the fact that nearly one-half of those owning property in the city are herein located:

#### PERSONS WHO DO OR DO NOT OWN PROPERTY.

Yes.....	391
No.....	14,031
Total.....	14,422

The following figures show how they live and the number of rooms they occupy, which is the only discouraging feature of the negro life in this section:

## HOW THEY LIVE.

Keep House.....	2,757
Roomers.....	10,325
Board.....	1,333
Total.....	14,415

## ROOMS OCCUPIED.

1 Room.....	6,810	8 Rooms.....	16
2 Rooms.....	1,155	9 Rooms.....	3
3 Rooms.....	833	10 Rooms.....	3
4 Rooms.....	846	11 Rooms.....	1
5 Rooms.....	535	12 Rooms.....	1
6 Rooms.....	171	Total.....	10,448
7 Rooms.....	71		

The number of children in the district and the number attending school is also encouraging, though there is much room for improvement in this respect. The figures are as follows:

## NUMBER OF CHILDREN REPORTED IN FAMILIES.

Males.....	724
Females.....	5,790
Total.....	13,030

## NUMBER OF CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL.

	Day.	Night.
Males.....	1,952	17
Females.....	2,371	36
Total.....	4,323	53

The average ages of the residents in this section do not differ materially from that of other sections, and are as follows:

AGES OF ADULTS—MALE.		AGES OF ADULTS—FEMALE.	
Under 21 years	13	Under 18 years	10
21 to 31	2,654	18 to 28	3,353
31 to 41	2,612	28 to 38	3,138
41 to 51	1,374	38 to 48	2,387
51 to 61	807	48 to 58	1,293
61 to 71	318	58 to 68	639
71 to 81	85	68 to 78	253
81 to 91	19	78 to 88	69
91 to 101	2	88 to 98	10
101 to 112	1	98 to 108	1
		108 to 118	3
Total	7,885	Total	11,156

## AGES OF CHILDREN.

Years.	Male.	Female.
Under 5	1,061	1,145
5 to 10	1,234	1,292
10 to 15	1,210	1,420
15 to 20	1,095	1,270
20 to 25	549	526
25 to 30	171	203
30 to 35	78	80
35 to 40	32	56
40 to 45	12	14
45 to 50	2	7
50 to 55	...	...
55 to 60	...	...
60 to 65	...	1
Total	5,443	6,012

The occupations and earnings of those who live in the Northwestern District are necessarily more varied and higher in average than the other districts of the city. The differences are best shown in the tabulated statements which follow:

## OCCUPATIONS OF MEN.

Actor.....	1	Firemen.....	25	Photographers.....	3
Agents.....	8	Florists.....	9	Plasterers.....	4
Artist.....	1	Footmen.....	2	Plumbers.....	3
Baker.....	1	Foremen.....	2	Polishers.....	7
Barbers.....	99	Furniture Movers....	4	Porters.....	569
Bartenders.....	20	Gardeners.....	6	Pressman.....	1
Bellmen.....	11	Hackman.....	1	Printers.....	6
Blacksmiths.....	4	Hat Maker.....	1	Pugilists.....	4
Bootblacks.....	16	Hay Dealer.....	1	Quarrymen.....	4
Bricklayers.....	2	Hodecarriers.....	87	Rag Dealers.....	5
Brickmakers.....	5	Hostlers.....	65	Rag Pickers.....	2
Butlers.....	36	Hucksters.....	49	Real Estate Dealer..	1
Butchers.....	8	Janitors.....	127	Restaurant Keepers..	5
Carpet Layers.....	2	Jewelers.....	2	Roustabout.....	1
Carpet Beaters.....	2	Jobbers.....	19	Sailors.....	24
Cabinetmaker.....	1	Junk Dealers.....	4	Saloon Keepers.....	5
Carpenters.....	25	Laborers.....	3679	Servants.....	15
Caulkers.....	4	Laundry Workers....	4	Scourer.....	1
Caterers.....	25	Lawyers.....	9	Scowmen.....	5
Chair Caners.....	2	Letter Carriers.....	3	Seullion.....	1
Chiropodists.....	2	Locksmith.....	1	Sextons.....	15
Chef.....	1	Lunch Room K'pers	2	Shoemakers.....	8
Cigarmakers.....	3	Machinists.....	2	Soldiers.....	2
Clerks.....	40	Manager.....	1	Solicitors.....	2
Coachmen.....	185	Marble Workers....	2	Sponger.....	1
Coal Dealers.....	13	Masseur.....	1	Stenographer.....	1
Coal Passers.....	2	Merchants.....	42	Stevedores.....	147
Collectors.....	2	Messengers.....	14	Stewards.....	15
Contractors.....	5	Miller.....	1	Tailors.....	6
Cooks.....	186	Ministers.....	60	Tanners.....	2
Cooper.....	1	Musicians.....	19	Teachers.....	38
Councilman.....	1	Music Teachers.....	5	Teamster.....	1
Dentists.....	7	Newsdealers.....	3	Timekeeper.....	1
Dishwashers.....	3	Optician.....	1	Undertakers.....	14
Draughtsmen.....	2	Operator.....	1	Upholsterers.....	15
Driller.....	1	Orderly.....	1	Valets.....	11
Drivers.....	710	Oyster Dealers.....	5	Waiters.....	1177
Doctors.....	18	Oyster Shuckers....	20	Watchmen.....	14
Elevator Men.....	5	Packers.....	5	Well Diggers.....	2
Employment Agent.	1	Painters.....	9	Whitewashing.....	14
Engineers.....	8	Paperhangers.....	2	Wood Sawyer.....	1
Expressmen.....	40	Pavers.....	2		
Factory Hand.....	1	Pedler.....	1		
Farmers.....	9	Pensioners.....	7		
				Total.....	7,797



## OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN.

Baker	1	Housekeepers	30	Pensioners	3
Bartender	1	Hucksters	3	Pressers	5
Boarding-house Kprs	2	Janitresses	19	Real Estate Dealer	1
Bookkeeper	1	Junk Dealer	1	Seamstresses	148
Chair Caner	1	Lunch Room Keepers	6	Servants	1403
Charwoman	2	Maids	145	Stewardess	1
Clerks	2	Manicurists	4	Storekeepers	24
Coal Dealer	1	Masseurs	2	Teachers	54
Cooks	2700	Matrons	6	Typewritists	2
Dishwasher	1	Midwives	5	Undertaker	1
Dressmakers	151	Milliner	1	Vocalist	1
Employment Agents	6	Music Teachers	3	Waitresses	107
Express Business	1	Nurses	98	Washing	4036
Factory Hands	4	Needle Worker	1		
Hairdressers	7	Organist	1	Total	8,992

## OCCUPATIONS OF CHILDREN.

Bakers	1	Hairdressers	2	Printer	1
Barbers	7	Hodcarrier	3	Professor	1
Bartenders	4	Hostlers	7	Rag Dealer	1
Bellboys	26	Housekeepers	2	Roustabout	1
Bellgirl	1	Hucksters	2	Sailors	3
Bellmen	4	Insurance Agent	1	Seamstresses	32
Blacksmiths	2	Janitors	6	Servants	526
Bootblacks	11	Janitresses	2	Sexton	1
Bricklayer	1	Jobber	1	Shoemaker	1
Butlers	3	Laborers	488	Soldier	1
Carpenters	3	Letter Carrier	1	Spongers	2
Caterer	1	Lunch Room Keeper	1	Stableman	1
Chair Caner	1	Machinist	1	Stenographer	1
Chiropodist	1	Maids	65	Stevedores	4
Cinder Picker	1	Manicurists	2	Stone Polisher	1
Clerks	16	Masseurs	2	Tailors	4
Coachmen	8	Merchant	1	Tanners	2
Cooks	252	Messengers	7	Teachers	87
Dentists	3	Ministers	3	Truckman	1
Dishwashers	3	Musicians	9	Typewritist	1
Dressmakers	34	Music Teacher	2	Undertaker	1
Drivers	322	Newsboys	6	Upholsterers	3
Editor	1	Newspaper Carriers	3	Valets	3
Elevator Boys	7	Nurses	95	Waiters	151
Errand Boys	103	Painter	1	Waitresses	55
Errand Girls	2	Plasterer	1	Washing	335
Engineer	1	Plumber	1	Watchmen	2
Factory Hands	3	Polisher	1	Whitewashing	1
Gamblers	2	Porters	203		
Hackman	1	Pressers	11	Total	2,958

## WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under \$1 .....	...	33	32
\$1 to 2 .....	26	408	271
2 to 3 .....	79	2,367	812
3 to 4 .....	254	4,560	760
4 to 5 .....	388	860	307
5 to 6 .....	1,185	372	338
6 to 7 .....	1,466	140	216
7 to 8 .....	1,387	49	124
8 to 9 .....	995	44	64
9 to 10 .....	969	6	56
10 to 11 .....	570	41	50
11 to 12 .....	14	1	1
12 to 13 .....	178	23	20
13 to 14 .....	6	4	...
14 to 15 .....	5	...	7
15 to 16 .....	128	5	2
16 to 17 .....	5	...	...
17 to 18 .....	2	...	...
18 to 19 .....	14	1	1
19 to 20 .....	1	...	...
20 to 21 .....	32	2	...
22 to 23 .....	1	...	...
25 to 26 .....	27	...	2
28 to 29 .....	1	...	...
30 to 31 .....	6	...	...
32 to 33 .....	1	...	...
35 to 36 .....	1	...	...
40 to 41 .....	2	...	...
50 to 51 .....	2	...	...
60 to 61 .....	1	...	...
Total .....	7,746	8,916	3,084

## NORTHERN DISTRICT.

It is only in the last few years that any number of negroes have moved into this section of Baltimore, but the number is increasing daily.

## BOUNDARY OF DISTRICT.

Beginning at the intersection of York Road and North avenue, thence along the West side of York Road to Twenty-second street, thence along the North side of Twenty-second street to Montebello avenue, thence along the Northwest side

of Montebello avenue to Gorsuch avenue, thence along the North side of Gorsuch avenue to Taylor street, thence along the West side of Taylor street to Jackson street, thence along the North side of Jackson street to Harford Road, thence along the West side of Harford Road to West side of Hillen Road, thence along the West side of Hillen Road to the Northern City Limits, thence along the Northern City Limits to the Western City Limits, thence along the Western City Limits to the Old Liberty Road, thence along the Northeast side of Old Liberty Road to Pennsylvania avenue, thence along the Northeast side of Pennsylvania avenue to North avenue, thence along the North side of North avenue to the place of beginning.

There are only eleven couples living together in this district who are not married.

## TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS.

Male—Adults.....	999
Female—Adults.....	2,237
Male—Children.....	677
Female—Children.....	758
Total.....	4,671

Of this number the following is their reported conjugal condition:

Married.....	883
Single.....	1,440
Widows.....	77
Widowers.....	24
Total.....	2,435

Of the adults answering the question the following number reported that they were:

## BORN OR NOT BORN SLAVES.

	Born Slaves.	Not Born Slaves.
Males.....	120	811
Females.....	215	1,924
Total.....	335	2,735

The educational qualifications of those in this district are very good, as shown by the following figures:

NUMBER OF ADULTS WHO CAN OR CANNOT READ AND WRITE.

	Can Read and Write.	Cannot Read and Write.
Males.....	727	206
Females.....	1,556	497
Total.....	2,283	703

These live in the following manner:

Roomers.....	1,576
Board.....	441
Keep House.....	375
Total.....	2,392

NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED.

1 Room.....	1,611	7 Rooms.....	6
2 Rooms.....	78	8 Rooms.....	2
3 Rooms.....	105	9 Rooms.....	1
4 Rooms.....	94	10 Rooms.....	2
5 Rooms.....	59		
6 Rooms.....	8	Total.....	1,966

Those who own property in this district number 45, and those who do not number 2,229.

The total number of children reported in families number 1,435, of which 677 are males and 758 females. Of this number 266 males and 376 females attend day school and three males and seven females attend night school.

The ages of all reported are as follows:

AGES OF ADULTS—MALE.		AGES OF ADULTS—FEMALE.	
21 to 31 years.....	325	18 to 28 years.....	935
31 to 41 ".....	292	28 to 38 ".....	463
41 to 51 ".....	163	38 to 48 ".....	278
51 to 61 ".....	92	48 to 58 ".....	171
61 to 71 ".....	17	58 to 68 ".....	75
71 to 81 ".....	9	68 to 78 ".....	15
81 to 91 ".....	3	78 to 88 ".....	4
Total.....	901	88 to 98 ".....	1
		Total.....	1,942

## AGES OF CHILDREN.

Years.	Males.	Females.
Under 5	163	157
5 to 10	163	191
10 to 15	169	222
15 to 20	143	221
20 to 25	53	46
25 to 30	9	14
30 to 35	2	2
35 to 40	3	...
40 to 45	1	2
Total	706	855

The occupations and earnings of the men, women and children in this district are told in the following tables. The first named are varied in proportion to the number of people living in the district. The largest number of men earn between \$9 and \$10, while one-half of all the women reported earn between \$3 and \$4 per week, and nearly one-third of the total number of children working earn from \$2 to \$3 per week. The figures follow:

## WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under \$1	1	4	6
\$1 to 2	6	58	45
2 to 3	19	573	113
3 to 4	32	838	76
4 to 5	37	153	33
5 to 6	74	51	26
6 to 7	88	33	29
7 to 8	153	8	9
8 to 9	82	3	7
9 to 10	256	1	21
10 to 11	95	2	1
11 to 12	3	...	...
12 to 13	33	...	...
13 to 14	2	...	...
14 to 15	4	1	...
15 to 16	34	2	...
16 to 17	1	...	1
17 to 18	1	...	...
18 to 19	3	...	...
20 to 21	1	...	...
25 to 26	1	...	...
Total	926	1,727	367

## OCCUPATIONS OF MEN.

Agents.....	1	Engineers.....	1	Porters.....	18
Barbers.....	9	Elevatormen.....	7	Plumbers.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	2	Firemen.....	2	Printers.....	1
Bootblacks.....	1	Furniture Movers ..	4	Sailors.....	1
Butlers.....	7	Gardeners.....	2	Servants.....	34
Carpenters .....	1	Hodcarriers.....	27	School Teachers.....	1
Caulkers.....	1	Hostlers.....	10	Stablemen.....	1
Cementers.....	2	Hucksters.....	2	Stevedores.....	5
Chefs.....	1	Janitors.....	27	Stewards.....	1
Chair-caners.....	1	Junk Dealers.....	3	Stonecutters .....	1
Clerks.....	6	Laborers.....	550	Upholsterers.....	2
Coachmen.....	29	Merchants.....	1	Waiters.....	62
Coal Dealers.....	2	Ministers.....	15	Watchmen .....	1
Contractors.....	3	Nurserymen.....	1		
Cooks.....	9	Oyster Shuckers .....	2	Total .....	907
Doctors.....	3	Painters.....	1		
Drivers.....	38	Paperhangers.....	1		

## OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN.

Boad'g-house Keeper	1	Lunch-room Keepers	2	Seamstresses .....	2
Clairvoyant.....	1	Maids.....	2	Servants.....	1034
Clerks.....	1	Midwives.....	2	Storekeepers .....	1
Cooks.....	245	Music Teachers .....	1	Waitresses .....	7
Dressmakers.....	12	Nurses.....	17	Washing.....	440
Housekeepers.....	8	Poultry Dealers.....	1		
Janitresses.....	2	School Teachers .....	1	Total .....	1,780

## OCCUPATIONS OF CHILDREN.

Barbers .....	1	Errand Boys.....	7	Printers.....	1
Bellboy.....	1	Farm Hands .....	1	Servants.....	150
Bootblacks.....	3	Footman .....	1	School Teachers.....	1
Bookkeepers.....	1	Hodcarriers.....	1	Upholsterers.....	1
Butlers.....	1	Janitors.....	2	Waiters.....	18
Clerks .....	3	Laborers .....	90	Washing.....	26
Coachmen.....	2	Laundry Workers....	2		
Cooks.....	21	Maids .....	1	Total .....	384
Drivers.....	30	Nurses.....	6		
Dressmakers .....	1	Porters.....	11		

## NEGROES AT SPARROW'S POINT.

While taking a census of the negroes of Baltimore City, it was deemed wise to extend the investigations into some typical manufacturing settlement near Baltimore City, and as the great plant of the Maryland Steel Company, located at Sparrow's Point, was the largest of its kind in the vicinity, the agents of the office attempted to make the same inquiries there as were made by the police in the city. The results were not astonishing, nor were they over creditable to the negro population. Indeed, the returns from this place indicate that the average of intelligence among negroes in the City of Baltimore is much higher than that of those at Sparrows Point, and the further fact was developed that a larger percentage of those at Sparrow's Point come from other States than those in the city. Out of the total number of 1,531 returned, 1,025 reported that they came from other places. 853 of same found their birth places in Virginia and 136 in North Carolina. It is therefore fair to assume that the State of Maryland is not only offering better opportunities for work and for educating the negro than our neighboring States of the South, but that the native negroes of Maryland are availing themselves of these advantages in larger numbers.

According to the tables that follow it will be also found that the average earnings of those at Sparrow's Point are not as high as those in the city.

The manner of living of a large number of the negroes in this locality is not conducive to the uplifting of the race, numbers of them occupying shacks where three or four sleep, cook and eat in one room, thus engendering filth and disease and losing all the opportunities offered by clean and home-like environment.

Without further comment we submit the figures of the negro population at Sparrow's Point:

#### TOTAL NUMBER LIVING AT SPARROW'S POINT.

Male—Adults.....	1,170
Female—Adults.....	175
Male—Children.....	82
Female—Children.....	104
Total.....	1,531

#### CONDITION OF BIRTH.

	Born Slaves.	Not Born Slaves.
Males.....	64	1,041
Females.....	17	153
Total.....	81	1,194

#### CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Married.....	402
Single.....	727
Widows.....	10
Widowers.....	13
Total.....	1,152

#### NUMBER OF ADULTS WHO CAN OR CANNOT READ AND WRITE.

	Can Read and Write.	Cannot Read and Write.
Males.....	783	321
Females.....	132	36
Total.....	915	357

#### HOW THEY LIVE AND NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED.

Keep House.....	89	Rooms 1.....	38
Roomers.....	731	" 2.....	12
Board.....	335	" 3.....	6
		" 4.....	5
Total.....	1,155	" 5.....	7
		Total.....	68



## BIRTHPLACE OF MALE AND FEMALE ADULTS.

District of Columbia.....	3	New Jersey.....	2
East India.....	2	New York.....	2
Florida.....	2	North Carolina.....	136
Georgia.....	3	Ohio.....	2
Jamaica.....	1	Pennsylvania.....	11
Kentucky.....	1	South Carolina.....	4
Louisiana.....	1	Tennessee.....	1
Maryland.....	90	Virginia.....	853
Massachusetts.....	1		
		Total.....	1 115

## AGES OF ADULTS—MALE.

21 to 31 years.....	619
31 to 41 “.....	200
41 to 51 “.....	90
51 to 61 “.....	17
61 to 71 “.....	6
Total.....	932

## AGES OF ADULTS—FEMALE.

18 to 28 years.....	70
28 to 38 “.....	63
38 to 48 “.....	18
48 to 58 “.....	7
58 to 68 “.....	4
68 to 78 “.....	1
Total.....	163

## AGES OF CHILDREN.

Years.	Male.	Female.
Under 5.....	30	35
5 to 10.....	25	30
10 to 15.....	22	27
15 to 20.....	117	13
20 to 25.....	65	3
25 to 30.....	..	1
30 to 35.....	..	1
Total.....	259	110

## NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL.

Males.....	46
Females.....	59
Total.....	105

## WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under \$1.....	...	...	1
\$1 to 2.....	1	15	1
2 to 3.....	1	25	6
3 to 4.....	...	26	7
4 to 5.....	1	3	2
5 to 6.....	11	8	6
6 to 7.....	8	5	6
7 to 8.....	203	9	51
8 to 9.....	118	4	29
9 to 10.....	198	...	30
10 to 11.....	222	3	25
11 to 12.....	35	1	8
12 to 13.....	72	...	6
13 to 14.....	11	...	...
14 to 15.....	10	1	...
15 to 16.....	8	...	...
16 to 17.....	2	...	...
18 to 19.....	2	...	...
20 to 21.....	1	...	...
Total.....	904	100	178

## OCCUPATIONS OF MEN.

Bakers.....	1	Firemen.....	8	Riveters.....	1
Barbers.....	3	Foremen.....	2	Teachers.....	1
Brakemen.....	1	Hucksters.....	2	Waiters.....	3
Contractors.....	10	Laborers.....	869	Whitewashers.....	1
Cooks.....	2	Machinists.....	1		
Drivers.....	6	Meat Chopper.....	1	Total.....	939
Engineer.....	4	Porters.....	1		
Filers.....	2	Riggers.....	20		

## OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN.

Boarding House Keepers...	63
Cooks.....	4
Housekeeper.....	1
Nurse.....	1
Pensioner.....	1
Servants.....	25
Teacher.....	1
Washing.....	6
Total.....	102

## OCCUPATIONS OF CHILDREN.

Laborers.....	156
Servants.....	10
Waiters.....	2
Washing.....	1
Total.....	169

# ANNUAL MEETING

## OF THE OFFICIALS OF

# BUREAUS OF LABOR STATISTICS.

## OF AMERICA.

The opening of the 20th Annual Meeting of the Association of officials of the Bureaus of Labor Statistics of America, in Concord, N. H., on July 12, 1904, was marked by a large attendance and interesting exercises.

Addresses of welcome were made by Mayor Carroll, of Concord, Governor N. J. Bachelder, and Hon. Lysander H. Carroll, Commissioner of Labor of New Hampshire. President Carroll D. Wright responded on behalf of the organization, which is composed of the officials of the various bureaus throughout the country.

The feature of the meeting, however, was the address of William J. Tucker, D. D., President of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. It was not only a masterly address, but was a departure from the beaten path in that the Professor enunciated some new and strong thoughts on the labor problem of to-day. His address was listened to with much interest and discussed at length in the meetings.

Hon. Thomas A. Smith, ex-chief of the Maryland Bureau, attended the meeting as vice-president of the Association, and the Bureau was represented by J. G. Schonfarber, Assistant.

Following is the address of Prof. Tucker and the debate upon the same:

What I have to say is in the nature of some reflections upon the mind of the wage-earner—an expression which I borrow from the opening sentence of the recent book by John Mitchell on organized labor: "The average wage-earner has made up his mind that he must remain a wage-earner."\* I would not take this generalization in any unqualified way. The author has himself qualified it by the use of the word "average."

\*The paragraph from which this quotation is made is as follows: "The average wage-earner has made up his mind that he must remain a wage-earner. He has given up the hope of a kingdom to come, where he himself will be a capitalist, and he asks that the reward for his work be given to him as a working man. Singly, he has been too weak to enforce his just demands, and he has sought strength in union, and has associated himself into organizations."

But when reduced to its lowest terms, it is, I think, the most serious statement which has been made of late concerning the social life of the country, for it purports to be the statement of a mental fact. If Mr. Mitchell had said that in his opinion the conditions affecting the wage-earner were becoming fixed conditions, that would have been a statement of grave import, but quite different from the one made. Here is an interpretation of the mind of the wage-earner, from one well qualified to give an interpretation of it, to the effect that the average wage-earner has reached a state of mind in which he accepts the fixity of his condition. Having reached this state of mind, the best thing which can be done is to organize the wage-earner into a system through which he may gain the greatest advantage possible within his accepted limitations. I am not disposed to take issue with the conclusion of the arguments (I am a firm believer in trade-unions), but I do not like the major premise of the argument. I should be sorry to believe that it was altogether true. And in so far as it is true,—in so far, that is, as we are confronted by this mental fact—I believe that we should address ourselves to it quite as definitely as to the physical facts which enter into the labor problem.

If “the average wage-earner has made up his mind that he must remain a wage-earner,” we have a new type of solidarity, new at least to this country. No other man amongst us has made up his mind to accept his condition. The majority of men are accepting the conditions of their daily work, but it is not an enforced acceptance. This is true of the great body of people engaged in farming, in mercantile pursuits, and in most of the underpaid professional employments.

In the social order, one of two things must be present to create a solidarity—pride or a grievance. An aristocracy of birth is welded together by pride. It perpetuates itself through the increasing pride of each new generation. An aristocracy is an inheritance, not of wealth, for some “families” are very poor, but of an assured state of mind. An aristocrat does not have to make up his mind; it has been made up for him. An aristocracy is in this respect entirely different from a plutocracy. A plutocracy is at any given time merely an aggregation of wealth. People are struggling to get into it and are continually falling out of it. There is no mental repose in a plutocracy. It is a restless, struggling, disintegrating mass. It has no inherent solidarity.

Next to pride, the chief source of a solidarity is a grievance. The solidarity may be transient or permanent. It lasts as long as the sense of grievance lasts. Sometimes the sense of grievance is worn out; then you have to invent some other term than solidarity to express the deplorable condition into which a mass of people may fall. But whenever the sense of dissatisfaction is widespread and permanent it deepens into a grievance which creates solidarity. The human element involved is at work to intensify and perpetuate itself.

Now, when it is said that "the average wage-earner has made up his mind that he must remain a wage-earner," the saying assumes unwillingness on his part, the sense of necessity, and therefore a grievance which, as it is communicated from man to man, creates a solidarity. If you can eliminate the grievance, you break up the solidarity. The wage-earner then becomes, like the farmer, the trader, the schoolmaster, a man of a given occupation. The fact of the great number of wage-earners signifies nothing in a social sense, unless they are bound together by a grievance, unless they have made up their minds to some conclusion which separates them from the community at large or the body politic.

We have come, it seems to me, to the most advanced question concerning "labor," as we find ourselves in the presence of this mental fact which Mr. Mitchell asserts. What can be done to so affect "the mind of the wage-earner" that it will not work toward that kind of solidarity which will be of injury to him and to society?

It is, of course, entirely obvious that a greater freedom of mind on the part of the wage-earner may be expected to follow the betterment of his condition. This betterment of condition is the one and final object of the trade-union. I doubt if one-half of that which the trade-union has gained for the wage-earner could have been gained in any other way. I doubt if one-quarter of the gain would have been reached in any other way. Trade-unionism is the business method of effecting the betterment of the wage-earner under the highly organized conditions of the modern industrial world. But trade-unionism at its best must do its work within two clear limitations.

In the first place, every advance that trade-unionism tries to make in behalf of the wage-earner as such finds a natural limit. The principle of exclusiveness, of separate advantage, is a limited principle. At a given point, now here, now there, it is sure to react upon itself, or to be turned back. Organization meets opposing organization. Public interests become involved. Moral issues are raised. The co-operating sympathy of men, which can always be counted upon in any fair appeal to it, turns at once into rebuke and restraint if it is abused. The wage-earner in a democracy will never be allowed to get far beyond the average man through any exclusive advantages which he may attempt through organization.

In the second place, trade-unionism can deal with the wage-earner only as a wage-earner, and he is more than a wage-earner. There comes a time when he cannot be satisfied with wages. The betterment of his condition creates wants beyond those which it satisfies. The growing mind of the wage-earner, like anybody's growing mind, seeks to widen its environment. It wants contact with other kinds of minds. When once it becomes aware of its provincialism it tries to escape from it—a fact which is clearly attested in the broadening social and political relations of the stronger labor leaders.

But while I believe that trade-unionism is the business method of enlarging the mind of the wage-earner through the betterment of his condition, I think that the time has come for the use or adaptation of other means which may give it freedom and expansion. One means of preventing a narrow and exclusive solidarity of wage-earners is greater identification on their part with the community through the acquisition of local property. Mobility is, in the earlier stages of the development of the wage-earner, the source of his strength. He can easily change to his interest. No advantage can be taken of his fixity. He can put himself without loss into the open market. He can avail himself at once of the highest market price, provided his change of place does not affect injuriously his fellow-workers in the union—an exception of growing concern.

But in the more advanced stages of labor the wage-earner gains the privilege of localizing himself, and in so doing he takes a long step in the direction of full and free citizenship. A good deposit in a savings-bank adds to his social value, but that value is greatly enhanced by exchanging it for a good house.

I am aware that in advancing the acquisition of local property I touch upon the large and as yet undetermined question of the decentralization of labor. If the great cities are to be the home of the industries, then this idea can be realized in only a partial degree through suburban homes. But if the industries are to seek out or establish smaller centers, then the wage-earner has the opportunity to become more distinctly and more conspicuously a citizen.

Another means of giving freedom and expansion to the wage-earning population in place of a narrow and exclusive solidarity is by giving to it ready access to the higher education. There is no reason why the former experience of the New England farmer and the present experience of the Western farmer should not be repeated in the family of the intelligent wage-earner. The sons of the New England farmer who were sent to college identified their families with the State and church and with all public interests. They lifted the family horizon. I have said that this experience may be repeated in the families of the wage-earner. It is being repeated. Let me give you an illustration with which I am familiar. The students at Dartmouth are divided about as follows, according to the occupation of their fathers: Forty per cent. are the sons of business men, twenty-five per cent. of professional men, fifteen per cent. of farmers; of the remaining thirty per cent. more than half are the sons of wage-earners. The per cent. from the shops now equals that from the farm. I have no doubt that this proportion will hold in most of our Eastern colleges and universities. The home of the wage-earner is becoming a recruiting ground for higher education which no college can afford to overlook. As Professor Marshall, the English economist, has said, "Since the manual labor classes are four or five times as numerous as all other classes put together, it is not unlikely that more than half of the best natural genius

that is born into the country belongs to them." And from this statement he goes on to draw the conclusion that "there is no extravagance more prejudicial to the growth of the national wealth than that wasteful negligence which allows genius which happens to be born of lowly parentage to expend itself in lowly work." So much for the necessity of fresh, virile and self-supporting stock to the higher education, if it is to discharge its obligation to society. Virility is as necessary to educational progress as it is to industrial progress. I am in the habit of saying that, from an educational point of view, it is on the whole easier to make blue blood out of red blood than it is to make red blood out of blue blood. The reaction from the higher education upon the family of the wage-earner is yet to be seen, but no one can doubt its broadening influence. As the representatives of these families become more numerous in our colleges and universities, and as they have time to make a place for themselves in all the great callings, they will of necessity lift those whom they represent toward their own level. Some of them will become captains of industry. I believe that in that capacity they will also become leaders of labor. For, as it seems to me, the settlement of the relation of capital and labor is to be more and more, not in the hands of men who have been trained away from one another, but in the hands of men who have been trained toward one another. The industrial world is becoming a great school in which men must learn to practice the industrial virtues. And among these virtues I put, next to honesty in work and in the wage of work, and absolute fidelity in keeping agreements at any cost, that sense of justice which comes of the ability to put one's self in another's place. When we have capitalists and leaders of labor, it must be both at one and the same time, who are really able "to reason together," we shall have industrial peace. This will mean arbitration at first hand.

I mention another source of freedom and breadth and power to the wage-earner—a source which is common to all—namely, satisfaction in his work. The wage is not and never can be the sufficient reward of labor. This is just as true of the salary as of the wage. The difference at present lies in the fact that the person on a low salary is apt to take more satisfaction in his work than the person on a high wage—the school-teacher on \$800 or \$1,000 a year, in distinction from the mechanic on four or six dollars a day. The present ambition of the high wage-earner seems to incline more to the pecuniary rewards of his work than to the work itself. Doubtless this tendency is due in no slight degree to the fact that the wage-earner is brought into constant and immediate contact with the money-making class. He sees that the value of the industry is measured chiefly by its profits. Sometimes the profits are flaunted in his face. At all times the thing most in evidence to him is money. I deprecate this constant comparison between the capitalist and the laborer. The comparison were far better taken between the workman and the other men

whose chief reward is not money. The old-time professions still live and maintain their position through a certain detachment from pecuniary rewards. The exceptional doctor may receive large fees, but his profession forbids him to make a dollar out of any discovery which he may make in medicine. The exceptional minister may receive a large salary, but his profession puts the premium upon self-denying work. Even the law is more distinctively represented by the moderate salary of the average judge than by the retainer of the counsel for a wealthy corporation. The skilled workmen, the artisan, belongs with these men, not with the money-makers. In allowing himself to be commercialized he enters upon a cheap and unsatisfying competition. His work is an art, and he has the possible reward of the artist. Under medievalism the guild and the university were not far apart. I should like to see the relation restored and extended.

I am not speaking in this connection of the unskilled laborer. There is a point below which it is impossible to idealize labor. The man who works in ceaseless and petty monotony, and under physical discomfort and danger, cannot do anything more than to earn an honest livelihood, if, indeed, he receives the living wage. But he is as far removed from the advanced wage-earner of our day as he is from any of the well-supported and well-rewarded classes. For him we are all bound to work, and to act, and to think—not as an object of our charity, but as a part of our industrial brotherhood; and whenever a great labor leader, be he John Burns or John Mitchell, goes to his relief and tries to give him self-supporting and self-respecting standing, we should count it not a duty, but an honor to follow the leading; but equally do I hold it to be the duty and an honor that, as the wage-earner advances in intelligence, in pecuniary reward, and in position, he should take his place without any reservation whatever among those who are trying to meet the responsibilities which attach to citizenship in a democracy.

I have not attempted, gentlemen, to enter at all in this brief discussion into the technical aspects of your work, but I am aware that I have covered ground entirely familiar to you. Very likely your broader judgment and clearer insight into details may modify some of my positions or make them untenable. But viewing the present disposition and purpose of the best-intentioned leaders in the ranks of organized labor, with many of whom you have to do, I am convinced that their avowed object is not commensurate with their opportunity. I am convinced that the interpretation put upon the mind of the wage-earner, if it represents a present fact, ought to suggest a duty toward the mind of labor. That duty is to give it freedom, breadth, expansion; to incorporate it into the common mind of aspiration and hope, the American type of mind. In saying this I do not overlook or minimize the imperative duty of raising the lowest wage-earner to the highest place to which he can be lifted, and of giving a future to his children and to his children's children. I would urge, in



the full apostolic sense, the old apostolic injunction—"We that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak." But I would not stop with this duty. I would make the wage-earner, as he grows strong, a helper all around; a partner in all the serious work of the republic; an active power in that commonwealth which draws no line between the wants or hopes of man.

MR BEALIN (superintendent free employment office, New York city): I would like to ask President Tucker a question. In speaking of the advantages of higher education when obtained by the children of wage-workers, the paper read would leave the impression that this advantage would create a kind of messenger of peace between the two classes of society—between the employing class and the employed. While I am in favor of education, I rather think that there is danger that, instead of the boy who goes from the home of the wage-worker to college remaining in contact and in sympathy with his family in all things, in spirit and in body, the chances are that he would be ashamed of his low origin, and that in after-life he would not be found associating with the people of his birth and of his early environment; that he would be in the opposite class, doing injury instead of service in a great many instances. I think that perhaps it would result in his getting in on the outer edge of what is called our better class, and that this would create a cleavage between the son and his father and between the child and the home.

PRESIDENT TUCKER: I will give a single illustration of what lies within my observation. I have said that at Dartmouth perhaps fifteen per cent. of our students are sons of wage-earners. In connection with our graduating exercises is a social reception, at which the students very generally bring their friends, and I do not know of anything that has touched me more than the invariable custom of these men in bringing their fathers and mothers and introducing them with a loyalty and a pride into the class of people variously represented without the slightest embarrassment and with the utmost naturalness. So far as my observation goes, I do not see the danger to which reference has been made. I understand entirely what the possibilities are in that direction; but if the training of our colleges is to take the snobbery out of men and quicken their sympathies, I think that this result ought to hold with regard to the son of the wage-earner as well as with regard to the son of anybody. It is all in the atmosphere, I think—in the manner in which colleges go about their work and the way in which they create or fail to create a social democracy.

MARYLAND (Mr. Schonfarber, assistant commissioner): While I do not wish to enter into a discussion of the subject, I desire to say one word. I think the teachings of labor organizations for the past forty years have been on the lines discussed and advocated by President Tucker. I know of one organization, particularly, which was very strong and powerful in this country at one time, and which made its basic principle education,

and which had for the first plank of its platform some such suggestion as that offered by President Tucker. I do not wish to make any extended remarks, but move that the convention extend its thanks to President Tucker for his very excellent paper, and that it be spread in full on the minutes of our convention and be printed as a part of the proceedings.

PRESIDENT WRIGHT: So far as I know, Mr. Schonfarber, all the labor organizations have in their platforms a declaration in favor of education.

NEW YORK (Mr. McMackin): I feel more than pleased with the address which has been delivered. I think it is one of the very best that have been delivered before this Association since I became a member of it, and is somewhat in line with the discussion we had at St. Louis—if you will allow your minds to travel back—and that was brought up by my friend from Kansas (Mr. Johnson). The paper, if it shows anything, shows what all men who take any interest in reform must have recognized the last ten years, perhaps—that there is a growing affinity between the toiler and the university man; and that sympathy, if I may so term it, is one of the great saving qualities of the whole country. It is a fact to-day that if we can only centralize thought in the subject—if we can only bring together the minds of the university man and the laboring man and the enlightened employer, we will do more to solve what is termed the labor question than can be done by any other people on this earth. We are doing the most now. I think the question which Mr. Bealin brings up: the tendency of the child to feel that he is above his own immediate relatives—will fade away in the light that education gives him; that he will not be ashamed of his parents or of his home; that the poverty-stricken parents are in that condition, not through any fault of their own, but for the want of a common understanding, that is due to a false system of economy, and hence the child's natural affinities ought to grow stronger as his education is broadened. I think, in that way, the paper is one of the best, and I am deeply thankful to the president of Dartmouth College for delivering it here to-day.

PRESIDENT WRIGHT: I may say, generally, that I would like to supplement President Tucker's observation by my own experience in the new college over which I have the honor to preside. More than three-quarters of the students are sons of mechanics. That is naturally so in a city like Worcester, devoted, as it is, to skilled trades. I notice that these young men introduce me to their fathers and mothers with as much pride and with as little feeling of humiliation as the sons of more wealthy parents. And this other observation may be made: Not one of us knows of any man or woman who is struggling to secure a living—our immigrants, if you please—who does not wish his or her sons and daughters to have an education of which they were deprived. I think that is the very strongest feeling among people who have to work—who are, perhaps on account of lack of training, obliged to work with their hands. Of course, as the gentleman from New York (Mr. Bealin) remarked, there are times

when a broader education produces a certain kind of restlessness and discontent, but it is the discontent that comes from knowledge of past conditions and that spurs them on to newer and higher ambitions. I think, as Mr. McMackin remarked, that the affinity between the wage-earner and the colleges and universities is growing stronger and stronger. We have discussed that in some of our conventions, especially in the one at St. Louis. While forty or fifty years ago—maybe less—there was a feeling on the part of the workers and the toilers of society antagonistic to universities and colleges, that was because the colleges and the universities felt that they were the sole custodians of knowledge. The attitude of all higher institutions of learning to-day is the reverse of that, and every college that hopes to advance its work feels incumbent upon it to show that it is in sympathy with the public at large, and aims to do something for the public beyond what it does under its curriculum and for its students alone. I believe that is true of all progressive colleges. President Tucker observes that it is true at Dartmouth. I think the little danger which comes from the old adage "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing" can be relieved only by more knowledge, which will show that knowledge is not a dangerous thing, but something advantageous to the one that possesses it.

MASSACHUSETTS (Mr. Pidgin): I have been greatly interested in and much impressed by the paper read by the president of Dartmouth College, and I think that we, as officers of the labor bureaus of the country, can do something to ascertain whether the statement made by Mr. John Mitchell and quoted by President Tucker is correct. I think if we should send out letters to these wage-earners in their respective states and ask them the question whether they were satisfied with their condition—whether they were contented to remain wage-earners and satisfied to have their children remain so—we would get broad light on the subject. I feel sure, in Massachusetts, I should find that in eighty or ninety per cent. there is certain contentment with their condition as being the best possible at the present time, but that they are looking forward to something better for themselves and for their sons and daughters. As an illustration: I am a graduate of the English high school, in Boston. There has been a great change in that school—in the nationalities of the pupils attending it. Two years ago I was interested in one of the classes from that school. I became acquainted with one of its prominent members. At the time of the graduation of the class I found that five of the leading scholars bore Jewish or Italian names, and one of the brightest was a Russian Jew, who had made his preparation to go to Harvard. His father was a comparatively poor man, yet he recognized the necessity of pushing his children forward in this country, and was economizing in every way to put his son through college. I think that can be taken as a pretty strong indication that the new immigrants to this country have strongly in their

minds the idea that their children ought to occupy much better positions than themselves, and are not satisfied to be simply hewers of wood and drawers of water, as in olden days.

MR. NORTH (census office): I would like to add a word to the commendation which has been given President Tucker's address. I was very much impressed by what he said. I think it will have more influence because of his candid statement of personal sympathy with the trade-union idea. Starting with that statement, his address is one which ought to be read and circulated among the trade-unionists themselves. I believe he is entirely right in controverting John Mitchell's statement that the average working man does not hope to lift himself above his immediate environment. That statement may possibly be true of the class of working men with whom John Mitchell is most familiar—the miners—the class in which the predominance of unskilled labor is the greatest. It certainly is not true of mechanical labor; and in justification of that statement, I am able to say, after a long and intimate association with manufacturers, that a very large proportion of the most successful manufacturers I have known, particularly here in New England, have been men who have come straight up from the ranks of labor. President Tucker's suggestion about the relationship of education to trade-unionism is and to the future of the working man is potent to the last degree, not so much perhaps for the university and the college, as for the common school and the high school. If there is any danger in trade-unionism—and at times it appears as though there were great danger—that danger, in my judgment, is going gradually to disappear through the influence of education, and the common school and the high school are even going to be more potent than the university in teaching the trade-unionist whatever he may yet have to learn about his duties to society. Trade-unionism exists in no other country where the opportunities for education are so great as in this country, and therefore it is in the United States that the future of trade-unionism is the most promising and the most auspicious.

MARYLAND (Mr. Schonfarber): There was one part of President Tucker's paper which struck me, as one of the wage-earning class, and which seems to me ought to attract the attention not only of the members of this convention, but of the entire country, and that is the very radical acknowledgment of President Tucker, probably for the first time in the history of this country, from his position as an educator, that wages are not all of the compensation due the wage-earner. There is very much more due him, as implied in the paper. How much more it is almost impossible for any man to say. But this we do know: that all this republic is—all that this country is commercially, patriotically, and in every other way that can be mentioned—is due to the discontent, the energetic discontent, of the wage-earner.

I want to say, as an humble follower of some of the labor leaders in my early youth, that I disagree with them when they say that the wage-earning class of this country ever has been, or is to-day, or ever will be, content and satisfied with the limitations and environment that have been reached. The man who digs in the ditch does it with the hope and inspiration nerving his arm that when he has passed away the child who follows him may be on the top of that ditch, superintending the work. With that inspiration, he is seeking to avail himself of all the educational advantages of the country, which are so gloriously advancing and improving, and it is probably his greatest pride to-day to see his child able to take a position in life's struggles a step or two in advance of that which he occupied when he started out. This applies not only to the immigrant, but to the native as well; not only to the laborer in the city, but to the farm laborer in the country. It is due to that inspiration that the vast sums of money are contributed daily and weekly and yearly by our cities and our states to the upbuilding of our public-school system. I recognize, probably as well as others, the great benefits to be derived from higher education, from the co-operative work of college-bred men with labor organizations, or with men in labor's ranks, and I want to say, not only from my experience in the city of Baltimore, but from my observation in other cities of the country, that that co-operation has been of the greatest help to the wage-earner and to the organized laboring men of this country. The broad-minded, liberal student of the college has gone into the callings occupied by the wage-earner, has uplifted him, and has extended his hand and his encouragement; and the use of his education in such a way has uplifted the laboring man and helped him to build up his defensive organization, and has increased his aspirations and his hopes for his children. I believe that labor organizations have recognized this element.

I believe also that they have recognized more than the unorganized classes, probably, the value of education for the children that are to come after them, and for their own benefit as well. I alluded yesterday or called attention to the fact that a certain labor organization had made the ability to read and write one of the necessities before becoming a member of that organization. It went further than that. When a man applied for membership in the organization, and he was unable to read and write by reason of his environment or his lack of opportunity in early life, he was taught, before entering the sanctum of the lodge, how to write his name on a piece of paper. Some of you who were members of that organization will remember very well that one of the ceremonies attendant upon becoming a member—one of the first ceremonies, the first *real* ceremony, upon entering the lodge room of that organization—was to write your own name. That was certainly a recognition of the necessity of the education of the masses. The same organization had this plank, the first plank in its platform: "That industrial and moral worth, not wealth,

should be the standard of individual and national greatness." Certainly there could be no higher standard, and that standard cannot be reached without education— industrial, as well as moral and intellectual.

I therefore believe that President Tucker is entirely right when he says that the discontent of the masses is making this country grow; and that discontent is not particularly with the home environment which the labors of the wage-earner have created, but the general discontent with lack of opportunity and the disadvantages of opportunity offered to the wage-earner. He is striving by means of education to secure that equality of opportunity which Judge Wallace has implied is what we demand and what the wage-worker of this country only needs to secure all that he is entitled to; and he is not entitled to any more than what he earns and what he deserves by his own efforts and his own aspirations.

Iowa (Mr. Brigham): I want to say, in regard to President Tucker's paper, that I thoroughly agree with him on the whole, and hail with delight the expression, by men of President Tucker's class, of friendship, sympathy and desire to co-operate with and help the laboring man. But what I desire to call attention to this morning in the discussion of President Tucker's paper is the statement made in regard to laboring men owning their homes, and I want to say something about what was disclosed to me in the inquiry made in our wage-earner's blank for the last biennial period, where a man was asked: "Do you own your own home?" and replies were made by the different craftsmen who filled out these blanks. One man, in reply to the question "Do you own your own home?" said: "Not on your life, while I work for this company; would not consider it safe for a station agent on this line to invest in property; the wages are already so low that I barely make a living, but they would be cut as soon as the company found I was tied." That is one case. That man was a station agent and telegraph operator, a very much over-worked class in our state. You will notice, by looking at the Iowa tenth biennial report, a special chapter devoted to telegraphers and station agents. What is true of the telegrapher is also true of the train and engine men in railroad service, in a great many cases. The fact that they are tied up in the purchase of property on payments is a powerful lever in the hands of the company to hold down the wages or prevent a demand for an increase, and only those who have sufficient amount to make a large payment down can be induced to invest. Of the wage-earners of Iowa, in all crafts, who reported to the bureau for 1901-'02, only thirty-three per cent. owned their own homes.

It is evident to me that there are some things closely identified with the trade-union movement that men in President Tucker's position are unable to learn or become acquainted with until they have rubbed up against the wage-worker himself. I am exceedingly glad to know, however, that we have such men as President Tucker all over this land of ours, and they are becoming awakened to the necessity of taking their position

and contributing their part to the solution of this important question. I want to say that every professor of political economy in Iowa, as also every college and school within the borders of our state, is communicating from time to time with our bureau and requesting all the information and data we are able to furnish; and we are furnishing right along material for debating societies, not only in the State of Iowa, but in adjoining States. In my judgment, as a member of a trade-union, I believe it is the most hopeful sign of the times that these gentlemen who have had the advantages of a higher education and are in educational work are taking hold with a will to assist in the solution of this question, but I desire to add that there are still some things in connection with the trade-union movement for such gentlemen to investigate.

INDIANA (Mr. Johnson): Having lived all my life in the less populous section of our country (the middle West), the question of existence or subsistence, possibly, has not appealed to me with the same earnestness it has to those living in the more populous sections, where the race for a living would appear to be a little more strenuous. I was greatly pleased with the address by Doctor Tucker yesterday morning, the more so because it touched upon lines in harmony with my own experiences. For the greater part of my active life I have been a teacher in the public schools, and from this standpoint have had to do with young men and women in preparing them for the activities of life. From observation and experience in this field I am decidedly of the opinion that so far as education has to do with the life and future success of the boy or girl, much depends upon its being along proper lines. The tendency of all true education is, or at least should be, to dignify labor of all kinds. Having studied the labor question from an educational standpoint, I am inclined to the opinion that many of the difficulties found in the solution of this problem have had their origin, primarily, in the education of the young man. We take the boys and girls as we find them, and by education make them what they should be; it too often happens that they have wrong conceptions of life, and by education and training must be brought to see it in its reality. It is not an unusual thing to hear the boy, emerging from the public school at the age of sixteen or eighteen, "seeking a position, or discussing the salary question," when in fact he should be looking for "work," with a willingness to do it at such compensation as his services are worth.

A few years ago it was my pleasant duty to assist a young man, educated in one of our universities, in obtaining a place in harmony with his education. Everywhere I was confronted with the questions, "What are his habits?" "Does he smoke? Does he drink? Is he honest?" The matter of training, while regarded, was a secondary matter. Men whose business it was to employ men said their greatest difficulty was in securing trustworthy men; young men upon whom they could rely to do honest, faithful service in the various departments of labor." My young

man was finally rewarded in his efforts by securing a place as a special apprentice in the motive-power department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The period of apprenticeship was for four years, and his wage schedule, fixed by the company, was from nine to fifteen cents per hour for the four years, respectively. He completed his four years' apprenticeship period in three years, and, at the end of the third year, was assigned to an important position on a salary basis of \$900 per year, and now, after six years with the company, he is sent back to the same shop in which he began, with increased responsibilities and a corresponding increase in salary. During this period not one word ever passed between him and his employers concerning his pay. In the beginning, he accepted cheerfully the compensation offered, and every increase in salary was a recognition of his worth, brought about by an interested service shorn of all "pulls and demands." When I have had occasion to advise young men seeking employment, I have invariably said to them: "Leave out of your consideration the question of wages. Accept such a position as by education and training you may be fitted for; throw into it your honest effort and time will bring you your reward, just as surely as water seeks its level." Poverty is no barrier to the energetic young man seeking to get on in life, and there can be no excuse good for his not having by education and training such preparations as will bring to him the opportunity to exercise his talent in fields bounded only by his own limitations of power. While listening to President Tucker I was deeply impressed with the idea of contentment, as suggested by the quotation from John Mitchell relating to the attitude of the average wage-earner. Content! Content! What a word! The man who has but little and is content with what he has, is, after all, the really happy man. After having worked behind my desk all day, I have gone home at night with my brain racked and perplexed with difficult problems before me, and I have envied the happiness and comfort of my neighbor who, with his dinner-pail in his hand, covered with the dust from the factory or field, comes into his modest home, sits down with his family to his scanty meal, it may be, and for the evening quietly rests in the bosom of his family, retiring at an early hour to enjoy the sweet sleep that comes after a hard day's toil. I have lived upon the farm; I have spent many hours as teacher in the public schools; I have worked in the office behind a desk; but the happiest years of my life were those I spent on the farm doing farm work.

MARYLAND (Mr. Schonfarber): When you find a man who is absolutely contented, is he not a dead man?

INDIANA (Mr. Johnson): No, sir.

MINNESOTA (Mr. O'DONNELL): Supposing the condition of affairs to be that the young men who start in life by seeking employment of railroad companies are so vast in numbers that they come in competition with men who have families to support, do you mean to say that they



should not ask for wages, but should be satisfied with what the railroad companies would give them? In what position would that place the men who must earn a living for themselves and their families?

INDIANA (Mr. Johnson): I do not know whether I shall be able to answer Mr. O'Donnell's question to his satisfaction, but it occurs to me that the difficulties he mentions are largely imaginative. The burdens of life to-day are enough for me to bear, without assuming those of to-morrow. I do not know whether that answers Mr. O'Donnell's question or not.

NEW YORK (Mr. McMackin): There is nothing I wish to say in addition to what I said yesterday, except in relation to that quotation from John Mitchell as to contentment. It may have applied to the miners, with whom Mitchell was dealing—a hopeless class of men. Our friend from Indiana (Mr. Johnson) talks of contentment. It is a great Christian virtue to be content with your lot, whatever and wherever it is, but when contentment eliminates from the human system ambition, then the mere physical being becomes a mere instrument, and there stops all progress. It is the very element in the human system that makes our society; that makes the progress we have to-day. Thinking men are coming to the conclusion that if man is not allowed to live as a human being—as a rational, moral, esthetic being—his animal instincts will get the mastery and make of him one of those abnormal types that from time to time involve humanity in the throes of revolution.

And President Tucker opens up another vista, broad and far-reaching, when he says the wages paid to the laborer is not all that is coming to him. What does the doctor mean by that? Why, he must mean that the digger in the sewer, the railroad builder, the humblest man who helps along progress, has some claim that has not been requited. What is that claim? We all know that as population grows, as it becomes dense, the opportunities for employment in all lines of work, for progress, for education, for everything, become less. We supplement it by good men founding colleges, founding hospitals, founding all manner of institutions to help the ignorant, the afflicted, and every other class. Does it not occur to you that this thing which is doled out—this charity—is often what may be justly termed the unrequited claim of the workers?

It is in the solving of these questions, in bringing them clearly before the minds of the rising generation, that we may hope to solve what is termed the labor question. When we deal, in this same question, with how much wage a man receives, and how many hours constitute a day's work, we are dealing with only primary necessities of life of the animal man—with mere subsistence. The American growing up to-day wants more than that; his family wants more. That great desire has been cultivated, and is growing all the time. He wants recreation; he wants music, art; he wants all that which helps to brighten life and to make life pleasant.

The ideal of Mr. Johnson is not the ideal of Christianity as I have learned it. He does not seem to distinguish between resignation and happiness or contentment. A man may be resigned to a hopeless condition of affairs, but it would be a sad mistake to suppose that because he is resigned, he is contented and happy. It would still be a sadder mistake to proclaim that Christianity requires a man to be happy and contented with a state of things which blights or stifles all that is highest, all that is noblest, all that is inspiring in human nature.

When you talk of the happiness of the poor daily wage-worker, going home to his little family with his face lit up, it is simply because that man's whole life is a perfect hell on earth *except* the few minutes that he looks on the smiling faces of his own children. The slave, the exile, may be resigned, but who will say that he is contented and happy? Christianity unshackled the slave; its glorious mission to-day is to emancipate man from the shackles of ambition and greed, to direct and aid him in the development of his rational, moral and esthetic nature, and thus elevate him to the dignity for which the Creator destined him.

Mr. Johnson's ideal may be all right in a certain sense, and yet Christianity teaches us that the nominal wage that is paid to the laborer is not all that is coming to him; that if I cannot find work and am hungry, I am justified in stealing—taking by force, to keep me alive. We are getting beyond that sort of thing; we are bettering this condition, and any man who can allow himself to travel back will be convinced of this. I can go back to 1870, the year of the first strike that I entered into in New York, and when I look back to those years and see the vast progress that has been made, though it has been slow, it is perfectly wonderful.

The only reason we do not progress here in a more practical sense is because we have not arrived at a common understanding as to just what is best to be done. It is our business, in conjunction with such gentlemen as President Tucker, and others, to show the way, to show the truth; and never hesitate to speak the truth when you know it. It is in that sense that these bureaus of labor amount to anything, and when they do not do that they ought to be abolished and cease to exist. If they simply become places for recording the reports of wages and of production, they are of no earthly use at all. Take the question proposed by our friend from Maryland (Mr. Schonfarber)—the primary cost, etc. Just look at the questions that arise in trying to solve it, all the elements that enter into it—transportation, nearness to market, and everything else! Then, when you get even to the city the question of rent enters into the retail price of the commodity. In a large city you will find that a firm selling the same article will charge more in one locality than in another, simply on account of the difference in rent. These are the perplexing obstacles that we meet in trying to get even at exact statistics, but through continued work we arrive at some understanding of it; but when we do, it does not amount to much after all.

It is not a very great question to settle how cheaply a man can live; not a very profitable one. It would be a good thing to know just what others are making out of the profit, what the original producer gets, and the approximate price that is paid in the retail market; but it will never solve anything; it will never bring about any great change; and if we continue to drift as we have been drifting, it will be really a question whether we are dealing at all with the individual as a producer or even as a retailer, in the complications that have arisen in the organization of purchasing companies, distributing companies, etc. Every year, as we progress, these things become more complicated and more difficult to analyze. But we have one great consolation, and that is, that in the progress of this labor movement—which, at times, has been ill-advised, we must concede, not at all times governed by the best ideas—we have succeeded in making the question a common question. We have succeeded in bringing together all the classes that labor, whether by brain or by hand; and having succeeded in doing that, we will in very good time solve these fundamental questions, on the settlement of which depends the welfare of the whole people.

ONTARIO (Mr. Glockling): As one coming from the country to the north of you, I am moved to add briefly my quota of appreciation for the paper we listened to yesterday from President Tucker. I come from the simple ranks of labor. My parents were unable to afford me an education. In my experience from then till now I have discovered that one of the fundamental desires of labor organizations has been the desire for *equality of opportunity*. To me the paper read by President Tucker breathed that spirit of equality of opportunity, and the strongest element of encouragement and hope that I derived from that paper was that a gentleman in President Tucker's position had the courage to express the sentiments he expressed. We have little difficulty in finding incidents where men of President Tucker's standing in public life have had the courage to express these sentiments, but they found it to their material disadvantage, and that has, to some extent, precluded others in like positions from expressing them.

I believe that words such as fell from President Tucker's lips yesterday, coming from him in his official position, will do more than any other one thing for the settlement of these questions. I believe that the great majority of our public instructors have sentiments similar to those expressed by President Tucker, but material environment prevents their expression. The hope I have is that it will be an inspiration to other men in similar positions to follow along the lines laid down by President Tucker, and in like manner decrease the forces of opposition so falsely assumed by men who have retarded the growth of such sentiments. That is the encouragement I have, and which I will take home to my people, and it will be appreciated. We feel that if the public instructors of this country will take up this position as they find it with frankness, and with the

opportunity of giving expression to their thoughts, it will go further to settle this question of dissension between capital and labor than any source I am aware of. From the spoken truth will come that correct understanding of economic relations that will preclude the present hostility existing between these two great forces.

MR. BEALIN (superintendent free employment office, New York city): I was greatly pleased and delighted while listening to President Tucker's address yesterday—pleased because I recognize that the life labor of so many men has not been in vain; that men in the ranks of organized labor, working daily at their toil, at night improving their education, and by organization bringing these labor questions before the public, have succeeded in making such a convert to the cause as the gentleman who spoke here yesterday. Many and many a night, after working hard in a shop all day, would these men meet and discuss these questions, with the hope that by reasoning out this thing, by talking the truth in their own crude way, men such as he would sometime, in God's own providence, come inside of our ranks and fight for our cause, because we fight for the true liberty, for the true civilization, for the maintenance of the American home, based on the American wage-scale.

When I look back twenty years and realize the class of men that were talking just the kind of speech and giving expression to just such sentiments and truths as President Tucker gave expression to yesterday, but in homelier phrases, and see the change that has taken place, I am satisfied that the future is bright, and that the labor question will be solved here in this country of ours. When I think of the men who, twenty years or more ago, were speaking for labor's cause, the men who were striving and struggling to show that it was right, that it was a God-given right not only to maintain and keep in existence the animal man, but to keep that animal man in existence in such surroundings as would give development, force and character to all the instincts and attributes that God endowed him with—plain, simple, men, I say—and now see the change that has taken place, presidents of colleges and of universities more radical than the men who were then called anarchists and socialists because they spoke the truth, I think it is a change for the better. I desire to say again, that I am delighted I was here yesterday to hear President Tucker deliver his address. It is a bright streak on the horizon, and things will be brighter in the future.

When the reports from the various State Bureaus and the National Bureau were called for, some interesting statements were made of the work being pursued, and the report of the Committee on collaboration between the State and the Federal Government in collecting statistics was among the most interesting documents of the session.

The report summarized is as follows:

#### REPORT OF PROGRESS BY THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATIVE WORK.

The duties of this committee, as defined by the resolution providing for its appointment, are: First, to take into consideration the schedules now in use or contemplated by the federal census office and the statistical offices of the several states, with a view to harmonizing them. Second, to report upon the best method to be adopted for securing a degree of harmony in scope, schedules, instructions, and tabulations.

In order to discharge its duties intelligently, the committee has found it necessary to keep constantly in mind the fact that the object of its appointment was to facilitate collaboration and co-ordination in statistical work. Collaboration and unification of work of the different statistical offices is in harmony with the general work of the Association, and the advantages to be derived from it are so generally admitted and have been so fully described at previous meetings that it is superfluous to again refer to them.

The committee has communicated with the statistical offices in each state and territory, and obtained from them copies of the laws under which they are organized, and a description of the reports they are required to make; also copies of blank schedules now in use or contemplated. From these laws, reports and schedules it appears: First, that in addition to other lines of investigation, the bureaus of labor in the majority of the States collect information concerning manufactures and labor and wages, and that the schedules used in collecting these statistics are in many respects similar to those used by the federal government in taking the census of manufactures. Second, the duplication in statistical work of the state and federal governments occurs only when the federal government conducts an inquiry or takes a census covering the entire country and the States are engaged in similar inquiries covering the same period. Third, that while the schedules used in the different States are all apparently designed to develop the same general facts, and bear a general similarity one to another, yet they differ in certain important details.

Of the numerous advantages which will result from the unification of statistical work, the adoption of a uniform schedule is probably the most important. It certainly lies at the base of uniformity in results.

Not only this, but it tends to acquaint manufacturers with the class of information they will be required to furnish from time to time to both federal and state officials, and it is reasonable to suppose that they will be better prepared to supply the data when called upon. It will certainly be to the advantage of manufacturers to know definitely what they will be expected to supply.

It is evident that the schedule applied to the manufacturing industries is the one in most general use and that the greatest benefit can be obtained by harmonizing its inquiries. In fact, the committee has been so much impressed with the desirability of accomplishing this, and thus making a definite step in the direction of co-ordination, that it has decided to ignore for the present all other schedules, and only incidental reference will be made to the work of offices other than those coming under the general class of bureaus of labor.

It has been the object of the federal census office, in formulating this schedule, to embrace in it, as far as possible, all of the important features of the schedules used by the different state offices. The form of schedule was decided upon after a thorough conference with the state bureaus and after it had been submitted to expert statisticians, economists, and practical manufacturers, it being the endeavor to formulate a schedule as nearly theoretically perfect as is consistent with its practical application, in the hope that it will be adopted generally by all offices collecting information from manufacturers.

The extent to which co-ordination is possible depends upon the agreement of the particular schedules and of the wording of the different inquiries designed to develop the same line of statistics. The federal census schedule, as designed for the census of manufactures of 1905, has been accepted as the one capable of most general application. The extent to which this schedule can be applied to the work in the different states depends entirely upon the provisions of the laws establishing the offices. No office can be expected to adopt this schedule permanently if it does not comply with the requirements of the state statutes or if it is radically inconsistent with the work of the state office. Each inquiry in the schedule used by the federal census office has been compared with the inquiries on the same subject in the schedules of the state offices, and the result of this comparison is shown in appendix B of this report. While the committee is impressed with the similarity in wording of the inquiries in the schedules of the different offices, it finds that the differences in many cases are sufficient to destroy the comparability of the results. The second inquiry, relating to the character of the industry or work done, is a good illustration of the variations in the wording of a simple question. The answer to each of the different forms of this inquiry would probably lead to the same result, but if they were each presented to a manufacturer during the same year he would be perfectly justified in concluding that either a different answer was desired or that the officers propounding the inquiries did not themselves know what was required.

There is no branch of statistics that has been more universally and justly criticized than that concerning capital. Statisticians are now generally agreed that under the modern methods of business it is impossible to formulate an inquiry that will develop the true amount of capital invested in manufactures, and if such an inquiry were formulated, its practical application would be impossible; nevertheless the inquiry has been continued in the federal schedule to meet the legal requirements and to satisfy the popular demand. Under these circumstances, it is desirable to adopt as simple a form of inquiry as is consistent with general conditions, and to use it in all cases, but the comparison indicates that the wording has seldom been followed.

These changes in the wording of the inquiries have probably been caused by changes in the management of the statistical offices, and were undoubtedly made with the conviction that they would develop a more perfect line of statistics; they can be obviated only by the universal adoption of certain forms, by installing these forms in the records of the different offices, and by using them whenever applicable.

While the committee is not prepared to assert that the form of the inquiries adopted by the federal census office in its schedule of manufactures is the best that can be devised, nevertheless these schedules are in more general use than those of any one state, and their uniform adoption by all state offices would harmonize the schedules, lend consistency to the different investigations, and make the results comparable. But one of the great benefits to be derived from the adoption of a uniform schedule is one found in the fact that manufacturers would have but one form of inquiry to answer, and in time would become so accustomed to answering such inquiries that the information could be furnished with but little difficulty.

It may not be possible for all state bureaus to adopt the federal schedule in its entirety, but the committee recommends that this schedule be used in all general investigations concerning manufactures, and, when the inquiry is confined to certain subjects, such as employees and wages, that the inquiry on that subject in the general schedule be followed as nearly as possible in the special investigation.

Collaboration and coordination is the only way to secure a degree of harmony in scope, schedules, instructions, and tabulations, and this can be attained only by a perfect understanding among those in charge of the different offices and a continued determination to conduct investigations on the same general lines. The committee has, therefore, endeavored: First, to ascertain the extent to which collaboration is possible in the collection and co-ordination in the publication of statistics by the federal and state governments. Second, to ascertain whether co-operative work of this character is agreeable to the federal and state officials. Third, to formulate practicable suggestions for co-operative work. In order to ascertain the extent to which collaboration and coordination are possible,

it was necessary to communicate with or to visit the offices of the bureau of labor in each state. While a member of the committee visited the offices in the New England states, it was impossible to visit all of the states. Fortunately, the federal census office had a number of agents in different sections of the country engaged on the mining census who could visit these offices in connection with their other duties, and accordingly a memorandum of instructions was sent to them. These agents visited the state offices during the summer and fall of 1903. After a careful examination of their reports, made in conformity with these instructions, the committee is of the opinion that the offices in the following states collect statistics of manufactures with sufficient regularity to justify their consideration with a view to co-operative work:

California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

The officials in charge of the offices in all these states appreciate the advantages of cooperative work and are in sympathy with the general scheme for collaboration in taking the census of manufactures for 1905. They appreciate the fact that this census affords the greatest opportunity for collaboration, and that, if advantage is taken of it, there will be a great advance in the unification of statistical methods. Another such opportunity will not be presented until the census of 1910. The offices in all of these states are, to some extent, statistical, and come in touch with the manufacturers, and collect and compile statistics of some character affecting capital, employees, wages, materials, and products. From this standpoint, therefore, their work should be carried on in cooperation with the census of manufactures, and a duplicate inquiry avoided.

The work of the offices in a number of the states is so intimately associated with the manufacturing industries that the officials were at once invited by the special agents to submit to the director of the census an offer for collaboration. This offer was in a form of a letter and was similar to that made by Hon. Charles F. Pidgin, chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, state of Massachusetts, and printed in the proceedings of the nineteenth annual convention. The officials in the following states have forwarded letters of this character to the director of the census:

California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Wisconsin.

In addition to the states enumerated in the above list, the commissioners of the bureaus of labor in Rhode Island and Utah have approved the provisions of the letter of agreement and expressed their willingness to cooperate with the federal census in taking the census of 1905. The



state of Iowa has expressed its desire to participate in cooperative work by additional legislation referred to elsewhere. These letters and offers for collaboration have all been acknowledged by the director of the census, who is now perfecting arrangements for the census of 1905. The state officials who have made this offer will be advised of the conditions under which the canvass will be carried on, and it is hoped that they will take charge of all or a portion of the work in their respective states and that the offices of the bureau of labor will be the headquarters for conducting the canvass. As explained by the Hon. S. N. D. North, in his address at the nineteenth annual convention, such arrangements would be to the benefit of both the federal and state governments. It would bring the statistical offices into close touch with each other and thus tend to unify methods and results. It would be one of the greatest steps in the direction of coordination of statistical work.

It appears, therefore, that collaboration and coordination are possible in the collection of statistics of manufactures for the census of 1905 in thirty-three states, and that this work is agreeable to the officials in practically all of these states; also that the officials in eighteen states have expressed their desire to engage in such work. Arrangements for cooperative work necessarily depend upon the conditions prevailing in each state, and no general rule can be adopted to be followed in all cases. It appears, however, that in some states the primary object of the office is to collect statistics which are not intimately associated with the manufacturing industries, and, therefore, collaboration in the census of 1905 would be of no practical benefit. The following states and territories have no statistical offices prepared to undertake cooperative work:

Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Indian Territory, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Vermont.

The committee is pleased to report that the desirability for collaboration in statistical work has been recognized by national legislation. On March 1, 1904, the Act of Congress of the United States authorized the director of the census to co-operate with the secretary of the state of Michigan and with officials of other States in taking the census of manufactures received the approval of the president.

A joint resolution was passed by the legislature of the state of Iowa at the thirtieth general assembly authorizing the commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics to cooperate with the census bureau of the United States in the collection of statistics of manufactures for the census of 1905. Following upon the congressional enactment of March 1, 1904, arrangements were made by the director of the census and the secretary of the State of Michigan whereby the two offices will conduct the census of manufactures to be taken during the summer of 1904 in collaboration. The results of this census will be used by the federal census office as a part of the census of manufactures of 1905 thus avoiding<sup>ing</sup> a duplicate canvass of the State and insuring uniformity in the schedules and methods and agreement in the results.

One of the most important fields for cooperation between officials of the bureau of the census and those of states and minor civil divisions is that of municipal accounting. The bureau of the census is required by law to collect certain financial statistics of cities, counties, and other municipalities. To a great degree, the value of such statistics depends upon adoption of a uniform classification of municipal receipts and payments. The preparation of the schedules sent out by the bureau of the census to secure the necessary information relating to these receipts and payments has called the attention of local officials throughout the land to the desirability of a uniform classification and arrangement of their accounts, and a profound interest in the subject has everywhere been aroused.

In November, 1903, a conference, composed largely of the fiscal officers of our larger cities, was held in the city of Washington, under the call of the director of census. Two days were spent in earnest discussion of the various phases of uniform municipal accounting. The meeting was most fruitful of good, and plans are now being perfected for another conference in the winter, relating to county and township accounts. Much legislation has been enacted in the several states during the past few years, all looking toward the simplification and unification of local public accounts. The census schedules, in many instances, are being used by local officials as the basis for a classification of their accounts. The movement which began to take shape one year ago has received an immense impetus during the last year and will doubtless move forward at an accelerating rate in the year immediately before us.

Another important branch of statistical work in which arrangements are being made for unification is the compilation of data relating to mortality. The bureau of the census has adopted the international classification of causes of death, which not only establishes the standard system of classification for this country, but also has greatly contributed to the promotion of uniformity among all the nations of the world. Every registration state in the Union, the leading cities, and also boards of health in non-registration states, have accepted this system, and the bureau of the census has very effectively and practically aided by the publication of the *Manual of the International Classification of the Causes of Death*, which includes thousands of new terms actually returned by physicians in this country, and which serves as a guide whereby state and city registration offices may compile statistics of causes of death in the same way, thereby insuring comparability of results.

In conjunction with a committee of the American Public Health Association, the bureau has undertaken to formulate certain principles governing the proper registration of mortality statistics, which should be of use when states are contemplating the adoption of registration methods. While many states have adopted laws for this purpose, most of them have been failures in practice, so that only nine states were available as "registration states" for the last census year. The state of Iowa has adopted

a law that is in harmony with these requirements, and which, if effectively administered, should make Iowa a registration state from the date that it takes effect, July 4, 1904. The bureau of the census is at the present time cooperating with the committee on public health of the American Medical Association, and with the special committees authorized by state and county societies in conjunction therewith, thus enlisting the organized medical profession of the country in the extension of the registration area and the adoption of proper methods.

Another most important result of the joint work of the bureau and the committee of the American Public Health Association was the preparation of a standard certificate of death, a blank the use of which would be of service in securing uniform data and promoting uniform methods of treatment. This blank has been put into practical use in many states.

The aim of the bureau of the census has been to elevate methods and standards in all branches of work relating to vital statistics, recognizing the fact that the voluntary aid of state authorities must be sought for this purpose, and that effective cooperation with all of the national and state organizations directly or indirectly interested in better vital statistics for the United States was one of the most efficient means of bringing about the adoption of better laws and the more effective administration of such as exist.

The committee respectfully submits the following recommendations for the consideration of the Association:

First. That the greatest advance in collaborating and coordinating statistical work can be made by the co-operation of the state offices with the United States Bureau of the Census in taking the census of manufactures of 1905.

Second. That the schedule used by the bureau of the census in collecting the statistics of manufactures should be permanently adopted as the basis for similar work by the state statistical offices.

Third. That the employment of the chiefs of the state bureaus of labor by the bureau of the census as special agents to collect the statistics of manufactures will greatly assist in cooperative work and establish the basis for such work in all statistical investigations undertaken by the federal and state governments.

Fourth. That the members of the Association who hold office in the states where the existing laws interfere with cooperative work between federal and state statistical offices endeavor to secure legislation similar to the joint resolution of the thirtieth general assembly of the Legislature of the state of Iowa.

Respectfully submitted

JULY 12, 1904.

WILLIAM M. STEUART,  
ADNA F. WEBER,  
FRANK H. DROWN,

*Committee.*

This practical portion of the work was thoroughly discussed, as well as a proposition from the Maryland Bureau for the adoption of a uniform schedule of the cost of living, so that comparisons of such cost could be made with the various States. This subject was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. William M. Steuart, of the U. S. Census Bureau; Adna F. Weber, of the New York Bureau, and Frank H. Drown, of Massachusetts.

Mr. James M. Clark, of Pennsylvania, the retiring Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, was presented with a handsome diamond pin by the members for his efficient and courteous services of many years.

Resolutions of thanks were tendered the Boston and Maine railroad officials, the Governor of New Hampshire, the Mayor and Council of Concord, the various Associations and Clubs that entertained the members, and last, but by no means least, to the Commissioner of New Hampshire, Hon. Lysander H. Carroll.

The Association meets this year in San Francisco

## LAWS OF MARYLAND AFFECTING PARTICULARLY EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES.

From time to time the so-called labor laws of the State have been published in the reports of this Bureau, but they have never been codified in the code, nor has the Bureau ever been able to publish them all together. Much interest has been excited throughout the country over the recent experiments in Maryland with new legislation, and there has been a general inquiry for copies of the Co-Operative Insurance and Liability Law, the Compulsory School Attendance and the "Sweatshop" and Arbitration Laws. While we shall publish these in full in this report, it is also the purpose of the Bureau to publish in pamphlet form these same laws for future use and distribution.

In another part of this report will be found the full text of the Employers' and Employees' Co-Operative Insurance and Liability Law, as well as what is known as the "Barber Law," both of which have been declared unconstitutional within the past year by the Courts. Certain amendments to the Mine Inspection Law are reported briefly.

The laws are as follows:

### *Article 1.—Exemption from Execution, etc.—Sufficient Property to Pay Wages of Employees.*

SEC. 193. Any sheriff or coroner who may have an execution or attachment against the property of any such individual, association, or corporation,<sup>1</sup> shall exempt from execution and levy a sufficiency of property to pay any indebtedness of such individual association or corporation, to employees or furnishers of raw material; and it shall be his duty diligently to inquire whether the said individual, association or corporation be indebted as aforesaid; and if the employees or furnishers of raw material shall in any way suffer, be prejudiced or injured by refusal to comply with, or negligence in executing the requirements hereof, the sheriff or coroner, together with his sureties, shall be bound and held liable for whatever of injury or damage shall be done in the premises in consequence of such refusal or negligence.

*State Board of Commissioners of Practical Plumbing.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That Sections 402, 403 and 407 of Article 4. of the Public Local Laws of Maryland, title "City of Baltimore," sub-title "Health," sub-division "State Board of Commissioners of Practical Plumbing," be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments, so as to read as follows:

SEC. 402. It shall not be lawful for any person, firm or corporation engaged in the plumbing business in the City of Baltimore, to employ as workmen in said business, any persons, except those qualified to work at the plumbing business, as provided in Section 404 of this Article; and no person shall be qualified to work at the plumbing business unless he has made application to and received from the State Board of Commissioners of Practical Plumbing, the certificate of competence provided for in Section 404 of this Article, and is otherwise qualified, as required by this sub-division of this Article; any person or firm engaged in the plumbing business in the City of Baltimore, and the superintendent, manager, agent or other officer of any corporation, engaged in the plumbing business in the City of Baltimore, who shall employ any person to work at the plumbing business, not qualified as required by this sub-division of this Article, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than ten dollars and not more than fifty dollars, for every day or part of day that such employer shall employ such workman.

SEC. 403. If any person shall work at the plumbing business in the City of Baltimore, without being qualified as required by this sub-division of this Article, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for every day or part of every day that such workman shall work at the plumbing business.

SEC. 404. The Governor shall appoint biennially five persons, who shall constitute a board of commissioners, which shall be known and designated as "The State Board of Commissioners of Practical Plumbing," and who shall be selected as follows: Three persons who are practical and skilled plumbers from the City of Baltimore, the Commissioner of Health of Baltimore City and a member of the State Board of Health, from the State at large, whose duty it shall be to faithfully and impartially execute, or cause to be executed, all the provisions and requirements of this and the two preceding Sections; upon application and in such manner and at such place as they may determine, provided said place of examination shall be within the limits of the City of Baltimore. They shall examine each and every person who shall desire to work at the plumbing business, touching his competency and qualifications; and upon being satisfied that the person so examined is competent and qualified to work at said business, they, or any three of them, shall grant such person a

certificate of competency, and register him in their books as a practical plumber, which shall operate as full authority to him to conduct and engage in the said business of plumbing.

SEC. 405. The said board of commissioners shall demand and receive from each applicant for a certificate of competency whom they examine and pass, the sum of three dollars at the time of the issuance of said certificate, and the sum of one dollar for the renewal thereof each and every year thereafter, on or before the first day of May.

SEC. 406. The money received under the provisions of the foregoing section shall be used and applied by said commissioners to defray their expenses, and all surplus over and above their necessary expenses shall be returned to the State Treasurer for the use of the State.

SEC. 407. Said commissioners shall hold their several offices for the period of two years, commencing from the first day of May in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and thereafter until their successors have been appointed and qualified; each commissioner, within thirty days after notification of his appointment, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, to impartially and faithfully discharge his duties as said commissioner; every person appointed commissioner, who shall refuse or neglect to take the oath or affirmation provided for in this section, within the period named, shall be deemed to have refused said office, and the Governor shall immediately appoint some person qualified, as provided in Section 404 of this Article, to fill the vacancy thus created; each of said commissioners shall receive the sum of five dollars for every day that he shall be present at a meeting of said board, for the transaction of business; provided, however, that in each year he shall not receive compensation for more than thirty days; and provided, also, that said compensation shall be paid out of the fees or other sums received by said board.

SEC. 408. The said board of commissioners are empowered to make such rules and regulations from time to time as in their judgment they may deem necessary and requisite; and they shall make a report of the condition of the Board to the Governor biennially, on or before the first day of February, with a full statement of their receipts and expenditures.

#### *Inspectors of Steam Boilers.*

SEC. 509. The Governor shall biennially appoint two suitable persons who are well skilled in the construction and use of steam engines and boilers, and in application of steam thereto, whose duty it shall be to inspect steam boilers in the City of Baltimore, as hereinafter specified and directed; said inspectors, before entering on their duties, shall make oath before a justice of the peace that they will faithfully perform the duties of their office without fear, partiality or favor; that they are not, or will not, during their term of office, be connected with or interested in the

manufacture of steam boilers, engines or machinery applicable thereto, and that they will not, during their term of office, accept any money, gift, gratuity or consideration from any person, and shall give bond, to be approved by the Comptroller of the state, in the Sum of five thousand dollars each, for the faithful discharge of their duties.

SEC. 510. The City of Baltimore is divided into two districts, which shall be known as the first and second steam-boiler inspection districts; the first district shall embrace what is now known as the eastern, north-eastern and southern police districts; the second shall embrace what is now known as the central, western, northwestern and southwestern police districts of said city; and the Governor, in appointing the inspectors, shall assign each to his respective district.

SEC. 511. The inspectors, before entering on the discharge of their duties, shall provide themselves with an office in the central part of the said city, also with the necessary apparatus and appliances for the testing of steam boilers; and they shall give notice for three successive days, through the two daily papers having the largest circulation in said city, of the time and manner in which they shall receive reports of the locations of steam boilers.

SEC. 512. Every owner or renter using a steam boiler in said city shall, within ten days after the publication of the aforesaid notice, report to the inspector of the district the location of such boiler, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each day a boiler is used and neglected to be reported.

SEC. 513. The inspector of each district shall give six days' notice in writing to each owner or renter of a steam boiler, or the engineer or person in charge, of the time when he will inspect such boiler; and such owner or renter shall have such boiler ready for inspection, in compliance with the requirements of said notice, and shall furnish such assistance as the inspector may require, under a penalty of fifty dollars for such failure or neglect, and a further penalty of fifty dollars for each day any such boiler is used without a certificate of inspection.

SEC. 514. It shall be the duty of each inspector, once at least in every year to inspect all stationary steam boilers of three horse-power and upwards, used within the limits of his district, subjecting them to a hydrostatic test of at least twenty-five per cent. in excess of the steam pressure allowed, and satisfy himself by a thorough external and internal examination (if possible) with a hammer, that the boilers are free from corrosion or other defects, are well made of good material, the openings for the passage of water and steam, respectively, and all pipes and tubes exposed to heat are of proper dimensions, and free from obstruction; that the flues and tubes, if any, are circular in form, the furnaces in proper shape, and the fire line of the furnace is at least two inches below the minimum water line of the boilers; and shall also satisfy himself that the safety-valves are of suitable dimensions, sufficient in number and well arranged, and that the weights are properly adjusted so as to allow no greater pressure in



the boiler than the amount prescribed in the certificate of inspection; that there is a sufficient number of guage-cocks, a steam guage, a coupling cock in suitable position for attaching the hydrostatic test, that means for blowing out are provided, so as to thoroughly remove the mud and sediment from all parts of the boilers when they are under the pressure of steam, and that fusible metals are properly inserted so as to fuse by the heat of the furnaces when the water in the boilers shall fall below the prescribed limits, and that adequate and certain provision is made for an ample supply of water at all times; when the inspection is completed and the inspector approves the boiler, he shall make and subscribe a certificate of inspection stating the condition of the boiler, the number of years or months it has been in use, and the pressure of steam allowed; and no greater pressure than that allowed by the certificate shall be applied to such boiler. In limiting pressure, whenever the boiler under test will, with safety, bear the same, the limit desired by the owner shall be the one certified; and such certificate of inspection shall be framed under glass and kept in some conspicuous place on the premises where said boiler referred to is used; and if the inspector shall deliver or cause to be delivered to the owner or renter of any boiler a certificate of inspection without having first subjected the said boiler to the tests as herein provided, he shall forfeit his bond, and upon conviction shall be removed from office by the Governor.

SEC. 515. In addition to the annual inspection, it shall be the duty of the inspector to examine all boilers within the limits of their respective districts once at least every three months and if deemed necessary, apply the hydrostatic test; and if on such examination the inspector shall find evidence of deterioration in strength, he shall revoke the certificate and issue another, assigning a lower rate of pressure; and if the defect be of such character as to make the boiler dangerous, the inspector shall notify the owner or renter in writing, stating in the notice what is required, and order the use of the boiler discontinued until the necessary repairs are made; and if he considers it beyond repair, he shall condemn it; and if the owner or renter shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of the inspector, and shall, contrary thereto, and while the same remains unreversed, use the boiler, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars for each day such boiler is used, and in addition thereto shall be liable for any damage to person or property which shall occur from any defects, as stated in the notice of the inspector.

SEC. 516. Any owner or renter of a boiler, who shall consider himself aggrieved by the action of the inspector, under the provisions of the preceding section, may within ten days after such inspection, notify the inspector of the fact, and demand a re-examination of the said boiler; the owner or renter shall select a practical engineer, who, with the inspector, shall select a third person, skilled in the manufacture and use of steam boilers, which said two persons, after taking an oath as reviewers, shall, together with the inspector, carefully examine the said boiler, and the dec

sion of any two of these shall be final; should the decision of the inspector be sustained, the said owner or renter shall pay the expense of such review; but should it be reversed, the inspector shall restore the certificate, and the expense of the review shall be paid by the State; such reviewers shall receive five dollars for each day or part of a day they are engaged in making such review.

SEC. 517. Any person erecting or using a steam boiler without having the same inspected by the inspector of the district in which the said boiler is located, shall pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and fifty dollars for each day any such boiler is used without being inspected; and any person who shall alter or change a steam gauge or weight on a safety-valve for the purpose of carrying a greater pressure of steam on a boiler than that allowed by the certificate of inspection, shall be liable to a fine of five hundred dollars; and any owner or renter of a steam boiler who shall neglect or refuse to place his certificate of inspection on the premises, as prescribed in Section 514 hereof, shall pay a fine of five dollars for each day's refusal or neglect.

SEC. 518. The inspector shall have power to examine the engineers and assistants in charge of boilers, and if any engineer or assistant is found incompetent or addicted to intemperance, the inspector shall notify the owner or renter, and withdraw the certificate of inspection until such engineer or assistant is displaced.

SEC. 519. Before issuing any certificate of inspection, the inspector shall demand and receive from the owner or renter of the boiler, as a compensation for the inspection, and the examinations to be made during the year, as hereinbefore provided, the following sums: For every boiler of ten horse power or less, five dollars; when the boiler is above ten horse power, five dollars for the first ten, and twenty-five cents additional for each horse power in excess of that number.

SEC. 520. It shall be the duty of each inspector to keep a correct record of the location of all boilers in his district, when each boiler was inspected, the condition of the same at the time of inspection, the instructions given to the engineers in charge, the certificates issued, and the amount of steam pressure allowed in each certificate, and the boilers condemned or ordered to be repaired; also a correct account of all money received or paid out, and they shall report the same annually to the controller of the State.

SEC. 521. The inspectors shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars each, and all moneys collected, after deducting the necessary incidental expenses of the office, shall be paid over to the treasurer of the State.

SEC. 522. Nothing in this sub-title of this article shall conflict with the ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, which requires their permission for the erection of steam boilers in that city.

SEC. 523. Every steam boiler insurance company doing business in this State shall have a resident inspector, whose duty it shall be to make inspection of steam boilers submitted for insurance in such steam boiler insurance company, and any owner or renter of a steam boiler who has the same insured in a steam boiler insurance company doing business in this State, in compliance with the laws thereof, and having a resident inspector and an established system of inspection, must immediately after the first annual inspection in each year by such resident inspector of such steam boiler insurance company, present to the State inspector of the district in which the said steam boilers are located the certificate of inspection of said company, and the said company shall be charged and chargeable with a fee of one dollar for each and every boiler so inspected and insured, which shall be paid to the State inspector with such certificate; provided that when there is more than one steam boiler belonging to the same owner or renter so insured, then the fee chargeable so to the insurance company shall be one dollar per boiler for the first five, and one dollar for each additional five or fraction thereof over and above the first five, and upon the acceptance of the provisions of this section by the owner or renter of said steam boiler, the said owner or renter shall be exempted from the requirements of this sub-title of this Article.

SEC. 524. If either inspector neglects to discharge his duties as prescribed in this sub-title of this Article, he shall forfeit his bond, and shall be removed from office by the Governor.

SEC. 525. The Governor shall fill all vacancies that may occur as soon as possible.

SEC. 526. All fines and penalties imposed in this sub-title of this Article shall be recoverable by indictment before the Criminal Court of Baltimore, or before any justice of the peace of said city, in the name of the inspector, for the benefit of the State.

*Restricting Employment of Police.*

"SEC. 759B. That no member of the police force provided for by this Article and sub-title shall be by the said Board of Police Commissioners employed, or be permitted to be employed, to do or perform for the said Board, or the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, any mechanical work or labor other than the work or labor required of the members of said police force by the provisions of this Article and sub-title relating to police duties. The purpose and object of this section is to prevent patrolmen and other members of said police force from being taken from the performance of police duty, as prescribed by this Article and sub-title, and made to perform the work and labor of carpenters, bricklayers and similar mechanical work and labor."

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 9th, 1898.

Article 9.—*Exemption from Attachment—Wages.*

SEC. 32. No attachment of the wages or the hire of any laborer or employee in the hands of the employer, whether private individuals or bodies corporate, shall affect any salary or wages of the debtor, which are not actually due at the date of the attachment; and the sum of one hundred dollars of such wages or hire due to any laborer or employee, by any employer or corporation, shall always be exempt from attachment by any process whatever.

The wages or hire of any person or persons not residing in this State shall be subject to attachment upon judgment, warrant or upon two *non ests*, in the same manner, and to no larger extent, than the wages or hire of any persons or person resident in this State.

Article 23.—*Incorporation of Co-Operative Associations, Trade Unions, etc.*

SEC. 14. Corporations may be formed in this State by any five or more persons, citizens of the United States, and a majority of them citizens of this State, or if unnaturalized, residents of this State, making oath that they *bona fide* intend to become citizens of the United States, without unreasonable delay, who may desire to form a body corporate or politic, for any of the following purposes:

SEC. 15, Class 2. For the creation and maintenance of mechanics' institutes, co-operative stores or societies; provided, such corporations are located in this State, and the property they possess or acquire is located therein.

SEC. 37, Class 24. For the formation of trade unions, with such additions to their names as they may adopt and set forth in their certificate, to promote the well being of their every day life, and for mutual assistance in securing the most favorable conditions for the labor of their members, and as beneficial societies.

Article 27.—*Labor Combinations not Unlawful.*

SEC. 31. An agreement or combination by two or more persons, to do, or procure to be done, any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute between employers and workmen, shall not be indictable as a conspiracy, if such act is committed by one person would not be punishable as an offence; nothing in this section shall affect the law relating to riot, unlawful assembly, breach of the peace, or any offense against any person or against property.

*Employment, Hours of Labor, etc., of Children.*

SEC. 139 (as amended by Chapter 443, Acts of 1892.) No child under sixteen years of age shall be employed in laboring more than ten hours a day in any manufacturing business or factory established in any part of the State, or in any mercantile business in the city of Baltimore.

SEC. 140 (as amended by Chapter 443, Acts of 1892). Any person who shall so employ a child or suffer or permit such employment is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 141. (as amended by Chapter 443, Acts of 1892). The words "suffer or permit" includes every act or omission, whereby it becomes possible for the child to engage in such labor.

*Hours of Labor—Street Railways.*

SEC. 142. No horse railway company, incorporated under the laws of this State, and no officer, agent or servant of such corporation, and no person or firm owning or operating any line or lines of horse railways within the limits of this State, and no agent or servant of such firm or persons, shall require, permit or suffer its, his, or their conductors or drivers, or any of them, or any employees in its, his or their service, or under his, its or their control, to work more than twelve hours during each or any day of twenty-four hours, and shall make no contract or agreement with such employees, or any of them, providing that they or he shall work for more than twelve hours during each or any day of twenty-four hours.

SEC. 143. Any corporation which shall in any manner violate any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be deemed to have misused or abused its corporate powers and franchises, and the Attorney General of the State, upon application in writing, made by any citizen of this State, accompanied by sufficient proof of such violation, shall forthwith, without any further authorization, institute proceedings for the forfeiture of the charter of such corporation, by petition in the name of the State, in the manner provided by the laws of the State, for the enforcement of the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation which has abused or misused its corporate powers or franchises.

SEC. 144. If any corporation, or any officer, agent or servant of such corporation, or any person or any firm managing or conducting any horse railway in this State, or any agent or servant of such person or firm, shall do any act in violation of the provisions of Section 142, it, he or they shall be deemed to have been guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof in a court of competent jurisdiction, be fined one hundred dollars for each offense so committed, together with the costs of such prosecution.

*Sunday Labor.*

SEC. 247. No person whatsoever shall work or do any bodily labor on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday; and no person having children or servants shall command, or wittingly or willingly suffer any of them to do any manner of work or labor on the Lord's day, (works of necessity and charity always excepted,)—and every person transgressing this section and being thereof convicted before a justice of the peace, shall forfeit five dollars, to be applied to the use of the county.

*Certain Employment of Children Forbidden.*

SEC. 273. Any person having in his care, custody or control any child under the age of sixteen years, whether as parent, guardian, relative, employer or otherwise, who shall sell, apprentice, or give away, let out or otherwise dispose of any such child to any person under any name, title or pretense whatever, and any person, whether as parent, guardian, or relative, employer or otherwise, who shall take, receive, hire, employ, use or have in custody any such child for the vocation, use, occupation, calling, service or purpose of singing, playing on musical instruments, rope walking, dancing, peddling, begging, or any mendicant or wandering business whatsoever, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, or be imprisoned in a county jail for not less than thirty days or more than a year, or suffer both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the said tribunal; one half of all fines to be paid to the informer.

*Convict Labor.*

SEC. 315. Every person committed or sentenced to said House of Correction shall be kept at some useful employment or hired out for such useful employment as may be best suited to his or her age and most profitable to the institution.

SEC. 319. The said Board of Managers of the House of Correction are authorized and directed to hire to the Maryland Canal Company, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by and between the said board of managers and said canal company, such able-bodied male convicts, under sentence to said House of Correction as may be from time to time applied for by said Maryland Canal Company.

SEC. 389. The property and affairs of the Maryland Penitentiary shall be managed by a board of six directors.

SEC. 406. (As amended by Chapter 590, Acts of 1890). The directors may enter into such contracts for the employment of the convicts in the penitentiary, and for the sale of the manufactures in the institution

as they may deem proper, but shall not enter into any contract for the making or the manufacturing of the articles known as tin cans, used for oyster and fruit packing purposes, or iron stoves for heating and cooking purposes, or iron castings used for machinery purposes, or employ any convicts in the making thereof; provided, that nothing herein contained shall interfere with present existing contracts..

Article 45.—*Earnings of Married Women.*

SEC. 7. Any married woman who, by her skill, industry or personal labor, shall earn any money or other property, real, personal or mixed, shall hold the same, and the fruits, increase and profits thereof, to her sole and separate use, with power as a *feme sole* to invest, reinvest, devise, bequeath, sell and dispose of the same; provided, that such money or property shall be liable for the payment of any claim or debt incurred by such married women in and about the business, occupation, or enterprise in which said money or other property shall be earned or invested.

Article 47.—*Wages Preferred—In Assignments.*

SEC. 15. Whenever any person or body corporate shall make an assignment for the benefit of his, her or its creditors, or shall be adjudicated insolvent upon his, her or its petition, or upon the petition of any creditor or creditors, or shall have his, her or its property or estate taken possession of by a receiver, under a decree of a court of equity, in the distribution of the property or estate of such person or body corporate, all moneys due and owing from such person or body corporate for wages or salaries to clerks, servants, or employees contracted not more than three months anterior to the execution of such assignment, adjudication of insolvency, or appointment of receiver, shall first be paid in full out of such property or estate after the payment of the proper and legitimate costs, expenses, taxes and commissions, and shall be preferred to all claims against the property and estate of such insolvent person or body corporate, except the lien claims of such persons as shall hold liens upon such property or estate, recorded at least three months prior to such assignment, adjudication or decree.

Article 48.—*Protection of Workingmen—Life and Limb.*

SEC. 1. Whenever a complaint is made to the commissioners of the police or to the marshal, or other persons in charge of the police force of any city or town in this State, that the scaffolding used in the construction, altering, repairing or painting of any building within the limits of such city or town, is unsafe and dangerous to the life and limb of any person, it shall be the duty of such police commissioners, marshal of po-

lice, or other persons in charge of the police force, to immediately detail a competent police officer to inspect such scaffolding forthwith, with instructions to prohibit the further use of such scaffolding, if after proper examination he may find the complaint well founded, to require that it be altered or reconstructed in such manner as to render it no longer dangerous to life or limb. It shall be the duty of the officer making the examination to attach a notice to such scaffolding, stating that he has made such examination, and that he has found it safe or unsafe, as the case may be. If he declares it to be unsafe, he shall at once, in writing, notify the person or persons responsible for its erection of the fact, and warn them against using it, or permitting or suffering any person or persons to use it, and such notice may be served upon the responsible person or persons, or by conspicuously affixing it to the scaffold declared to be unsafe; after such notice is served or affixed, it shall be the duty of persons responsible therefor to immediately remove such scaffolding, or to alter or strengthen it in such manner as to render it safe, in the discretion of the officer who has condemned it, or of his superiors.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the police commissioners, marshal of police, or other persons in charge of the police force of any city or town of this State, when complaint is made to them, or any of them, that the slings, hangers, blocks, pulleys, stays, braces, irons, or ropes, of any swinging or stationary scaffolding used in the painting, cleaning or pointing of any building within the limits of such city or town, are unsafe or liable to prove dangerous to the life or limb of any person, to detail a competent police officer to examine, and if necessary, test the same; immediately after making such examination or test, he shall attach thereto a certificate stating that he has made such an examination or test, and that he has found such slings, hangers, irons or ropes, or any of them safe or unsafe, as the case may be; if he declares unsafe the whole or any portion of such swinging or stationary scaffolding, he shall at once, in writing, notify the person or persons responsible for the same of the fact, and warn them against using or suffering or permitting any person or persons to use them, and such notice may be served upon the person or persons responsible, or by conspicuously affixing it to the condemned or defective article; after such notice is served or affixed it shall be the duty of the responsible person or persons to remove, or cause to be removed, the scaffolding, or that part of it which has been condemned, or to alter or and strengthen it in such a manner as to render it safe, in the discretion of the officer who has tested or examined it, or his superiors.

SEC. 3. All swinging and stationary scaffolding shall be so constructed as to bear three times the maximum weight required to be dependent from or placed thereon when in use, and not more than one man shall be allowed on a given scaffold to each tackle; and each man shall be provided with a life line, sufficiently strong to bear twice his weight, secured independently of the other scaffolding.



SEC. 4. Any officer detailed to examine or test any scaffolding, or portion thereof, as required by Sections 1 and 2 of this Act, shall have free and unobstructed access at all reasonable hours to any building or premises containing them or where they may be in use.

SEC. 5. Any person who violates or omits to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this Act, or who suffers or permits the use of any article or scaffolding declared by a proper officer to be defective, or who destroys or defaces any notice posted in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or who hinders or obstructs any officers who may be detailed to enforce its provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction, be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars.

Article 63.—*Mechanics' Lien.*

SEC. 1. Every building erected and every building repaired, rebuilt or improved to the extent of one-fourth of its value shall be subject to a lien for the payment of all debts contracted for work done or materials furnished for or about the same.

SEC. 2. In all cases in which a building shall be commenced and not finished, the lien shall attach thereto to the extent of the work done or the materials furnished.

SEC. 3. No person having such lien shall be considered as waiving the same by granting a credit, or receiving notes or other securities, unless the same be received as payment or the lien be expressly waived, but the sole effect thereof shall be to prevent the institution of any proceedings to enforce said lien until the expiration of the time agreed upon.

SEC. 4. The said lien shall extend to the ground covered by such building, and so much other ground immediately adjacent thereto and belonging in like manner to the owner of such building as may be necessary for the ordinary and useful purposes of such building, the quantity and boundaries whereof shall be designated in the following manner:

SEC. 5. The owner of any lot or farm who may be desirous of erecting any building, or contracting with any person for the erection thereof, may define in writing the boundaries of the lot or land or curtilage appurtenant to such buildings previous to the commencement thereof, and file the same with the clerk of the Circuit Court, of the county or of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, as the case may be, for record, and such designation of boundaries shall be obligatory upon all persons concerned.

SEC. 6. In default of such designation of boundaries previous to the commencement of any building, it shall be lawful for the owner of such lot or piece of ground, or for any person having a lien upon the same by mortgage, judgment or otherwise, or entitled to a lien by virtue of

this Article, to apply by petition in writing to the Judge of the Circuit Court for the County, or the Superior Court of the City of Baltimore, to designate the boundaries.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of said court to issue an order to the county or city surveyor, or some other surveyor, to examine the building or place at which such building is being erected, and to make a report to such court, in which he shall sufficiently designate and describe, by metes and bounds, with their courses and distances, and by a draft if necessary, the limit and extent of the grounds necessary for the convenient use of such building for the purpose for which it was designed, and such a report shall be entered at length upon the record book hereinafter mentioned, and if approved by the Court, shall be conclusive upon all persons concerned.

SEC. 8. If any proceedings shall be instituted to enforce any lien under this Article, before the boundaries of the lot, land or curtilage which ought to be appurtenant thereto shall be designated, it shall be lawful for the Court, upon application, to stay such proceedings until such designation shall be made, and thereupon order the surveyor to ascertain and report such boundaries as described in the preceding section.

SEC. 9. Where a building shall be erected, by a lessee or tenant for life or years, of a farm or lot of ground, or by an architect, builder or other person employed by such lessee or tenant, the lien shall only apply to the extent of the interest of such lessee or tenant.

SEC. 10. Where a building shall be erected on a lot of ground belonging to a married woman, by her husband, or some person by him employed, the said lien shall not attach, unless notice thereof be given to such married woman, in writing, within sixty days after doing such work or furnishing such materials, or both, as the case may be.

SEC. 11. If the contract for furnishing such work or materials, or both, shall have been made with any architect or builder, or any other person except the owner of the lot on which the building may be erected, or his agent, the person so doing work or furnishing materials, or both, shall not be entitled to a lien unless within sixty days after furnishing the same, he, or his agent, shall give notice in writing to such owner or agent, if resident within the city or county, of his intention to claim such lien.

SEC. 12. If such notice cannot be given on account of absence or other causes, the claimant or his agents may, in the presence of a competent witness, and within sixty days, place said notice upon the door or other front part of said building, and shall file a claim with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county, or the Superior Court of Baltimore City, as the case may be, as hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 13. In all cases in which a contractor or builder of a house shall have purchased materials or contracted for work, and the party with whom such contract was made shall have given notice as required in the two preceding sections to the owner of such building, it shall be

lawful for the owner to retain from the cost of such building the amount which he may ascertain to be due to the party giving such notice, and in case any lien be laid by the party giving such notice, and be also laid by the contractor and builder, the said contractor and builder shall receive only the difference between the amount due him, and that due the person giving the notice.

SEC. 14. Any person furnishing work or materials, or both, and complying with the provisions of this Article, shall be entitled to the lien hereby given, without regard to the amount of his claim.

SEC. 15. The lien hereby given shall be preferred to all mortgages, judgments, liens and encumbrances which attach upon the said building or the grounds covered thereby subsequently to the commencement thereof; and all the mortgages and liens other than liens that have been attached thereto, prior to the commencement of the said building, and by the laws of this State are required to be recorded, shall be postponed to said lien, unless recorded prior to the commencement of said building.

SEC. 16. If the building against which any claim shall be filed under this article, or any of the ground adjacent thereto, shall be sold under judgment or decree on mortgage, or any other decree or process of any court of law or equity, or by a trustee of an insolvent debtor, before the the court from which execution issued, or which passed such decree, or by which said trustee was appointed, may determine the respective rights of the parties, and the apportionment and appropriation of all liens, and for that purpose may appoint an auditor to inquire into and report the facts; or, upon application of any of the parties, may direct an issue to try the facts, and may decree distribution accordingly.

SEC. 17. (As amended by Chapter 107, Acts of 1900). Each person entitled to such lien shall file a claim or statement of his demand in the office of the Circuit Court for the County or the Superior Court of Baltimore City, as the case may be, and which shall be redelivered by such clerk to the party filing the same after it has been recorded as provided in section eighteen.

SEC. 18. The clerks of the Circuit Court for the several counties, and the Superior Court of Baltimore City, shall each procure and keep a docket or book, to be called "The Mechanics' Lien Docket," in which he shall record all designations or descriptions of lots or pieces of ground, and all claims which may be filed by virtue of this Article, together with the day of filing the same, and shall cause the names of the owner of the lot of ground, and of the contractor, architect or builder, if such be named, and the person claiming the lien under this law, to be recorded therein.

SEC. 19. Every such claim shall set forth: first, the name of the party claimant, and of the owner, or reputed owner of the building, and also of the contractor, or architect, or builder, when the contract was made by the claimant with such contractor, architect or builder; second, the amount or sum claimed to be due, and the nature or kind of work, or the

kind and amount of materials furnished, and the time when the materials were furnished or the work done; thirdly, the locality of the building and the number and size of the stories of the same, or such other matters of description as may be necessary to identify the same.

SEC. 20. Where a claim is filed by a contractor or builder who is indebted for work done or materials furnished at his request or on his account, the persons to whom he may be indebted shall have the benefit of such lien, and may, by petition, claim to be paid the amount due them by such contractor or builder out of the moneys to be received for such claim or lien; and the same shall be apportioned in such manner and form and by such proceedings as shall be equitable and just.

SEC. 22. Every machine, wharf and bridge erected, constructed or repaired within this State shall be subject to a lien in like manner as buildings are made subject under the provisions of this Article.

SEC. 23. Every such debt shall be a lien until after the expiration of six months after the work has been finished or the materials furnished, although no claim has been filed therefor, but no longer, unless a claim shall be filed at or before the expiration of that period.

SEC. 24. The proceedings to recover the amount of any lien under this Article, whether upon a house, machine, wharf, bridge, boat or vessel, shall be by bill in equity or by *scire facias*.

SEC. 36. If the proceeds of such building and ground shall not be sufficient to pay the full amount of all debts due aforesaid for work done and materials furnished, after deducting therefrom any prior liens on the same, then such debts shall be averaged, and the said creditors shall be paid in proportion to their respective demands.

SEC. 38. The lien of every such debt for which a claim may have been filed as aforesaid, shall expire at the end of five years from the day on which it was filed, unless the same be revived by *scire facias* in the manner provided by law in the case of judgments, in which case such lien shall continue in like manner for another period of five years, and so on from one period to another, unless such lien be satisfied or extinguished by a sale or otherwise according to law.

SEC. 42. Nothing contained in this Article shall be construed to affect the right of any person to whom any debt may be due for work done or materials furnished to maintain any personal action against the owner of the building, or any other person liable therefor.

SEC. 44. All boats or vessels of any kind whatsoever, used or intended to be used on the waters of the Chesapeake and its tributaries, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and other waters of this State, as carriers of freight or passengers, and all other boats or vessels belonging in this State, shall be subject to a lien and bound for the payment thereof, as preferred debts, for all debts due to boat builders, mechanics, merchants, farmers or other persons, from the owners, masters or captains, or other agents of such boats or vessels, for materials furnished or work done in the building, repairing or equipping the same.

SEC. 45. No person shall be entitled to a lien under the preceding section unless he shall, within six months from the commencement of the building, repairing, equipping or refitting of such boat or vessel, deliver to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the county where the building, repairing, equipping or refitting was done, or the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, if done in the City of Baltimore, an account or statement verified by the oath of the claimant, taken and subscribed before some justice of the peace or other officer authorized to administer an oath, setting forth the names of the claimant and debtor, and if the debt was not contracted by the owner, but his agent, the name of such agent, the name or other certain description of the boat or vessel, and the place where built, repaired, equipped or refitted, and the particulars or items of the claim or debt.

SEC. 46. The Clerks of the several Circuit Courts for the counties, and of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, shall each keep a docket, to be called "boats' lien docket," wherein shall be it the duty of each of said clerks, upon application being made to him in accordance with the requirements of the preceding section, to record the said statements or accounts held with him, and, immediately thereafter, he shall docket a case between the parties to the claim, entering the claimant as plaintiff, and the boat and its owner and the owner's agent, where the debt was contracted by an agent, as defendant, and the day when such claim was filed, and the amount thereof; and the Clerk shall be entitled to fifty cents for each entry, to be paid by the defendant and taxed as costs against him, for which and for other costs in prosecuting the claim the defendant shall be liable, in case the lien be established; the Clerk to be allowed the same fees for recording said statement or account as are now allowed for recording deeds or bills of sale.

SEC. 47. Every such boat or vessel against which an account or statement shall be filed under this Article shall be subject to a lien for the debt and costs justly chargeable against it for two years from the day on which the account or statement shall be filed, and no longer; but the claimant may have the benefit of any other lien upon said boat or vessel to which he may be entitled by mortgage, bill of sale or otherwise.

SEC. 48. The lien given by this Article on boats or vessels shall not entitle the claimants to preference over creditors or claimants secured by mortgage or bill of sale, properly executed and recorded before the claim to be secured by such lien shall have accrued.

SEC. 49. The claimant under such lien on any boat or vessel, may at any time after his claim has been filed as aforesaid, within the period to which he is entitled to the benefit of his lien, sue out of the court in which his claim is filed, a writ of *scire facias*, directed to the sheriff of the county or city and returnable to the next ensuing court that shall sit within twenty days after the issuing of the writ.

SEC. 53. The judgment rendered in such *scire facias* may be enforced as other judgments, and the sheriff shall deposit the money made thereon with the Clerk of the court, to be disbursed under the order of the court among the parties entitled to the same..

Article 81.—*Exemption from Taxation.*

SEC. 5. No person who is not assessed to the sum of at least one hundred dollars shall be required to pay any tax.

Article 84.—*Exemption from Execution, etc.*

SEC. 8. One hundred dollars' worth of property of each defendant therein shall be exempt from execution issued on any judgment in any civil proceedings whatever, except on judgments for breach of promise to marry or for seduction.

SEC. 9. Each defendant in any execution may select property, real or personal, to the value of one hundred dollars, to be ascertained by three disinterested appraisers.

SEC. 11. All wearing apparel, mechanical text-books and books of professional men, tools of mechanics, and all tools or other mechanical implements or appliances moved or worked by hand or foot, necessary to the practice of any trade or profession and used in the practice thereof, shall be exempt from execution, in addition to the property hereinbefore exempted.

SEC. 12. The preceding sections relating to exemptions shall not impair the lien of any vendor for the purchase money of land, nor of any mortgage, nor of any mechanic or other person, for any debt contracted for or in aid of the erection of any building, nor shall they apply to any levy on property for the non-payment of taxes.

SEC. 13. Said exemptions shall not apply to any persons except actual *bona fide* residents of the State of Maryland.

*Reduction of Wages of Incompetent Seamen.*

SEC. 7. If any person shall ship as a first-class or ordinary seaman, and upon trial prove to be incapable of performing the duties of the situation for which he shipped, his pay shall be reduced to the pay of that grade for which he shall be found competent.

Article 89.—*Bureau of Industrial Statistics.*

SEC. 1. (As amended by Chapter 29, Acts of 1892.) A bureau of statistics and information concerning the various branches of industry practiced in this State, and the needs thereof, is hereby established, and a person to be known as the "Chief of the Industrial Bureau," shall be

appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold office for the term of two years and until the appointment and qualification of his successor and shall receive as compensation the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars a year.

SEC. 2. (As amended by Chapter 29, Acts of 1892.) It shall be the duty of the chief of the industrial bureau:

1st. To collect statistics concerning, and examining into the condition of labor in this State, with especial reference to wages, and the causes of strikes and disagreements between employers and employees.

2nd. To collect information in regard to the agricultural condition and products of the several counties of the State, the acreage under cultivation and planted to the various crops, the character and price of lands, the live stock, etcetera, and all other matters pertaining to agricultural pursuits, which may be of general interest and calculated to attract immigration to the State.

3rd. To collect information in regard to the mineral products of the State, the output of mines, quarries, and so forth, and the manufacturing industries.

4th. To collect information in regard to railroads and other transportation companies, shipping and commerce.

5th. To keep a bureau of general information, and to this end all officers and institutions of this State, including officers of the General Assembly, are hereby directed to transmit to the chief of the industrial bureau all reports as soon as published.

6th. To classify and arrange the information and data so obtained, and as soon as practicable, after entering upon the duties of his office, publish the same in substantial book form and annually thereafter revise and republish the same.

#### CHAPTER 365.

AN ACT TO ADD AN ADDITIONAL SUB-SECTION TO SECTION 1 OF ARTICLE 89 OF THE CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS OF MARYLAND, TITLE, "STATISTICS AND INFORMATION AS TO BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY," TO FOLLOW SUB-SECTION 6, TO BE DESIGNATED AS SUB-SECTION 6A, AND ALSO TO REPEAL AND RE-ENACT SUB-SECTION 7 OF SAID SECTION 1 OF SAID ARTICLE.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That an additional Sub-Section be and the same is hereby added to Section 1 of Article 89 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Statistics and Information as to Branches of Industry," to follow Sub-Section 6, to be designated as Sub-Section 6A, and that Sub-Section 7 of said Section 1 of said Article be repealed and re-enacted, so as to read as to said new Sub-Section, and the Section repealed and re-enacted as follows:

6A. And be it enacted, That the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics shall cause to be organized and operated a Free State Employment Agency for the free use of the citizens of the State of Maryland, for the purpose of securing employment for unemployed persons who may register in said bureau or agency, and for the purpose of securing help or labor for persons registering as applicants for help or labor, and to advertise and maintain such office.

7. And be it enacted, That the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby annually appropriated to pay the salary of the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, and the expenses incident to the execution of the duties of his office, but no part of said expenses shall be paid until the same shall have been approved by the Governor, and the said official shall annually return to the Comptroller of the Treasury the detailed statement of said expenses, and shall also print the same in the book of statistics.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 8, 1902.

*Article 100.—Hours of Labor—Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers.*

SECTION 1. No corporation or manufacturing company engaged in manufacturing either cotton or woollen yarn, fabric or domestics of any kind, incorporated under the laws of this State, and no officer, agent or servant of such named corporation or manufacturing company, and no person or firm, owning or operating such corporation or manufacturing company within the limits of this State, and no agent or servant of such firm or person shall require, permit or suffer its, his or their employes in its, his or their service, or under his, its or their control, to work for more than ten hours during each or any day of twenty-four hours, for one full day's work, and shall make no contract or agreement with such employes, or any of them, providing that they or he shall work for more than ten hours for one day's work, during each or any day of twenty-four hours, and said ten hours shall constitute one full day's work.

SEC. 2. Any such named corporation or manufacturing company, within the limits of this State, shall be allowed, under provisions of this Section, the privilege of working male employes over the age of twenty-one years over the limit of ten hours, for the express purpose only of making repairs and improvements, and getting fires made, steam up and the machinery ready for use in their works, which cannot be done during the limits of the ten hours, the extra compensation for all such work to be settled between such corporations and manufacturing companies and the employes; provided that nothing in this Article shall be so construed as to prohibit any employer from making a contract with his male employes, over the age of twenty-one years, to work by the hour for such time as may be agreed upon.



SEC. 3. If any such corporation or manufacturing company within the limits of this State, or any officer, agent or servant of such corporation or manufacturing company in this State, shall do any act in violation of any of the provisions of this Article, he or they shall be deemed to have been guilty of misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof in a court of competent jurisdiction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars for each and every offense so committed, together with the cost of such prosecution, one-half of said fine to go to the informer and one-half to the school fund of the county in which said offense shall have been committed.

*Certain Employment of Children Forbidden.*

SEC. 4. (Added by Chapter 317, Acts of 1894.) No proprietor or owner of any mill or factory in this State, other than establishments for manufacturing canned goods, or manager, agent, foreman or other person in charge thereof, shall, after the first day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, employ or retain in employment in any such mill or factory any person or persons under twelve years of age, and if any such proprietors or owners of any such mill or factory, or manager, agent, foreman or other person in charge thereof, shall wilfully violate the provisions of this section, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, for each and every offense so committed, and pay the costs of prosecution, one-half of the fine to go to the informer and the other half to the school fund of the county or city in which the offense shall have been committed; provided that nothing in this Section shall apply to Frederick, Washington, Queen Anne's, Carroll, Wicomico, Caroline, Kent, Somerset, Cecil, Calvert, St. Mary's, Prince George's, Howard, Baltimore, Worcester and Harford counties.

MINE INSPECTION LAW—Chapter 34.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That* Sections 196 to 209, inclusive, of Article 1 of the Code of Public Local Laws of Maryland, entitled "Allegany County," sub-title "Mine Inspector," and Sections 152 to 164, inclusive, of Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws of Maryland, entitled "Garrett County," sub-title "Manufactures and Mines," be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments, and that certain new Sections be and the same are hereby added to the said respective Articles, to follow in the first-mentioned Article, Section 209, and be designated as "Sections 209A, 209B, 209C and 209D," and the second herein mentioned Article, to follow Section 164, and to be designated as "Sections 164A, 164B and 164C," and to read as to the Sections hereby repealed and re-enacted, and also to the said new Sections as follows:

"196 of Article 1 and 150 of Article 12. That the Governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint one Mine Inspector for the counties of Allegany and Garrett, who shall hold his office two years from the date of his appointment."

"197 of Article 1 and 151 of Article 12. No person shall be eligible to the office of Mine Inspector until he shall have attained the age of thirty years and shall possess a competent and practical knowledge of the different systems of mining and working and properly ventilating coal mines, in said counties and the nature and constituent parts of various gases of mines and of the various ways of expelling the same from said mines; and shall be required that he has had five years practical experience as a working miner in one or both counties combined next immediately preceding his appointment."

"198 of Article 1 and 152 of Article 12. That before entering upon and discharging any of the duties of his office, the Mine Inspector shall take an oath to faithfully discharge the duties hereinafter set forth, in an impartial manner, uninfluenced by the fear, favor or influence of any person or corporation whatever."

"199 of Article 1 and 153 of Article 12. That it shall be the duty of said Mine Inspector to carefully and personally examine each mine that may be in operation in Allegany and Garrett counties at least once in every month, and oftener, if necessary, to see that every precaution is taken to insure safety to all workmen that may be engaged in said mines, and to see that the provisions of this Act are strictly observed, and it shall further be the duty of said Inspector, after being notified by the coroner or magistrate of either Allegany or Garrett counties, to attend at every inquest that may be held on the bodies of any person or persons that may lose their life or lives while engaged in work in or about any of the coal mines of said counties, and he shall examine closely into the cause by which such person or persons lost their life or lives, and if it shall be shown that said person or persons lost their life or lives by any wilful violation of the provisions of this Act by any owner or lessee or agent of said mines or any wilful failure to comply with its provisions, the widow or lineal heirs of the person or persons whose life or lives shall be lost may institute a suit against said owner, lessee or operator of said mines, where or wherein the accident took place, and may recover such damages as the courts may determine for the loss they have sustained by the death of the person or persons whose life or lives have been lost while engaged in work in or about said mines."

"200 of Article 1 and 154 of Article 12. That the said Mine Inspector, while in office, shall not act as land agent or superintendent or manager of any mine, and shall in no manner whatever be under the employ of any mining companies or owners operating mines in said counties; and it shall be the duty of the said Mine Inspector on or before the first day of January in every year to make a report to the Governor of his pro-

ceedings as such Mine Inspector, and the condition of each and every mine in said counties, stating therein all accidents that may have happened in or about said mines, and set forth in said reports all such information that may be proper or beneficial, and also to make suggestions, as he may deem important, as to any further legislation on the subject of mining."

"201 of Article 1 and 155 of Article 12. That the owner, lessee or agent of every coal mine that may now or hereafter be in operation in said counties of Allegany and Garrett, whether working by slope, shaft or drift, shall provide and establish within six months from the passage of this act for every such mine a proper system of pure air ventilation by satisfactory and effective modes, either natural or artificial, and said ventilation shall be maintained thereafter as long as said mine is worked or operated, in every working place throughout the mine, and to expel from said mine the noxious gases or impure air, so that the mine, in all its working headings, rooms, cross cuts and working places, shall be in a healthful condition for the men working therein, and free from danger to their lives and health by keeping therefrom such impure air or gases."

"202 of Article 1 and 156 of Article 12. That the owner, lessee or agent of every mine in operation in the counties of Allegany and Garrett shall furnish, at their own expense, all props and all the requisite timber that may be necessary to be used in the working of said mines, and as the miners employed at work therein proceed with the working of their excavation, it shall be the duty of the owner, lessee or agent of said mines to furnish a sufficient quantity of props and timber of suitable character at the place in the heading room, cross cut or other excavation in the mines where the miners are at work, and the owner, lessee or agent operating any such mines shall, at their own expense, properly timber any headings, rooms, pillars or other excavations not recently worked, and lay up roads by contract or otherwise to and in the same, previous to the miners starting new or further work or excavations therein, and said owner, lessee, or agent shall construct each heading hereafter driven in every mine of sufficient height and width; said height not to exceed the natural thickness of the vein, so as to admit of the passage of the drivers who may be engaged in driving cars along said headings."

"203 of Article 1 and 157 of Article 12. That whenever any noxious gases or impure air is known to exist in any part of any mine being worked in either of said Allegany or Garrett counties by such owner, lessee, or agent, and which is likely to endanger the health or lives of the miners, employed therein, it shall be the duty of the Mine Inspector, upon the same being known to him, to proceed at once to make a careful examination of the ventilating apparatus of the said mine, and if he shall find that the noxious gases or impure air existing in said mine resulted from the bad condition of the ventilating apparatus connected therewith, he shall immediately notify the owner, lessee or agent to close said mine,

or part of mine, or expel from the same all noxious gases or impure air therein, and to properly ventilate the same, and, after such notification, if any owner, lessee or agent of such mine shall neglect, for the space of ten days, to close said mine, or part of mine, or to take proper steps to remove such gases or impure air from such mine, he shall be deemed guilty of a violation of the foregoing provisions of this Section, and he shall be indictable and punishable for the same as for any other violation of this Act, as hereinafter provided."

"204 of Article 1 and 158 of Article 12. That the Mine Inspector shall also be an inspector of weights and measures at all mines now or hereafter opened in said Allegany or Garrett counties, and shall weigh several cars of coal mined therein once a month on the scales of the different mines in said counties, in order to test the accuracy of said scales, and to do any other act that he may deem necessary to ascertain whether or not the miners are allowed full weight of coal in the mining cars when placed upon the scales of the different mines, and it shall be the duty of every person acting as weighmaster for the owner, lessee or agent of any said mines, before entering upon the performance of his duty as weighmaster or before making any report as said weighmaster to said owner, lessee or agent, to make oath before some justice of the peace, in the county in which the opening or mouth of said mine is situated, that he will perform all duties of weighmaster, as prescribed by this Act, at such mine, with honesty and fidelity, and will keep a true and accurate account of all the coal so weighed by him, and will credit and allow the full weight of coal in each mining car to the party or parties who mined the same, at the rate of two thousand, two hundred and forty pounds per ton, and all fractions thereof to be counted in hundred weights (cwts). But said oath of weighmaster shall be understood and construed as only requiring said weighmaster to allow and credit said fractions of tons in whole hundred weights (cwts.) in manner following. Namely: Where the odd pounds in any mining car in excess of the whole hundred weight therein shall equal or exceed fifty-six pounds, the said weighmaster shall credit such miner with a whole hundred weight for such odd pounds, but where such odd pounds less than a whole hundred weight less than fifty six pounds then said weighmaster shall give such miner no credit whatever for such odd pounds, and said weighmaster shall deliver a copy under his hand and seal of said justice of said affidavit to the Mine Inspector, and it shall be the duty of said weighmaster to perform the several acts and matters specified in said affidavit."

"205 of Article 1 and 159 of Article 12. That it shall be the duty of every person acting as weighmaster for the owners, lessees or agents of any of said mines, to keep in ink or indellible pencil, a list or statement of the number of mining cars, and the weight of coal in each car mined each day, and the person mining the same, and place, and keep said list in some place at the weigh-house where said coal is weighed, where the

miners interested therein may and can inspect it on and at all times throughout the same day on which the coal specified therein was mined, and each of said lists so placed there by said weighmaster shall be kept by him for reference and inspection by all persons interested therein for at least thirty days from the day on which the same is made out."

"206 of Article 1 and 160 of Article 12. That it shall be the duty of every person or body corporate, lessee, owner, agent or operating a mine or mines in either of said counties of Allegany or Garrett, to provide correct and accurate scales, upon which all coal mined in said mines shall be weighed in the state in which it is mined, before the same shall be taken from the mine-cars in which the miners have loaded the same, and it shall be the duty of every owner, lessee, or agent of every mine to cause the average weight of all the cars used in any such mine to be plainly stamped in some conspicuous place on each of said cars."

"207 of Article 1 and 161 of Article 12. That, at any time, upon the request in writing to that effect of the majority of the miners then employed in any coal mine in said counties of Allegany or Garrett to agent, lessee, operator or owner of such mine, such owner, lessee, operator or agent of such coal mine shall permit said miners (but at their own expense) to provide and keep in the said weigh-house at said mine, at the scales kept thereat, for such length of time as such miners may require, a check weighmaster, who shall have the right at all times to be present when the coal mined in each mine is being weighed by the weighmaster of said mine, and to examine the scales thereof, and to take and keep a full statement of the weight of each mining car, load of coal as shown by the said scales when the coal is being weighed thereon by said weighmaster, and upon the discovery by such check weighmaster of any wilful violation of any of the provisions of this Act by the weighmaster employed at such mine, it shall be the duty of such check weighmaster to immediately lay all such information before the State's Attorney of the County in which such weigh-house is situated, or the Mine Inspector, for their action upon the same."

"208 of Article 1 and 162 of Article 12. That it shall be the duty of every agent, lessee, owner, operator, weighmaster, mining boss, overseer, roadsman, driver, miner or any other person working or engaged in any employment whatever, in or about said mines in said Allegany or Garrett counties, or the train roads or inclined planes leading therefrom, to observe all practical care, caution and prudence in the work in which they may be engaged, so that all lives, health and safety of themselves and their co-laborers, and the property of the owners in and about said mines, may be protected as far as practicable, consistent with the dangerous character of the work, from loss and injury, and it shall be the duty of all miners engaged in any of said mines to carefully prop and timber all rooms, headings, and other excavations wherein they may be working, as close up to their work as may be practicable so as to guard, as far as prac-

licable, against all accidents from falls of roof, side or breast, coal or slate, earth or other surrounding matter, and any miner or person employed or working in or about said mines who shall be guilty of any wilful negligence in respect of any of the matter specified in this Section, whereby the lives, health or safety of any co-laborers in and about said mines, or any of the property of the owners in or about said mines may be lost, destroyed or injured, unnecessarily jeopardized, shall be liable to indictment, and upon conviction to be fined as hereinafter provided; and whenever in any case it shall be brought to the notice of the Mine Inspector that any person is violating any of the provisions of this Section, he shall at once order such person to take immediate steps to secure the safety of the person or property so jeopardized, and in case of the refusal of any person to comply with such order, it shall be the duty of said Inspector to proceed at once to have such offender arrested and punished in accordance with the provisions of this Act."

"209 of Article 1 and 163 of Article 12. That the grand juries that may be hereafter summoned by the Circuit Courts of Allegany and Garrett counties are hereby authorized and empowered to summon said Inspector before them, then at each term of court in said counties, and to examine into and take cognizance of the conduct of any Mine Inspector appointed under this Act, and in case any grand jury of either Allegany or Garrett counties shall at any time recommend in their report that any Mine Inspector appointed under the provisions of this Act, should be removed from his office for misbehavior therein, neglect of duty, incompetency or inability through any cause to act, then, and in such case the Clerk of the Circuit Court in which such report is filed, shall forthwith transmit a copy of the same, certified under the seal of the Court, to the Governor of Maryland, who upon receipt of the same, shall at once remove such Mine Inspector and proceed to appoint some other person to the office in his stead, to serve until his successor as hereinbefore provided."

"209A of Article 1 and 164 of Article 12. That it shall be lawful, however, notwithstanding the provision of this Act, in relation to weighmaster and the weighing of coal, for any owner, lessee, individual or agent of any mine in said counties of Allegany or Garrett worked by shaft alone, to contract with the miners to mine coal therein or therefrom by measurement, and it shall also be lawful for any owner, lessee, or agent of any mine in said counties, at or in which not more than ten miners are employed at any one time, to contract with the miner or miners employed therein, by the day, week or month, instead of by weight, and in all such cases when the compensation of the miners by their contract or agreement, fixed by the day, week or month, be ascertained by the cubic yard or other measurement, as hereinbefore provided; it shall not be obligatory on such owner, lessee or agent of such mine to provide any weighmaster or weigh the coal mined in such shaft or mine, or taken therefrom, but the mine cars used in any such mine worked by shaft, shall be measured

by a sworn measurer, and said agent, lessee or owner shall cause the capacity of each of said mining cars to be plainly stamped or branded thereon; provided, however, that apart from the exception contained in this Section, said owner, lessee or agent of any such mine specified in this Section, operating the same, shall be held to all requirements and be subject to all the liabilities and penalties which are provided herein in relation to the working and operation of all other coal mines covered by this Act."

"209B of Article 1, and 164A of Article 12. That any owner, lessee, agent, operator, mining boss, roadsman, overseer, driver or miner or other person violating, neglecting or refusing to comply with any of the provisions of this Act, or violating in any manner any of its provisions, shall be held deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon indictment therefor and conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars and not more than five hundred dollars in the discretion of the Court, but nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as depriving the Courts of their jurisdiction to take cognizance of any offense specified in or covered by this Act of which they would have had jurisdiction."

"209C of Article 1, and 164B of Article 12. That any Mine Inspector or Weighmaster, at any of said mines, neglecting or refusing to comply with any of the requirements of this Act or violating or failing to perform in any way any of the duties of his office or position herein prescribed, shall be held and deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon indictment therefor and conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars or more than five hundred dollars, in the discretion of the Court."

"209D of Article 1, and 164C of Article 12. Said Mine Inspector shall be paid an annual salary, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per year, payable quarterly, which salary shall be paid out of the State's money by a warrant of the Comptroller upon the State Treasury for the same."

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 14, 1898.

#### Chapter 243.—AMENDMENT TO MINING LAW.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That Section 209P of Article 1 and Section 164O of Article 12, as enacted by Chapter 124 of the Acts of 1902, be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

209P of Article 1 and 164O of Article 12. The neglect or refusal to perform the duties required to be performed by any Section of this Act by parties therein required to perform them or the violation of any of the provisions or requirements hereof, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and

shall, upon conviction thereof in the Circuit Court of the county wherein the misdemeanor was committed, or before a justice of the peace for such county, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment in the County Jail for a period not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the justice of the peace or the court.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

#### Chapter 493—ANTI-COMPANY STORE LAW.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall not be lawful for any railroad or mining corporation, doing business in Allegany county, nor for the president, vice-president, manager, superintendent, any director or other officer of such corporation, to own or have any interest in any general store or merchandise business in Allegany county, in which goods, wares or merchandise are sold, nor to conduct or carry on any such business, or have any interest in the profits of the same in Allegany county, nor to sell or barter any goods, wares or merchandise in such county.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for the clerk of the Circuit Court of Allegany county to issue a trader's license to any corporation or person or persons to sell goods, wares or merchandise, unless he shall first administer to the party applying therefor an oath that no railroad or mining company, or president, manager, superintendent, or any director, or other officer of such corporation, has any interest, directly or indirectly, in such store or business, or the profits thereof, purposed to be carried on under said license.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That any store or business conducted in Allegany county by railroad or mining corporation, or private individuals engaged in railroading or mining, in which goods, wares or merchandise are sold to the employes of the owners of such stores or business in part payment of their wages as such employes, shall be subject to a suit at law for damages by the employes purchasing such goods, and be liable to the said employes in a sum of money equal to the amount paid for such goods, wares or merchandise bought by such employes.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That any such mining corporation who, through its stockholders, officers, by any rule or regulation of its business, shall make any contract with the keepers or owners of any other store whereby the employes of such corporation shall be obliged to trade with such keeper or owner, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be subject to damages payable to said employe to the extent of the amount of goods purchased from such store; proof of such a contract between the mining corporation and the store-keeper shall be *prima facie* evidence of the fact that such store is under the control of such mining corporation and in violation of the provisions of this Act.



SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That any corporation or person who shall violate any of the provisions of this law, which is hereby declared to be a law to prevent employers from controlling the trade of their employes or coercing and directing them to any certain store, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and the license of such corporation, person or persons shall be suppressed.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect on the first day of January, 1899.

Approved April 14, 1898.

#### EXAMINATION OF HORSESHOERS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall be unlawful for any person to practice horseshoeing in the City of Baltimore or in the Twelfth District of Baltimore County, unless such person has obtained a certificate and has been duly registered as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That a "Board of Examiners for Horse-shoers" is hereby created, which shall consist of five members, one of whom shall be doing business as veterinarian only, two master horse-shoers and two journeymen horseshoers, all doing business in Baltimore City, whose duty it shall be to carry out the purposes and enforce the provisions of this Act. The members of said board shall be appointed by the Governor; and the term of which they shall hold office shall be four years, except that the members of said board to be first appointed under this Act shall be designated by the Governor to serve one for two years, two for three years and two for four years, and unless removed by the Governor, until their successors are duly appointed. Any vacancy in said board, for any cause, shall be filled by the Governor.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That said board shall meet in the month of May next after the passage of this Act, and organize by the election of a president and secretary, and thereafter shall hold regular meetings in the months of May and November in every year, and such special meetings for the examination of persons desiring to practice horseshoeing, as occasion may require; that they shall pass such by-laws and prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Act; and said board shall, at its first meeting, prescribe and clearly define the qualifications and tests necessary to obtain a certificate as a master or journeyman horseshoer. Printed copies of such requirements shall be furnished to all persons desiring to pass an examination for said certificate, and any person who shall, on examination, be found by a majority of said board to possess the said requirements so prescribed, shall be granted a certificate to that effect on the payment<sup>of</sup> to said board of a fee of two dollars; and all proceedings of said board shall be open to public inspection.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That any person who has practiced as a master or journeyman horseshoer in the City of Baltimore or the Twelfth District of Baltimore County, for three years prior to the passage of this Act, who will file an affidavit to that effect with said board, shall be entitled to a certificate without an examination, on the payment of a fee of twenty-five cents to said board; or anyone who has a certificate from any duly constituted examining board of the State of Maryland, or of any other State, that he is a competent master or journeyman horseshoer, on filing and registering said certificate or a copy thereof with said board, shall be entitled to a certificate from said board without examination on payment of a fee of two dollars; but, that after the passage of this Act, no person who has not served an apprenticeship at horseshoeing for a period of three years shall be entitled to an examination for said certificate.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That all certificates issued by said board shall be signed by its officers and bear its seal; and that the secretary of said board shall keep a book, in which all certificates so issued, and the names of the persons to whom the certificates shall have been issued, shall be duly registered, and a transcript from said book of registration, certified by the secretary, with the seal of the board, shall be evidence in any Court in the State, and that said secretary shall furnish to any one a copy of his certificate on payment of the sum of one dollar.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court having criminal jurisdiction, shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars or be confined in the Baltimore City Jail, or Baltimore County Jail, not more than one month, in the discretion of the Court. All fines received under this Act shall be paid into the common school fund of the City of Baltimore, or of Baltimore County, if the offense shall have been committed in said county. The provisions of this Act shall not interfere with the right of the owners of horses to have them shod at their own shops.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 9, 1898.

#### Chapter 202.—VENTILATING APPARATUS IN MILLS FOR GRINDING STONE.

SEC. 1. Every person or corporation owning or controlling any mill for grinding flint, or any other kind of stone, by the cylinder or dry process, in Carroll County, shall be required to furnish and equip said mill with the most improved fans, ventilators and other appliances for the removal from said mill of the dust made therein by conducting said business, and to provide for the use of each person employed in said mill the

most improved apparatus for the protection of said person so employed from inhaling said dust, and to keep in repair and renew said apparatus, from time to time, as may be necessary, free of cost to said person so employed; and any such person or corporation failing to comply with the requirements of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon indictment and conviction shall be subject to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars for each offense.

## CHAPTER 265, 1884, ARTICLE 27.

## SWEATSHOPS, FACTORIES, ETC.

SEC. 148. All factories, manufacturing establishments or workshops in this State shall be kept in a cleanly condition and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance; and no factory, manufacturing establishment or workshop shall be so overcrowded while work is carried on therein as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein and every such factory, manufacturing establishment or workshop shall be well and sufficiently lighted and ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, as far as practicable, all the gases, vapors, dust or other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein, which may be injurious to health.

SEC. 149. Any person, firm or corporation, managing or conducting any factory, manufacturing establishment or workshop in this State, who shall neglect any of the requirements of the preceding Section, or do or permit to be done in the factory, manufacturing establishment or workshop conducted or managed by him, her, them or it, any act contrary to the provisions of said section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, in a court of competent jurisdiction, be fined one hundred and fifty dollars for each an offense so committed.

SEC. 149A (Added by Chapter 467, Acts, of 1896). If any individual or body corporate engaged in the manufacture or sale of clothing, or any other article, whereby disease may be transmitted, shall with reasonable means of knowledge, by purchase, contract or otherwise, directly or indirectly, cause or permit any garments, or such articles as aforesaid, to be manufactured or made up, in whole or in part, or any work to be done thereupon, within this State, and in place or under circumstances involving danger to the public health, the said individual or corporation, upon conviction in any court of common jurisdiction, shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each garment or other articles so as lastly aforesaid manufactured, made up or worked upon.

SEC. 149B. (Added by Chapter 302, Acts of 1894). If any individual or the officer of any corporation shall so as aforesaid cause or permit any garment or other articles in the next preceding section mentioned, to be manufactured, made up, or worked upon, in a place or under circumstances involving danger to the public health, with the knowledge that

it will or may be thus dealt with, he shall, upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, be imprisoned not less than sixty days nor more than one year, and may be further fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 149C. (Added by Chapter 302, Acts of 1894). Any room or apartment which shall not contain at least four hundred cubic feet of clear space for each person habitually laboring in or occupying the same, or wherein the thermometer shall habitually stand, during the hours of labor, at or above 80 degrees Fahrenheit, before the first day of May or after the first day of October of any year, or wherein any person suffering from a contagious, infectious or otherwise dangerous disease or malady shall sleep, labor or remain, or wherein, if of less superficial area than 500 square feet, any artificial light shall be habitually used between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., or from which the debris of manufacture and all other dirt or rubbish shall not be removed at least once in every twenty-four hours, or which shall be pronounced ill-ventilated or otherwise unhealthy by any officer or board having legal authority so to do, shall be deemed a place involving danger to the public health, as mentioned in the next two preceding sections of this article.

SEC. 149D. (Added by Chapter 302, Acts, of 1894). If any association or society, whether incorporated or unincorporated, shall furnish through its officers or agents, evidence sufficient to secure the conviction of any person criminally prosecuted under the next three preceding sections of this article, the said association or society shall receive one-half of any fine which may be imposed upon such person so convicted with its assistance, such fines to be paid to the treasurer or other officer with corresponding powers of the said society or association.

CHAPTER 101. An Act to add four Additional Sections to Article 27 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Crimes and Punishments," sub-title "Health, Work-shops and Factories—Sweating System," as the same was amended by Chapter 302, Acts of 1894, and Chapter 467, Acts of 1896, such four additional sections to be known respectively as Sections 149EE, 149FF, 149GG and 149HH, and to come in immediately after Section 149D of the Article.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland.* That Article 27 of the Code of Public General Laws, title, "Crimes and Punishments," sub-title, "Health, Work-shops and Factories, Sweating System," as the same was amended by Chapter 302 Acts, of 1894, and Chapter 467, Acts of 1896, be and the same is hereby amended by the addition of four new sections to be added thereto to be known respectively as sections 149EE, 149FF, 149GG, 149HH, and to come in immediately after 149D of said article, to read as follows:

SEC. 149EE. No room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling house shall be used except by the immediate members of the family living therein, which shall be limited to a husband and wife, their children

or the children of either, for the manufacture of coats, vests, trousers, knee-pants, over-alls, cloaks, hats, caps, capes, suspenders, jerseys, blouses, waists, waist-bands, underwear, neckwear, furs, fur-trimmings, fur-garments, shirts, purses, feathers, artificial flowers, cigarettes or cigars. No room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling house shall be used by any family or part of family until a permit shall first have been obtained from the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, stating the maximum number of persons allowed to be employed therein. Such permit shall not be granted until an inspection of such premises has been made by the inspector or his assistant named by the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, and such permit may be revoked by said Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics at any time the health of the community or those employed or living therein may require it. No person, firm or corporation shall work in or hire or employ any person to work in any room or apartment in any building, rear-building or building in the rear of a tenement or dwelling house at making in whole or in part any of the articles mentioned in this Section, without first obtaining a written permit from the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, stating the maximum number of persons allowed to be employed therein. Such permit shall not be granted until an inspection of such premises has been made by the factory inspector or his assistant, named by the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, and such permit may be revoked by the said Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics at any time the health of the community, or of those so employed, may require it. All families, persons, firms or corporations now engaged in such manufacture, in such tenement or dwelling house or other building, shall apply for said permit on or before July 1, 1902, and annually thereafter at the same date. The said permit shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the room, or one of the rooms, to which it relates. Every person, firm or corporation contracting for the manufacture of any of the articles mentioned in this section, or giving out the incomplete materials from which they, or any of them are to be made, or to be wholly or partially finished, or employing persons in any tenement or dwelling house or other buildings to make wholly or partly finish, the articles mentioned in this Section, shall keep a written register of the names and addresses of all persons to whom such work is given to be made, or with whom they may have contracted to do the same. Such register shall be produced for inspection and a copy thereof shall be furnished on demand made by the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, or one of his deputies.

SEC. 149FF. That the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics or his assistant or any inspector shall have authority to enter any room in any tenement or dwelling house, work-shop, manufacturing establishment, mill, factory, or place where any goods are manufactured, for the purpose of inspection. The person, firm or corporation owning or controlling or managing such places shall furnish access to and information

in regard to such places to the said Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics or his deputies at any and all reasonable times, while work is being carried on.

SEC. 149GG. That the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics shall appoint two deputies, or assistants, whose duty it shall be to make such inspections of the tenements, dwelling houses, factories, work-shops, mills and such other places as he may designate, and to do such other work as the said Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics shall designate.

SEC. 149HH. Any person, firm, or corporation who shall in any manner violate the provisions of the preceding Sections numbered respectively 149EE, 149FF, 149GG, or who shall refuse to give such information and access to the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics or his deputies or secure such permit as provided, shall upon conviction in any Court of competent jurisdiction be fined not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than ten days nor more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court, such fines to be collected as all fines are collected by law.

SEC. 2. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 27, 1902.

#### Chapter 269.—COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

AN ACT TO AMEND ARTICLE 77 OF THE CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS, TITLE "PUBLIC EDUCATION," BY ADDING FIFTEEN SECTIONS, UNDER THE NEW SUB-TITLE "SCHOOL ATTENDANCE," TO FOLLOW SECTION 123, AND TO BE NUMBERED AS SECTIONS 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137 AND 138, RESPECTIVELY.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the following Sections be and they are hereby added to Article 77 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Public Education," under the new sub-title "School Attendance," to follow Section 123, and to be numbered and designated as 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137 and 138, respectively.

124. Every child between eight and twelve years of age shall attend some day school regularly as defined in Section 131 of this sub-title during the entire period of each year the public day schools in the city or county in which such child resides are in session, unless it can be shown that the child is elsewhere receiving regularly thorough instruction during said period in the studies usually taught in the said public schools to children of the same age; provided, that the superintendent or principal of any school, or person or persons duly authorized by such superintendent or principal, may excuse cases of necessary absence among its enrolled pupils; and provided, further, that the provisions of the Section

shall not apply to a child whose mental or physical condition is such as to render its instruction, as above described, inexpedient or impracticable. Every person having under his control a child between eight and twelve years of age shall cause such child to attend school or receive instructions as required by this Section. Children over twelve years of age and under the age of sixteen years, and every person having under his control such a child, shall be subject to the requirements of this Section, unless such children are regularly and lawfully employed to labor at home or elsewhere.

125. Any person who has a child under his control and who fails to comply with any of the provisions of the preceding Section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not exceeding five dollars for each offense.

126. Any person who induces or attempts to induce any child to absent himself unlawfully from school, or employs or harbors while school is in session any child absent unlawfully from school, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than fifty dollars.

127. The Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore City and the several Boards of County School Commissioners shall appoint, and may remove at pleasure, persons to be known as "Attendance Officers." The number to be appointed for the City of Baltimore shall not exceed twelve, and the number for any county shall not exceed three. Their compensation shall be fixed and paid by the County Commissioners of the respective counties, or the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore City, as the case may be.

128. It shall be the duty of each attendance officer, and he shall have full power, within the city or county for which he may be appointed, to arrest without warrant any child between eight and sixteen years of age found away from his home and who is a truant from school, or who fails to attend school in accordance with the provisions of this subtitle. He shall forthwith deliver a child so arrested either to the custody of a person in parental relation to the child or of the teacher from whose school such child is then a truant, but if the child be a habitual or incorrigible truant, he shall bring him before a justice of the peace for commitment by him to a parental school, as provided for in the next Section, or to some other institution to which disorderly children may be committed. The attendance officer shall promptly report every such arrest, and the disposition made by him of the child so arrested, to the School Commissioners of the said city or county, respectively, or to such person or persons as they may direct.

129. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore and the several Boards of County Commissioners may establish schools to be known as parental schools, for children between eight and sixteen years of age, who are habitually truants from school or from instruction. They may also provide for the confinement, maintenance and instruction of such child-

ren in such schools for such period and under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe, not exceeding the remainder of the school year. Justices of the peace may commit such children to such parental schools, but no person convicted of any crime, or of any offense other than truancy, shall be committed thereto.

130. It shall be the duty of the Police Commissioners of Baltimore City, at the same time that the census of legal voters in said city is taken under their direction, as provided by Section 17 of Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws, also to cause to be made by the members of the force under their control, annually, a separate record of the full name, age, color and sex of every child between six and sixteen years of age, in each precinct of the said city, and the place where and the year and month when such children last attended school, together with the name and address of the parents, guardians, or persons in parental relation, and of employers of such children, which record shall be furnished by said Police Commissioners to the Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore City, whosoever has under his control a child between said ages and withholds information in his possession from any officer demanding it, relating to the items aforesaid, or makes any false statement in regard to the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than twenty dollars.

131. It shall be the duty of every principal or head teacher of every public or private school in this State to report immediately to the School Commissioners of the county where such school is located, or of Baltimore City, if located therein, or to an attendance officer or other official designated by such Commissioners, the names of all children enrolled in his or her school, who have been absent or irregular in attendance three days, or their equivalent, without lawful excuse, within a period of eight consecutive weeks.

132. No proprietor or owner of any mill or factory in this State, other than establishments for manufacturing canned goods, or manager, agent, foreman or other person in charge thereof, shall employ or retain in employment, in any such mill or factory, any person or persons under sixteen years of age, unless he procures at the time of such employment or retention in employment, and keeps on file and accessible to the attendance officers of the city or county where such minor is employed, a certificate of the principal or head teacher of the school which such child last attended, stating that such child is more than twelve years of age, and a like certificate of the parent or guardian, or other person having control of such child; but the first named certificate need not be procured if such child has not attended school in this State. He shall require such certificates, shall keep them in his place of business during the time the child is in his employment, and shall show the same, during business hours, to any attendance officer who may demand to see them, or either of them; and for each failure to comply with any of the provisions of this Section



he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars. Whoever continues to employ any such child under sixteen years of age in violation of this Section, after being notified of such violation by an attendance officer, shall, for every day thereafter that such unlawful employment continues, be fined not less than five or more than twenty dollars, in addition to other penalties prescribed by this Section for such offenses. A failure to produce, on demand, to an attendance officer any certificate required in this Section, shall be *prima facie* evidence that the child, who is or should have been mentioned in the said certificate, is thus unlawfully employed.

133. It shall be the duty of every parent, guardian or other person having control of a child under sixteen years of age, and of every principal and head teacher of said school where such child last attended, to furnish every employer of such child the certificates required by the preceding section. Such certificates, if in substantial conformity with the requirements of that Section, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts required to be certified to as therein provided.

134. Any parent or guardian or other person having control of a child, or principal or head teacher, who shall make any wilfully false statement respecting any of the facts required to be certified to as provided in Sections 132 and 133 of this sub-title, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than fifty dollars, or to be imprisoned not more than thirty days, or suffer both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court.

135. No person shall employ any minor over twelve and less than sixteen years of age, and no parent, guardian or other person having control of a child, shall permit to be employed or retained in employment any such minor under his control, if the said minor cannot read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language, while a public evening school is maintained in the city or election district or precinct in which such minor resides, unless such a minor is a regular attendant at an evening or other school; provided, that upon presentation by such minor of a certificate signed by a regular practicing physician, and satisfactory to such officer or officers as the School Commissioners for the city or county may designate, showing that the physical condition of such minor would render such attendance, in addition to daily labor, prejudicial to health, said officer or officers so designated may issue a permit authorizing the employment of such minor for such period and upon such conditions as said officer or officers so designated as aforesaid may determine. Any person who employs or retains in employment a minor in violation of the provisions of this Section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined for each offense not more than one hundred dollars, which fines shall be paid to the School Commissioners for use in supporting evening schools in such city or county. Any parent, guardian or other person having control of a child, who permits to be em-

ployed any minor under his control in violation of the provisions of this Section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not more than twenty dollars, which fines shall be also paid to the School Commissioners for use in supporting evening schools in such city and county.

136. In any city or county where attendance officers may have been appointed it shall be the duty of the School Commissioners to designate an attendance officer, who shall once or more frequently in every year examine into the situation of the children employed in such mills and factories in said city or county, and to ascertain whether all the provisions of this sub-title are duly observed and report all violations thereof to the grand jury of the said city or county.

137. Attendance officers may visit all establishments where minors are employed in their several cities and counties and ascertain whether any minors are employed therein contrary to the provisions of this sub-title. Attendance officers may require that the certificates provided for in this sub-title of minors employed in such establishments shall be produced for their inspection.

138. Any person violating any provision of this sub-title, where no special provision as to the penalty for such violation is made shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not exceeding fifty dollars for each offense; provided, however, that the provisions of this Act shall be restricted to the City of Baltimore and Allegany County.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall take effect on September 1, 1902.

Approved April 8, 1902.

#### Chapter 566, Acts of 1902.—EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

AN ACT TO REPEAL AND RE-ENACT SECTION 4 OF ARTICLE 100 OF THE CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS AS ENACTED BY CHAPTER 317, ACTS OF 1894, TITLE "WORK—HOURS OF, IN FACTORIES," REGULATING THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That Section 4 of Article 100 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Work—Hours of, in Factories," be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted, to read as follows:

SEC. 4. *Be it enacted*, That no proprietor or owner of any mill or factory in this State, other than establishments for manufacturing of canned goods, or manager, or agent, or foreman, or other person in charge thereof, shall after the first day of October in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, employ or retain in employment in any such mill or factory any person or persons under fourteen years of age, unless said child is the only support of a widowed mother, invalid father, or is solely dependent upon such employment for self-support; and if any such pro-

prietor or owner of any such mill or factory, or manager, or agent, foreman or other person in charge thereof, shall wilfully violate the provisions of this Section he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars for each and every offense so committed, and pay the cost of prosecution, one-half to go to the informer and the other half to the school fund of the county or city in which the offense shall have been committed; provided, that nothing in this Section shall apply to Frederick, Washington, Queen Anne's, Carroll, Wicomico, Caroline, Kent, Somerset, Cecil, Calvert, St. Mary's, Prince George's, Howard, Baltimore, Worcester, Garrett, Talbot, Montgomery and Harford Counties.

Approved April 11, 1902.

Chapter 93.—TO REGULATE THE PAYMENT OF WAGES BY  
CERTAIN CORPORATIONS.

AN ACT TO REPEAL CHAPTER 589 OF THE ACTS OF 1902, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO REGULATE THE PAYMENT OF WAGES BY CORPORATIONS OR ASSOCIATIONS ENGAGED IN MINING OR QUARRYING, MANUFACTURING, OPERATING STEAM OR ELECTRIC RAILROADS, STREET RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE AND EXPRESS COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN MARYLAND," AND TO RE-ENACT THE SAME AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That* from and after a period of one month subsequent to the first day of April, in the year 1904, every association or corporation doing business in the State of Maryland employing wage workers, whether skilled or ordinary laborers, engaged in manual or clerical work, in the business of mining, manufacturing, operating a steam or electric railroad, street railway, telegraph, telephone or express company, shall make payment in lawful money of the United States semi-monthly to said employes, laborers and wage workers, or to their authorized agents, at their respective places of employment, at intervals of not more than sixteen days and not more than fourteen days.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted, That* in case of any said corporations or associations mentioned in Section 1 of this Act, and doing business as aforesaid, or any of their officers, shall refuse to make payment at the times set forth in Section 1 of this Act to their wage-workers, laborers or other employes the wages due them, or any of them, said association, corporation or officer so refusing shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to indictment therefor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars for each offense.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted, That* this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 17, 1904.

## Chapter 671.—ARBITRATION OF LABOR DISPUTES.

AN ACT PROVIDING MEANS FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYES BY MEDIATION, VOLUNTARY ARBITRATION, AND THE INVESTIGATION OF THE CAUSES OF SUCH DISPUTES.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That upon information furnished by an employer of labor, whether person, firm or corporation, or by a committee of employes, or from any other reliable source, that a controversy or dispute has arisen between employer and employes, involving ten or more persons, which controversy or dispute may result in a strike or lockout, the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Maryland, or such person officially connected with said Bureau of Industrial Statistics as may be deputized in writing by the Chief of said Bureau of Industrial Statistics, shall, at once, visit the place of controversy or dispute and seek to mediate between the parties, if, in his discretion, it is necessary so to do.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if mediation cannot be effected as provided in Section 1 of this Article, the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, or such person officially connected with said Bureau as may be by him deputized in writing, may at his discretion endeavor to secure the consent of the parties to the controversy or dispute to the formation of a board of arbitration, which board shall be composed of one employer and one employe engaged in the same or similar occupation to the one in which the dispute exists, but who are not parties to the controversy or dispute, and to be selected by the respective parties to the controversy; the third arbitrator may be selected by the two first named arbitrators, and said third arbitrator so selected shall be president of the board of arbitration; and upon the failure of the two first named arbitrators as aforesaid to agree upon the third arbitrator, then the Chief of the said Bureau of Industrial Statistics shall act as such third arbitrator or he may deputize in writing some person officially connected with the said Bureau to act, and said Chief or the person who may be deputized by him shall act as president of said board.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the president of said board provided for in Section 2 of this Article shall have power to summon witnesses, enforce their attendance and administer oaths and hear and determine the matter in dispute, and within three days after the investigation render a decision thereon, a copy of which shall be furnished each party to the dispute and shall be final.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That in all such cases of dispute as aforesaid, as in all other cases, if the parties actually agree that the matter in dispute shall be arbitrated and determined in a mode different from the one hereby prescribed, said agreement shall be valid, and the award and the determination thereon by either mode of arbitration shall be final and conclusive between the parties. It shall be lawful in all cases

for an employer or employee, by writing under his hand, to authorize any person to act for him in submitting to arbitration and attending the same.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Board of Arbitration shall employ a clerk at each session of the Board, who shall receive three dollars per day for his services, to be paid upon the approval of the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics out of the funds appropriated for the expenses of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That should the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics or the person deputized by him as aforesaid fail to mediate or secure the consent of the parties to the controversy or dispute, submit the matter to arbitration, then the said Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics or the person deputized by him as aforesaid shall proceed to thoroughly investigate the cause of the dispute or controversy; he shall have the authority to summons both parties to appear before him and take their statements in writing, and under oath, and having ascertained which party is, in his judgment, mainly responsible and blameworthy for the continuance of said controversy or dispute, shall publish a report in some daily newspaper assigning such responsibility or blame over his official signature.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of the investigation as aforesaid, the chief of the said bureau of Industrial Statistics or such person as he may deputize in writing as aforesaid, shall have power to administer oaths, to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses, and to enforce the attendance of witnesses, production of papers and books, to the same extent that power is possessed by courts or record or judges thereof in this State.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all information of a personal character or pertaining to the private business of any person, firm or corporation, or which might have a tendency to expose the profits or methods of doing business by any person, firm or corporation coming to the knowledge of the Chief of the said Bureau of Industrial Statistics or person deputized by him, or to the arbitrators selected under the aforesaid provisions, shall be deemed confidential and so treated, and all documents and testimony taken shall be sealed and filed in the office of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all Acts inconsistent with this Act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 12, 1904.

## CITY ORDINANCES.

## SEATS FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN STORES OR FACTORIES.

505. Every employer of females in any mercantile or manufacturing establishment in the City of Baltimore must provide and maintain suitable seats for the use of such employes. A person is deemed not to maintain suitable seats for use of female employes unless he permits the use thereof by such employes to such extent as may be reasonable for the preservation of health and proper rest; and the question of what is thus reasonable is one for determination by the jury or the Court acting as a jury in any prosecution hereunder.

506. Any violation of the preceding Section by any employer shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine of one hundred and fifty dollars, to be collected as other fines are collected.

## HOURS OF LABOR.

516. No mechanic nor laborer employed by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, or any officer, agent or contractor under it, shall be required to work more than nine hours per day as a day's labor, provided, however, that this Section shall not apply to mechanics and laborers whose hours of labor are already fixed at less than nine hours per day, and provided, further, that the provisions of this sub-division of this article shall not apply to the employes of the Fire Department, Bayview Asylum or the Baltimore City Jail. Any such officer, agent or contractor who shall require any mechanic or laborer to work more than nine hours per day, contrary to the provisions of this Section, shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offense; one-half of such fine to go to the informer, said fines to be collected as other fines are collected by law.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

### APPROPRIATIONS, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION.

Appropriations and receipts available from March 1, 1904, to April 7, 1905, viz.:

April 7, 1905—

By amount available from March 1, 1904....	\$ 661 27
April 7, By appropriation.....	10,000 00
“ “ By appropriation for Furniture and Printing.....	2,000 00
January 1, interest on deposit.....	12 67

Expenditures from March 1, 1904, to February 28, 1905:

To Chief's salary.....	\$ 2,500 00
“ Other salaries.....	4,668 13
“ Postage, expressage and telegrams.....	254 88
“ Stationery.....	312 80
“ Office furniture.....	944 39
“ Books, advertising and printing.....	226 47
“ Office rent and janitor services.....	950 00
“ Annual dues to National Association....	11 00
“ Telephone service.....	161 43
“ Ice and towel service.....	30 45
“ Subscriptions to newspapers.....	13 25
“ Incidentals, including traveling expenses	274 37
“ Balance .....	2,326 77
	<hr/>
	\$12,673 94      \$12,673 94





# INDEX.

## A.

	PAGE.
Agriculture.....	145-157
Acreage, Production and Value of Principal Farm Products.....	155-156
Highest and Lowest Prices for Year.....	157
Results of Production of Wheat.....	147-148
Corn.....	149
White Potatoes.....	150
Hay.....	151
Peas.....	151
Tomatoes.....	152
Strawberries.....	153
Lucrertia Berries.....	154

## B.

Barber Law, The.....	106-110
Declared Unconstitutional.....	110
Buildings in Baltimore City, Census of.....	131-144
Total Number of.....	132
In Central Police District.....	133
Eastern Police District.....	134
Northern Police District.....	135
Southern Police District.....	136
Southwestern Police District.....	137
Northwestern Police District.....	138
Western Police District.....	139
Northeastern Police District.....	140
Before and After Fire in Burned District.....	142
Territory of Burned District.....	143
Recapitulation of.....	144
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Annual Meeting of.....	256-282
Address of Prof. Tucker, of Dartmouth College.....	257-263
Co-operative Work, Report of Committee on.....	275-281

## C.

Coal Trade, Maryland.....	181-184
Consumers' League.....	110
Cost of Living.....	114-121
Earnings and Expenditures of Families.....	117-119
Per Day, Hours Worked and Yearly Earnings.....	120-121
Prices of Foods in Stores.....	114
Markets.....	115-116

## D.

Dining-Room for Operatives.....	111
---------------------------------	-----



## L.

	PAGE.
Labor Organizations .....	99-100
List and Number of .....	100
Laws of Maryland .....	283-324
Anti-Company Store Law .....	310-311
Arbitration of Labor Disputes .....	322-323
Bureau of Statistics .....	300-307
Certain Employment of Children Forbidden .....	292
Compulsory School Attendance .....	316-320
Convict Labor .....	292
Earnings of Married Women .....	293
Employment, Hours of Labor, etc., of Children .....	291
Employment of Children Forbidden .....	303
Employment of Children .....	320-321
Examination of Horseshoers .....	311-312
Exemption from Execution .....	282
Exemption from Attachment .....	290
Exemption from Taxation .....	300
Exemption from Execution .....	300
Hours of Labor .....	324
Hours of Labor—Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers .....	302-303
Hours of Labor, Street Railways .....	291
Incorporation of Trades Unions .....	290
Inspectors of Steam Boilers .....	285
Labor Combinations not Unlawful .....	290
Mechanics' Lien .....	295-300
Mine Inspection Law .....	303-310
Protection of Workingmen .....	293-295
Reduction of Wages of Incompetent Seamen .....	300
Restricting Employment of Police .....	289
Seats for Female Employees .....	324
State Board of Practical Plumbing .....	284
Sunday Labor .....	292
Sweatshops, Factories, etc. ....	313-316
To Regulate Payment of Wages .....	321
Ventilation of Mills for Grinding Stone .....	312
Wages Preferred in Assignments .....	293

## M.

Miners Pay, Reduction of .....	98
Miscellaneous Factories .....	73-75

## N.

Negroes, Census of, in Baltimore and Sparrow's Point .....	192-256
Ages of Adults .....	202-203
Ages of Children .....	204
By Police Districts .....	214
Children in Families .....	201
Children Attending School .....	201
Conjugal Condition of .....	196
Form of Inquiry .....	193
How They Live .....	199
In Central Police District .....	214-218
Eastern Police District .....	219-223

	PAGE.
Northeastern Police District.....	223-228
Southern Police District.....	228-232
Southwestern Police District.....	233-237
Western Police District.....	237-241
Northwestern Police District.....	242-248
Northern Police District.....	248-252
Sparrow's Point District.....	253-256
Living Together, Not Married.....	195
Number of Rooms Occupied by.....	200
Occupations of.....	207-213
Total Number of.....	194
Weekly Earnings of.....	205-206
Who Were or Were Not Born Slaves.....	197
Who Can or Cannot Read and Write.....	198
P.	
Prefatory.....	7
R	
Recommendations to Legislature.....	9-11
S	
Strikes and Lockouts.....	77-98
At Easton Furniture Mfg. Co's.....	87
Bricklayer's Troubles.....	96
Demands of Musicians.....	94
Demands of Railroad Telegraphers.....	95
Machinist's Troubles at Adts.....	79-86
Of Caulkers.....	86
Cloakmakers.....	91
Firemen.....	88
Glass Workers.....	86
Hat and Cap Makers.....	91
Laborers.....	97
Machinists.....	87-88
Marble Workers.....	89
Mattress Makers.....	87
Mill Workers.....	91
Painters on Naval Academy.....	93
Plasterers.....	92-93
Plumbers and Steam Fitters.....	93
Printers.....	90
Boiler-Makers' Helpers.....	90
Sheet Metal Workers.....	88-90
Tile Layers.....	87
Sweatshops Inspections, etc.....	31-75
Articles Manufactured in.....	63
Arrests and Convictions.....	46
Birthplace of Owners of.....	55
Breeding-Places of Disease.....	32
Children under 16 years Employed in.....	63
Children Under 14 years Employed in.....	64
Children Who Can Neither Read nor Write.....	64
Conditions of Work Room.....	67

	PAGE.
Description of Districts.....	52
Egress from, in case of Fire.....	71
Families in the Houses.....	60
Floor on Which Workroom is Located.....	56
Gasoline Stoves used in.....	59
Heat, Light and Power Used.....	72
Hours of Labor.....	73
Inspections of, Total Number of.....	52
Illustrations..... 33, 36, 37, 41, 38, 43, 49, 65, 57	57
Less than 400 Cubic Feet of Space.....	60
Location of.....	55
Location in Buildings, of.....	56
Model Shop.....	69
Permits Issued, for.....	47-51
Persons Employed in, Whole Number of,.....	60
Persons in Families, Number of,.....	60
Sanitary Condition of.....	73
Total Number not belonging to Families employed in.....	67
Wash Rooms for Females.....	71
Water Closets on Premises.....	68
Condition of.....	68
Separate for Sexes,.....	68
Suit of Wm. Bell against Bricklayers.....	105











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